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# THE NEW NATION.

VOL. V.



# THE NEW NATION.

BY

JOHN MORRIS.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. V.



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# THE NEW NATION.



## CHAPTER VIII.

THE TESTIMONY OF BYGONE HUMANITY CONCERNING THE RACE OF HAM, AS CONVEYED TO US IN FORTY LANGUAGES AND SEVERAL HUNDRED DIALECTS.

THE reader will doubtless remember that in Chapter III.—namely, the section entitled “From Noah to Joseph”—there invariably appeared, upon each occasion where the Biblical record gave us an opportunity of coming face to face with any Hamite, what I considered sufficient reason to justify me in forming a good opinion of the Hamites as a race; and I may here say that the opinion I thus formed is the primary cause of my taking an interest in the subject, and of my verifying for myself, by examination of the unwritten record of ancient history as handed down to us by etymology, whether such good opinion was justified or not. The result of that examination is, that my good opinion of them has been not only confirmed, but increased, and, although I do not pretend that Hamites have a monopoly of industry, or of any other good quality, I say that they are infinitely superior to the race of Shem.

Now, remembering that mankind consists of three races—viz. Shem, Ham and Japhet, the latter of whom, both in the Biblical history and in my enquiry, is an unknown factor—I have considered seriously, and with considerable pains, which is the best way to govern man in the aggregate, and what influence is wide enough and deep enough to have power over all; the result is that I have come to the conclusion that God alone can govern men so different, He alone can appreciate the merits and demerits of such opposite and utterly conflicting natures and modes of thought, but nevertheless the fact remains, that, within certain limits, God has left us to govern ourselves. Inasmuch, however, as He has ordained certain limits, which we may call His inexorable laws, and which are often

spoken of as the laws of nature, while still allowing us some liberty of action, so mankind as an aggregate has been left to form national and social laws, binding on each nation and society, but still allowing each member thereof some liberty of action; to form these national and social laws, however, with anything like harmony, and an absence of cross purposes, requires a master mind. For one man to attempt to govern the world, or any place where the races of Shem, Ham and Japhet are in equal numbers, and to endeavour to do justice to each, would be as if a man started to travel by sitting on a large ball, to which he had harnessed three horses in three precisely opposite directions; the progress he would make represents the progress the world has made, since the days of Abraham the Hebrew and Ephron the Hittite; but were the three horses unharnessed from the ball and reharnessed in separate chariots, the merits and demerits of each horse would soon be discovered; each would require, however, a mode of handling different from the other; and so it is with the three races of man.

In his corporate capacity, man, leaving aside the peculiarities and specialities of the unknown factor Japhet, must, in order to move as a body in any direction, be either led or driven. Now, leading is one thing, driving is another, though both denote a superiority on the part of the leader or driver, to those who are led or driven; but as regards the superiority of the leader to the driver, there can, I think, be no doubt. On the one hand a hopeful, light-hearted, lovable and intelligent being is voluntarily followed; on the other hand, may be, a surly ruffian or maniac, by some adventitious aid—such, for instance, as the temporary possession of a knob-stick, a cattle goad, a pistol, or a sceptre with its surroundings—hooshers others before him and reduces them to a mere rabble ruck.

Give me the man whom others love, and by love respect; give me the master mind who, whether king or peasant, is considerate and polite to all; his hasty, and perhaps undignified, apology to his inferior for an accidental wrong, however slight, is to my mind a crown more glorious than a crown of gold, for it stamps him as that which is more than a king—namely, a gentleman. But as for the mere two-legged brute who, whether by the knob-stick, cattle goad, pistol, or sceptre and surroundings aforesaid, or by the louder voice, bigger body, or longer purse he happens to have, is for the moment master of the situation, and thereby able to drive those who would not voluntarily follow him an inch; I look upon him, whether high or low, as vastly inferior to the leader, though the one

may be a king or a millionaire, a judge with a portly frame, a beadle in buttons, a barrister with a loud voice, a blacksmith or prize fighter with long arms, or a chimney-sweep with a dirty broom among clean people ; and the other a jaunty, happy-go-lucky, kind-hearted child, who by his very simplicity and mere loving ways wins hearts without knowing how, or a civil obliging servant, or a king who, by his wise laws and gentle but firm administration, rules millions in peace whom he has never seen ; but who, in his personal contact with others, though the loved and respected king of a nation, may be slighted by his courtiers, who cannot appreciate him as they would a burly butcher in regal clothes, for the one exercises the power of good over good, of mind over mind, the other of bad over bad and of mere matter over matter.

In this world, however, as it is at present constituted, good does not always find good to rule over by its superior goodness, or mind to rule over by its superior intellect ; in that case, as in the case of pigs, who have not the sense to follow, driving becomes necessary ; so must a leader of men resort to driving, when he has to do with those who are mere lumpy things of matter, or too bad to follow good for the love of it. But a man who can both lead and drive—that is to say, who can inspire some men with love and admiration of him strong enough to cause them voluntarily to follow him and carry out his wishes, and also who can inspire others with fear sufficient to rouse them into activity and yet restrain their evil natures—is rare, and, what is more, is only needed when the nation to be ruled is composed of two kinds of people so different to each other ; and the rarity of such rulers has been the cause why nations are seldom governed really well. Shemite rulers capable of ruling Shemites exist in plenty ; ruffians admire a still greater ruffian, crafty rogues admire a still more wily villain, and, what with a share of the booty and hopes of more, obey their chief with a grim sort of servility ; who, partly by playing off the one against the other, acting on their mutual jealousies, and partly by the aid of priestcraft and other forms of superstition, holds them sufficiently well in hand to launch them in murderous hordes, or devastating armies, against his neighbours, when it so pleases him, and thus he rules by driving. Hamite rulers, capable of ruling Hamites, exist in plenty too, but their power is proportionate to their faculty of leading the kind of men they have to deal with, and the effect which a nation of Hamites, led by Hamites, would have upon human progress will be better seen when I have brought forward the first four chains of evidence connected with them.



Before commencing with these, however, I have a few words to say concerning some of the names with which the links of each chain are composed; *viz.* Nos. 169 and 180 to 187, as also 204, all end in *ym* or *im* in the Hebrew, which has been very absurdly followed in all the translations; for this *ym* or *im* is merely a Hebrew plural form, which by some grammatical necessity of the original record appeared there, and has been inadvertently perpetuated. The names, therefore, when speaking of them as individuals, should stand 169 Mizr, son of Ham, 180 Lud, 181 Anam, 182 Lehab, 183 Naphtuh, 184 Pathrus, 185 Casluh, 186 Philist, 187 Caphtor, all sons of Mizr, and 204 Repha, immediate parentage not stated.

It has always been understood that Egypt was originally colonized by this son of Ham; in Genesis xl. 1 "the king of Egypt" reads "*Mlk Mzrym*," literally king of the Egyptians, for "*Mzry*" means an Egyptian (*see* Genesis xxxix. 1); Egypt itself, from this custom of considering it to represent "the Egyptians," always appears in Hebrew as *Mzrym*, but that the country, like its original founder, was called *Mzr*, or *Misr*, is evident from the fact that in Arabic (*see* page 1196) *Misriy* is an Egyptian, but *Misr* means Egypt (*see* page 1195); in Hindustani it is also *Misr* (*see* page 1913), and in Malayan *Misir* (*see* page 324). This exemplification that the final *im* in Mizraim is not radical, and does not form part of the name of Ham's son Mizr, will doubtless be sufficient to prove that it does not form part of the names of Lud, Anam, Lehab, Naphtuh, Pathrus, Casluh, Philist, and Caphtor, all sons of Mizr, as mentioned above, and I shall therefore consider this matter settled.

Concerning No. 186 Philist, the real name appears to me to have been simply Phili or Pali; the construction of the passage in which the name occurs (*viz.* Genesis x. 14) shows it to have been either a subsequent addition to the original record, or a mere parenthetical remark tracing the Philistines to their original parentage. The country they inhabited is Palestine, and when we observe that in the Sanscrit (*see* page 670) *Sthana* means "the place of staying, a spot or locality," that in Persian (*see* page 683) *Stan* or *Istan* is an affix denoting place, as *Gulistan*, "a flower garden," meaning the place of flowers, when we further observe, on page 846, that "the land of Arabia" is called in Persian *Aarabistan*, literally the place or country of Aarab, we may fairly place the word Palestine with Aarabistan, and take it to mean the land of the Pali, a formation which is very common, as Hindostan (the land of Hind, Ind or India), Baloochistan, Khosistan, Looristan, Cohestan, Sablestan, Segistan, Laristan and other



Eastern countries. But while most of the words derived from this name have come down to us in their original form of Pali or Phili, others appear to have been derived from the land of the Pali—namely, Palestine; in these cases, however, they are usually but a grammatical working out of the shorter and original word, for in this case the grammatical formation seems to have coincided with the geographical nomenclature. I shall therefore treat the word both as Pali or Phili, and Philist, Philistine or Palestine.

In No. 187 Caphtorim, the *r* to a certainty is not radical, or at any rate was dropped at such an early stage that it may be practically so considered. Caphtor was son of Mizr, and while, as I have said, the ancient inhabitants were called Mizrai, a large portion of them were called Copts, and their language is still called Coptic; when to this we add that in several versions of the Bible they are called Cappadoces, we may fairly dismiss the *r* and settle the name as Kpt, Copt or Cappad. No. 184 Phatrusim or Patrusim presents less certainty; in this case the *s* does not appear to be radical, and the name seems to be simply Ptr, Phatr or Phatar, but I cannot point to a positive proof; it is, however, certain that the Arabic name *Futrus* is the English name Peter (*see* page 931 of the *Arabic Dict.*); as there is no known Shemite name which conflicts with either of these forms, I shall consider that the name has either been abbreviated at times to Ptr, &c., or that such was its original form. No. 179 Nimrod or Nebrod is another name in which there is also a redundant letter—namely, the final *d*. To occupy the reader with all that has been written upon this subject, would be to waste his time unnecessarily; suffice it to say that although I utterly repudiate, and traverse, the orthodox vilifications of this grandson of Ham, “the beginning of whose kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad and Calneh” (*see* Gen. x. 10), such as the unwarranted assumption that he rebelled from God and founded the worship of fire, which will be found in Jones’s *Proper Names of the Old Testament*, article *Nimrod*, a glance at that article will show that more than one celebrated authority, on such matters, have maintained that his name was Nimr or Nebr, and that Nimrod is “in all probability a disguised Semitic plural.” I shall treat the name under both spellings.

Although the fourth son of Ham is well known as Canaan, this (like Palestine from Pali) is in all probability merely the name of the land he colonized, his own name being, there is every reason to believe, nothing more than Cna or Chna; the learned Ewald, in his *History of Israel* (London, 1869 edition, vol. i. page 360), adopts this view from ancient tradition;

Bunsen supports it in vol. iv. 277; and Jones, in his *Proper Names of the Old Testament*, mentions that the Greeks rendered Canaan by Cnas and Cna, and further remarks as follows: "Bryant says, 'We are told by Stephen of Byzantium that the ancient name of Phenicia was Cna; the same is said by Philo Biblius from Sanchoniathon.'" This latter, the well-known philosopher and historian, is stated in the *Ency. Brit.* to have flourished about the time of the Trojan war, when the facts must have been well known. I may, however, add that the words derived from his own name of Cna or Chna, and those from that of the land he founded—viz. Chna, Chanaan or Canaan—are inextricably blended, forming at times mere grammatical formations of each other; I, therefore, shall of course consider the name in both ways.

Nine of the descendants of Canaan are, like the sons of Mizr, spoken of otherwise than as individuals—namely, in a sort of national, or rather ethnological, way—for, after stating the actual names of the two first sons, the recorder uses a totally different style for the rest; thus (Gen. x. 15), "Canaan begat Sidon, his first-born, and Heth, and the Jebusite and the Amorite, the Girgasite, the Hivite, the Arkite, the Sinite, the Arvadite, the Zemarite, and the Hamathite." These finals of *ite* are mere Englishisms, and in French are replaced by *ien* or *iens*, by *eum* in the Latin Vulgate, by *eos* in the Latin from Targum, by *ion* in Greek, and are represented by *i* or *y* in Hebrew. All these terminations, whether *ite*, *iens*, *eum*, *eos*, *ion* or *y*, are mere grammatical appendages to the name, in considering which they must be dropped, thus leaving the names Jebus, Amor, Girgas, Ark, Sin or Sini, Arvad, Zemar and Hamath, each of course varying in the usual way to Iebus, Emor, &c.

Among the descendants of Ham we find No. 198 Hamat or Hamath, No. 211 Hamor, and No. 217 Haiman or Ahiman; now, as I am about to show that, roughly speaking, whatever any Hamite name means, every other Hamite name also means (for it is only in cases where a consecutive chain of meaning is evident throughout that I bring forward the matter, whether it relates to Ham or Shem), it will readily be seen that, not having historical records concerning each individual, as a guide to distinguish by, sound only remains, consequently, in considering these three descendants of Ham—viz. Hamat, Hamor and Haiman—we have merely Ham himself, plus *t* in one case, plus *r* in another, and *n* in the other. Now, it so happens that these letters have been used in many languages as mere grammatical terminals. Take, for instance, Latin *Amo*, "I love;" *Amatus*, *Amati*, "loved;"

*Amator*, "a lover;" *Amor*, "love;" *Amare*, "to love;" *Amans*, "loving;" we here have *Am*, *Amat*, *Amor* and *Aman*, which are equivalents of Ham, Hamat, Hamor and Haiman; these are all reproduced in French *Aimé*, "beloved;" *Amateur*, "a lover;" *Amour*, "love;" *Amant*, "a lover," &c. &c. In cases of this kind it is quite evident that *Amo* is the primary word, which, as *o* is the universal termination in the first person singular, present tense, indicative mood, of all Latin verbs in the active voice, is, as a root, simply *Am*, viz. Am or Ham; it will therefore be seen that Hamat or Amath must lose *Amatus*, *Amati* and *Amator*, "a lover" and "loved," while Hamor or Amor must lose *Amor*, "love," and Ahiman must lose *Amans*, *Amant*, &c. These things occur in such a variety of ways that these names are necessarily impoverished, if we omit them, to an extent that must leave them very bare in proportion to the number of times such words appear in dictionaries. Not wishing, however, unnecessarily to amplify the work, I have usually omitted them, although in some cases I may have inadvertently inserted an odd one, and in others have purposely done so, for, as they are all one family, being the names of Ham, two of his grandsons, and another descendant, a little duplication of the root is natural and necessary, as these changes into *Amati*, *Amor*, *Amans*, &c., though now known as grammatical variants, may have originated to a certain extent from this cause.

There are two other names concerning which I have an observation to make, viz. 203 Melehizedek and 206 Abimelech; when speaking of Abimelech in Chapter III., I stated that Abimelech should be written Abi-Melech, viz. Abi the king; he was king of Gerar, and, it will be remembered, took some disease of Sarah, wife of Abraham, who had been passed off upon him as Abraham's sister, and, inferentially, as a single woman. In speaking about Mizr, a page or two back, I mentioned that *Mlk* in Hebrew means 'king,' and, from many other passages that would have served the purpose, if *Mlk* had been the matter in hand, quoted Genesis xl. 1, *Mlk Mzrym*, "king of the Egyptians," or, more correctly speaking, "king of the Mizr or Mizrai." *Mlk* or *Malak*, in fact, means king in Hebrew, and, according to the fancy of the scholar, is also written *Meleh* or *Melech*; in the Hebrew Melehizedek appears as he should do, viz. Mlky-Zdk, otherwise King Zdk, Zadak or Zedek; in the case of Abimelech the hyphen has been lost in copying, it is written in Hebrew Abymlk, but should be Aby-Mlk or Abi-Mlk. Both these men are, it will be remembered, recorded as kings in the text; therefore in



restoring them to their true names I am supposing nothing, but simply recognising a recorded fact, and Hebrew is not the only language in which this root of *Mlk* means king—probably from Amalek (or Malek), father of the Amalekites, frequently mentioned in the Bible, though nowhere in a manner from which it can be definitely stated that they were Hamites, which, however, they probably were; in Assyrian *Molcu* means “a prince or king;” in Arabic (page 1082) we have *Malik*, “a king,” and in Hindustani (page 1949) we find *Malik*, “a king,” *Mulk*, “a realm, a kingdom,” *Milk*, “estate, possession, property.” It will, therefore, be evident that in speaking of these kings their title has been added on to their name; they therefore stand henceforth as King Zedek and King Abi.

There is but one more name concerning which I need speak, *viz.* 223 Adoni-zedec or Adny-zdk; in Hebrew *Adon* (אֲדֹנִי) means “a lord,” “my lord,” and is thus used in Gen. xlii. 30 and 1 Sam. xxix. 8; Zdk, Zadak or Zedek is therefore his name, the prefix Adny or Adoni being merely his title, or more probably his honorary distinction, as the Amorite king of Jerusalem. *Mlky-Zdk* and *Adny-Zdk*. though differing in title, the one meaning strictly King Zedek and the other Lord Zedek, bear, in fact, exactly the same name. and therefore will be considered together.

I mentioned in Chapter II. that, as the record only carries the descendants of Ham as far as his grandsons, whereas the descendants of Shem are (in two lines) given very much farther, I have annexed to the first 32 Hamites, *viz.* Nos. 167 to 198 (in order to increase the number of Hamite roots), every individual that can be found of undoubted Hamite parentage; and I not only undertake to show with the first 17 thus added (*viz.* with Nos. 199 to 215, who are mentioned incidentally up to the time of Jacob and his contemporary grandsons, at which I stopped short with the Shemite list)—the same result as with the first 32—*viz.* Ham, his sons and grandsons—but also with Nos. 216 to 243, being the 28 names afterwards mentioned incidentally, up to the time of David. all of which I have, as I say. added to the original 32. in order to increase the number of Hamite roots. These are all that can be had, and it will be evident that, taking all, I do not choose my own materials of proof unfairly; they were of course brought into the calculation against Ham when testing the idolatry question by the list of gods in Chapter VI. and therefore I bring them in again now—firstly, to make the Hamite chains of evidence that much longer, and therefore beyond the bounds of mere coincidence; and secondly, to show that,



as a Shemite is distinguishable by Shemite peculiarities, no matter by what Shemite name he is known, so a Hamite is a Hamite all the world over; or, to amplify Shakespeare's idea, as expressed by the mouth of Juliet, *viz.* that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," I may say that, as a rose, no matter what we call it, would give to that name a meaning of, or other connection with, fragrance, so does a Hamite, no matter by what name he is called, give to that name a meaning which in its way is fragrant to all good men; for a similar reason I have added about a dozen Hamite towns, *viz.* Nos. 244 to 257, as they no doubt reflect the customs of their inhabitants.

Among the various ways in which mankind are distinctly different from each other, there are few more palpable than the difference between the sad, gloomy man and the joyful, happy-minded man.

The one, like the race of Shem we have recently treated of, seems to find a morbid pleasure in talking about death, though he evidently dreads it, considers it a sad subject, and never welcomes it as the natural and only way of knowing more about God, unless he is very ill indeed and in great pain. Death, however, and people who have died, so often form the subject of his conversation that he seems to be always grubbing about among graves; he affects mourning clothes, seems to be enveloped in a mental shroud or winding sheet, looks reserved and sad, talks as if he had a toothache, and, either by inward dejection, affected sanctity or natural surliness, neither sees, nor considers it right for others to see, anything to laugh at in all this glorious world, nor sees anything anywhere to be glad of, thankful for, pleased with, or delighted at, and even resents joy and gladness as being both unsanctified, undignified and vulgar; for neither in the continuance of life, in its full beauty of health and vigour, does it seem to these people right to be joyous, happy and merry, nor when the journey is accomplished, and that which man was sent here for is done, do they consider it right to be thankful for rest, and grateful to God, who gives that rest; for grumble, grumble, grumble is the peal they perpetually toll for the orthodox to follow, as if a sad creature was not only pleasant to the Creator, but the only thing He who made us all took any pleasure to behold—in fact, as if to be happy was necessarily to be wicked.

The other kind of man thinks differently, feels differently, treats the whole affair in a different light, sees nothing wrong in being happy or showing his happiness when he feels it, and sees nothing to pull a long face about when called upon to

shift his quarters into the next street, the next continent or the next world. Such is the genuine Hamite. To enumerate his other natural, inherent and inalienable peculiarities is unnecessary now, for, in the few pages which follow, the world will learn them.

The first chain of the evidence I shall adduce, which, as a whole, shows the identity of all Hamites in all the specialities of their race, and shows that one mind animates them, and one peculiarity of body marks them, consists of the etymological evidence concerning their happy mind and innate good-humour, as evinced in sprightly conversation, innocent merriment, games, music and dancing.

No. 167. Hm, Ham, Cham or Cam; words derived from No. 224 Hohm, Oham or Hoham are included with this name.

Sanserit 193	Kamyya, happy.
Icelandic	Kyma, to make merry over a thing.
Seoteh	Gam, gay, sportive.
Irish	Caoimhe, blitheness.
English	Comic, raising mirth, exciting merriment.
Quichua Peru	Chamay, joy.
Quichua Peru	Chamani, to enjoy.
French	Chomer, Chomant, Chome, to keep or celebrate a holiday. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dict.</i> )
French	Gamme, a gamut, a scale in music.
Greek	Comos, Comou, Como, <i>plural</i> Comoi, or Komos, Komou, Komo, <i>pl.</i> Komoi, a jovial festivity with music and dancing, a merry-making.
English	Game, sport of any kind, jest, play, exercise for amusement, &c. In antiquity games were public diversions or contests in running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c., exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people.
Persian 1399	Hamiy, name of a boy's game played with nuts.
Seoteh	Hummie, the game otherwise called shinty.
Fulah A.	Ham, to dance.

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No. 168. Kos, Cus, Cush, Cuseh, Chush, Chous or Chus.

Hindu 1002	Khush, cheerful, gay, glad, happy, content, merry, pleased, delighted. [joy-
Hindu 1005	Khushi, delight, gaiety, happiness, mirth. fun,
Persian 543	Khush, cheerful, happy.
Quichua Peru	Cusi, joy.
French Romn	Ges, gay, joyous.
Spanish	Gozo, joyfulness, pleasure, content.

Persian 1043	Gash, joy, gladness.
Persian 1035	Gaza, a swing.
Fijian	Gasa, a thing that will cause laughter.
Persian 1010	Kusha, one who makes cheerful.
Turkish 926	Kyusha (in composition), who or which makes
Scotch	Cosh, quiet, snug. [bright or joyful.
English	Cosh, snug, comfortable. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cozy, comfortable, easy, social, chatty. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
French Romn	Gausser, to amuse one's self, to rejoice.
Circassian 161	Goosha, a speech, history or story.
Turkish 888	Kissa, an anecdote, a short history, a tale.
French	Causer, to chat, talk to, converse with.
Irish	Cas, laconic, clever. [rows like chess.
Persian 1029	Kos, a game in which the men are drawn up in
Swahili A.	Kishi, a chess queen.
English	Chess, an ingenious game of great antiquity performed by two parties with sixty-four different pieces on a checkered board, in which chance has so small a share that it may be doubted whether any person ever lost a game but by his own fault. ( <i>Ency. Brit.</i> )
Swahili A.	Cheza, to play.
Swahili A.	Chezea, to play with.
Arabic 950	Kusa, a trumpet. [dance.
Zulu Kafir	Kosi, a cry uttered to give notice of a feast or
Egyptian 410	Kes kes, to dance.
Polish	Kozak, a sort of dance.
Persian 547	Khez, leaping, bounding, capering.
French	Chasse, a figure in dancing.
Swahili A.	Cheza, to dance.

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No. 169. Mzr, Mizra, Misra or Mesra.

Malayan 323	Mesra, or Mescrat, cheerfulness, gladness, joy, pleasure; cheerful, joyous, sportive.
Arabic 1182	Masarrat, being cheerful, making glad; cheerfulness, gladness, joy, briskness, liveliness,
Turkish 1014	Messrur, joyful, glad. [happiness.
Turkish 1014	Messcret, joy, mirth.
Hindu, 1901	Masruri, joy, gladness, gaiety.
Hindu 1901	Masarat, cheerfulness, rapture, delight.
Persian 1080	Mashora, a sort of game.
Arabic 1169	Mazr, a witty man.
French Romn	Musar, a merryandrew or buffoon, one whose occupation is to make others laugh.

Arabic 1170	Mizhar, <i>plural</i> Mazahir, a kind of lute struck with a bow.
English	Measure, the interval between steps in dancing corresponding to the interval between notes in the music.
English	Measure, a slow dance. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Mesure, the name of a dance.
Italian	Masur, a mazurka.
English	Mazourke, a Polish national dance, or the music which accompanies it.
Polish	Mazurek, a kind of dance called the Mazurka.

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No. 170. Pot, Put, Puth, Phut, Phuth, Phud or Phoud.

English	Pat, lively. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 239	Pita, pleased, cheerful.
Irish	Faethe, an inclination to laughter.
Irish	Fiod, a smile. (Supplement.)
English	Feed, to amuse with talking or reading. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 533	Bedihe, a witty impromptu. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .]
English	Bad, the name of a rural game. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fede, sport, play. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Fete, merry-making, holiday, entertainment.
Sanscrit 954	Vithi, a sort of drama.
Hindu 562	Potiya, the name of a plaything.
Spanish	Pita, the name of a boy's play.
English	Put, a game at cards. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Pat, a term in chess which in English is called a stale-mate.
Gaelic	Peit, a musician.
Irish	Peit, a musician.
Spanish	Pito, a whistle, a small flute.
Latin	Fides, or Fidis, Fidis, Fidi, a fiddle, a lute or any stringed instrument.
Zulu Kafir	Fudu, a kind of dancing. [music.]
English	Foot, to dance, skip or tread to the measure of

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No. 171. Knan, Canaan, Chanaan, Chenahan, or (as already explained in this chapter) Cna or Clna.

Chinese I. 416	Kheen, delight, joy ; to take delight in.
Arabic 537	Khanan, the pleasures of life.
Greek	Koiuonia, intercourse.
Greek	Koinonikos, communicative, social, sociable.
Manchu Tartar	Kouninga, one who has happy thoughts.



- Chin. II. 268 Chin, agitated with joyful feeling; the appearance of joy.
- Chin. II. 21 Chen, expansion of the feelings from ease and agreeable circumstances.
- Greek Caneo, or Ganeo, to be cheerful.
- Chin. II. 92 Kwan, something amusing to play with.
- Chin. II. 441 Keen, a plaything which is kicked with the foot.
- Polish Goniony, or Gnany, the game of prison bars or barriers (prisoners' base).
- Arabie 982 Kinnin, a kind of game.
- Arabic 539 Khanin, a sound resembling laughter.
- French Romn Canon, a flute, a musical reed.
- Greek Canones, or Kanones, the keys or stops of a flute.
- Quichua Peru Chayna, or Quena, a flute.
- Manchu Tartar Kin, the name of a musical instrument.
- Chin. II. 622 Khin, a certain musical instrument with strings.
- Swahili A. Kinanda, a stringed instrument.
- Persian 945 Kanun, *plural* Kawanin, a kind of harp, dulcimer or sackbut, the strings of which, from fifty to sixty in number, rest upon two bridges and are touched with the hands without any kind of bow.
- Arabic 982 Kinnin, the Grecian lyre.
- Egyptian 553 Khenen, a kind of dance.

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No. 172. Sba, Seba, Saba or Sabas; words derived from No. 177 Sba, Sheba, Scheba, Sceba, Seba, Saba or Sabas, and from No. 240 Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph are included with this name.

- Sanscrit 1015 Subha, happy.
- Sanscrit 1015 Subh, to be gay or happy.
- Gaelic Subh, pleasure, delight, joy, mirth.
- Irish Subha, pleasure, delight, complete enjoyment.
- Irish Subhach, cheerful, glad, joyful, merry.
- Latin Spes, Spei, hope, joy.
- Arabic 787 Safaa, pleasure, joy, pastime, recreation.
- Hindu 1420 Safa, pleasure, content.
- Scotch Scaff, merriment.
- Anglo-Saxon Sifian, to rejoice.
- Anglo-Saxon Sifeth, rejoices.
- Gaelic Saobh, to charm, to amuse. [sport, diversion.
- Polish Zabawa, amusement, pastime, entertainment.
- Egyptian 765 Sab, or 492 Sabu, or 474 and 492 Sba, a flute.
- Egyptian 492 Seb, to play the flute.
- Coptic Sebi, a flute, a pipe. (Bunsen, v. 765.)

Cornish	Souba, to hop or skip. (Borlase.)
Egyptian 478	Sp (Vol. I.), or Sep (481, Vol. V.), to leap.
English	Scoppe, a leap. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Skip, to leap, to bound, to spring.
Arabie 667	Zahaf, lightness, agility, leaping.

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No. 173. Hvyllh, Havilah, Hevila, Evila, Havila, Chavila or Chavilah.

Arabie 131	Afal, being brisk and lively.
French	Eveillir, to animate, to enliven.
French	Eveille, sprightly, lively.
English	Huffle, a merry-meeting. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Chafalhao, a merry or jovial man.
Italian	Giubilo, rejoicing, merry-making.
English	Gabble, to chatter and prate, to talk fast in fun, "to hear Jack Pudding <i>gabble</i> ." (Swift.)
Galla African	Kofle, to laugh.
Spanish	Chifla, a whistle.
Polish	Kapela, music, a band of musicians.

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No. 174. Sbth, Sabatha, Sabtha, Sabthah, Sabtah or Sabta.

French	Saboter, to spin a top.
French	Sabot, a whipping-top or other spinning top.
French	Sauvette, the game of duckstone.
Italian	Zaffata, a bon-mot, a quiz. [to be funny.]
Greek	Skopto, or Scopto, to jest, to joke, to be in fun,
Greek	Skoptes, Skoptou, or Scoptes, Scoptou, a mimic or jester.
Turkish 775	Suhbet, conversation, chitchat, friendly talk.

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No. 175. Ramh, Raamah, Raama, Raema, Rahma, Rahamah, Regma or Rhegma.

Sanscrit 833	Rama, rejoicing, gratifying, giving pleasure, delightful.
Sanscrit 833	Ram, to rejoice, to be pleased, to play or sport
Persian 605	Ram, happy, cheerful. [with.]
Persian 606	Rami, name of the inventor of the lute.
Irish	Reim, a mountebank, a juggler.
English	Rum, queer, droll.
Arabic 606	Rami, a jester.
Zulu Kafir	Rema, to say things in joke to provoke laughter.

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No. 176. Sbtka or Sabtecha; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 177. Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Saba or Seba.

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No. 178. Ddn, Dadan or Dedan.

Welsh	Dyddan, amusing, diverting.
Welsh	Dyddanus, tending to mirth.
Gaelic	Diudan, giddiness, thoughtlessness.
Gaelic	Taitinn, pleasure, satisfaction.
Arabic 559	Dadan, dice; <i>Persian</i> , the same.
Arabic 592	Daydan, play.
Persian 559	Dadan, play, a ludicrous thing.
French	Toton, a teetotum. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins</i>
Spanish	Tuetano, a sort of country dance. [ <i>Dictionary.</i> ]

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No. 178 *otherwise spelled* Daran.

Thochu Tibet	Daran, to laugh.
Welsh	Dirwen, a laugh.
Welsh	Darwenu, to be on the smile.
Irish	Drain, grinning.
Gaelic	Drain, a grin, grinning.
Spanish	Truhan, a jester, a buffoon.
Scotch	Tronie, a traditionary saw, also trifling conversa-
French Romm	Tourine, the name of a dance. [tion.]

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No. 179. Nimrod, Nebrod, or (as already explained in this chapter) Nimr or Nebr.

Persian 1300 Napur, a kind of trumpet.

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No. 180. Lod, Lud, Lehad, Loudie, Ludi or Ludie.

Welsh	Llawdd, pleasure, delight.
Welsh	Llawddu, to delight.
Welsh	Lloddi, to delight, to amuse.
Latin	Ludo, to banter, to jest.
Latin	Ludus, Ludi, a jest, a prank, a trick of youth,
Gadaba India	Luddo, to laugh. [fun.]
Latin	Ludo, to play upon an instrument.
Spanish	Laud, a musical instrument of the string kind.
Italian	Liuto, a lute.
Irish	Liut, a lute.
Danish	Lut, a lute.
Swedish	Luta, a lute.
English	Lute, the name of a musical instrument with strings.

Latin	Lautus, Lautā, jovial.
Latin	Lætus, Læta, merry, cheerful, frolicsome, joyful, jolly, jocund, pleasant, jovial, lively.
Latin	Læte, merrily, gladly, pleasantly, joyfully, jovially.
Latin	Laute, wittily.
Latin	Ludo, to play, to play at a game, to frisk, to make pastime, to sport.
Latin	Ludus, Ludi, a play, a sport, a pastime, a game.
Sanscrit 860	Lad, to play, sport, frolic.
Fijian	Lade, to leap, jump.
Latin	Ludo, to dance.
Latin	Ludia, a female dancer.
Latin	Ludio or Ludius, Ludii, a young Morrice dancer.

## No. 181. Anm, Anam, Enam, Enem or Hanam.

Zulu Kafir	Enama, to be happy, to rejoice.
English	Animate, to infuse joy.
Sanscrit 37	Anumad, to gladden.
Gaelic	Anamhach, lively, sprightly.
French	Anime, lively, sprightly, vivacious.

## No. 182. Lhb, Lahab, Lehab, Leab, Laab, Lab, Labi or Labie.

Swahili A.	Laabu, to play, to sport with.
Arabic 1064	Laab, play, sport.
Arabic 1064	Laaib, play, sport, game.
Arabic 1064	Laab, Liab, or Laaib, playing.
Arabic 1064	Liaab, playing, joking.
Arabic 1064	Laaaab, a player, an instructor in any game.
Arabic 1064	Luabiy, ludicrous, belonging to play.
Arabic 1065	Laaub, playful.
Latin	Libeo, or Lubeo, to please.
Latin	Lubens, merry, cheerful, willing, glad.
Turkish 958	Lab, play, amusement, diversion.
Turkish 958	Lube, any game of amusement, a plaything.
Persian 1052	Laba, joke, jest, anything facetious.
Hindu 1766	Laba, a jest, anything facetious.
Hindu 1787	Lab, playing, game, sport.
Italian	Lippa, a childish game.
English	Leap, to spring, to bound, to skip, to jump, to vault.
English	Lope, or Loup, to leap. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

## No. 183. Npth, Naphtuh, Nephthu, Neptu or Nephath.

Welsh	Nyfiadu, to render or become sprightly or	
Welsh	Nwyfitor, to be enlivening.	[vivacious.
Magyar	Nevet, to laugh.	

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## No. 184. Ptrs, Patrus, Pathrus, Phatrus, Phetrus, or (as already explained in this chapter) Ptr, Phatr or Phatar.

Greek	Phaidros, joyous, gay, beaming with joy; joyously, cheerily.	
Persian 213	Baturak, a tambourin.	
Greek	Pudarizo, to hop, to dance.	

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## No. 185. Kslh, Casluh, Chasluh, Chaslu, Chasla, Cheslo or Ceslu.

Sanscrit 242	Kusala, happy.	
Sanscrit 242	Kusalam, happily, cheerfully.	
Arabic 520	Khuzaalat, jest, play, sport.	
Tharu Nepal	Kahasal, to laugh.	
French	Gazouiller, to prattle, to babble.	
French Romn	Gazouiller, to babble, to chatter, to converse.	
French Romn	Gasiller, to discourse, to entertain each other.	
Polish	Gesl, a guitar.	

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## No. 186. Plst, Philist, Phulistie, or (as already explained in this chapter) Phili or Pali.

Arabic 935	Falah, happiness.	
Irish	Faoileach, glad, joyful.	
Latin	Felix, Felicis, happy.	
Latin	Felicitas, felicity, happiness.	
French	Felicite, bliss, happiness.	
English	Felicity, great happiness.	
Swedish	Vallust, pleasure, delight.	
Hindu 350	Bilas, pleasure, delight.	
Anglo-Saxon	Blis, bliss, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure.	
English	Bliss, felicity, the highest degree of happiness.	
French Romn	Bals, joyous, gay, happy.	
Persian 210	Balwaza, a swing, a seesaw.	
French Romn	Paleste, a quoit, the game of quoits.	
English	Plaistow, a playground. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )	
Greek	Palaistra, a wrestling school where the <i>palæstai</i> or wrestlers were trained, also used for any	
Greek	Palaistes, Palaistou, a wrestler. [training school.	
Greek	Palaio, Palaiso, to wrestle.	



Hindu 610	Pelu, a wrestler.
English	Play, amusement, frolic, sport, fun, game; to sport, frolick, frisk or gambol, to trifle, toy or make sport, to practise sarcastic merriment, to have a game, to contend in sport, as to <i>play</i> at cricket or blind man's buff, to contend in a game of cards or chess, to perform on an instrument, as to <i>play</i> the fiddle, to act a part on the stage, to personate a character, as to <i>play</i> the fool.
English	Please, to excite agreeable sensations or emotions, to amuse, to content, to make happy.
Cornish	Plezia, to please. (Borlase.)
Latin	Placeo, to please, to delight, to give content.
Latin	Placito, to please much, to please often.
Latin	Placitus, Placita, pleasing, grateful, contenting.
Latin	Plausus, Plansus, Plausu, a clapping of hands in token of joy or praise, a shouting or rejoicing. [ding.
French	Paillasse, a clown, a merry-andrew, a jack-pudd.
Greek	Pylaistes, Pylaistou, or Pulaistes, Pulaistou, a jester, merry-andrew, mountebank.
Greek	Pylaia, or Pulaia, idle jesting, nonsense, trifling.
Irish	Beulais, prattling, babbling.
Portuguese	Pulha, a joke, a jest, a banter.
Greek	Phleo, or Phluo, to gush, teem, overflow with talk, to talk idly, to babble.
Greek	Phluos, foolery, idle talk.
Greek	Phluax, foolery, nonsense, drollery, a kind of farce or travestie; a jester, a droll or player of
Icelandic	Flissa, to titter. [farces.
Swedish	Flissa, to laugh immoderately.
Greek	Philistios, sociable.
Sanscrit 937	Vilas, Vilasati, to play or sport, to jump, frisk about, to be amused or delighted.
Sanscrit 937	Vilasat, sportive, playing.
Sanscrit 937	Vilasita, pastime.
Swedish	Flas, sport, frolic.
French Romn	Veille, a fete, dancing and rejoicing.
English	Viol, a musical instrument.
Spanish	Viola, a musical instrument.
French	Viole, the name of a musical instrument, a viol.
French	Violiste, one who plays on the viol.
French Romn	Flauste, a flute.
French Romn	Fluste, the name of a wind instrument of music, of which there were anciently several kinds.

Spanish	Folias, the name of a merry dance.
Polish	Plasy, gambols, capers, frisking dance.
Greek	Ballizo, to dance, to jump about.
Spanish	Bayle, a dance.
Spanish	Baylecito, a hop or little dance. [ing.
French Romn	Balestiaux, certain dances accompanied by sing-

No. 187. Kptr, Kaphthorie, Gaphthori, Chaphtor, Caphtor, Cappadoces, or (as already explained in this chapter) Kpt, Copt or Cappad.

Turkish 929	Ghyuftar, talk, conversation.
Persian 1044	Guftar, conversation.
Hindu 1707	Guftar, conversation.
Irish	Cubet, joking, game.
Hindu 1547	Kabaddi, the game of prisoners' base or prison-
Persian 529	Khufta, the game of tipcat. [bars.
English	Gavot, a kind of dance to a brisk and lively strain.
French	Gavotte, a dance the movement of which is very brisk. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dict.</i> )
Egyptian 551	Khebt, to dance.
Egyptian 551	Khebtuu, to dance, to tumble.

No. 188. Zydn, Zidon, Sidon, Sidona, Saidon or Saidun.

Gaelic	Sodan, joy, gladness.
Irish	Sodan, joy.
Irish	Sodhan, happy.
Persian 731	Shadan, cheerful, glad.
Persian 731	Shadwan, cheerfulness, mirth.
Persian 740	Shatina, laughing.

No. 189. Ht, Ethae, Hethae, Hith, Heth, Cheth, Chettae or Chette; words derived from No. 238 Aty, Ethi or Ittai, and from No. 257 Gt, Gath or Geth are included with this name.

Irish	Ait, glad, joyful.
Gaelic	Ait, glad, joyful, cheerful.
English	Hait, joyful. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
French Romn	Het, joy, pleasure, gaiety.
French Romn	Hait, joy, pleasure, light-heartedness.
French Romn	Haiter, to rejoice, to render gay, to please, to be agreeable, to give pleasure.
French Romn	Haitie, gay, joyous.

Anglo-Saxon	Hiht, joy, exultation.
Anglo-Saxon	Hihtan, to rejoice. “ <i> Ic hihte, I am joyful.</i> ”
Norman	Haiter, to rejoice.
Egyptian 412	Kati, to rejoice.
Icelandic	Kaeta, to gladden, to be gladdened, to rejoice.
Icelandic	Kaeti, cheer, gladness.
German	Gute, joy, pleasure.
French Romn	Gaut, joyous.
Greek	Cetheo, or Getheo (or <i>Doric</i> Catheo or Gatheo), to rejoice, to be delighted.
Latin	Gaudeo, to rejoice, to be glad, to delight, to take delight in, to be pleased.
English	Gaud, to exult, to rejoice.
Sanscrit 292	Gud, to play or sport.
Fijian	Qati, to vie with.
ManchuTartar	Kitambi, to throw one's adversary in the exercise of wrestling.
Fijian	Qito, to play, to play with ; a game.
English	Quoits, the name of a game.
English	Kite, a well-known toy for the amusement of boys, being a light frame of wood on which paper is stretched, and to which a weight or tail is attached, the whole being constructed for flying in the air by the help of a string.
English	Cat, a game played amongst boys. (Wright's
Scotch	Couth, facetious, pleasant. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ])
Irish	Ait, comical, arch, pleasing.
English	Wit, the association of ideas in a natural manner, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure.
New Zealand	Kata, to laugh, to smile ; laughing, laughter.
Dutch	Kout, talk, discourse, chat.
English	Chat, free, familiar talk.
English	Chout, a frolic or merry-making. (Wright's
Hindu 1728	Got, an entertainment. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ])
Spanish	Gayta, a flageolet or pipe of the flute kind.
English	Kit, a small fiddle.
English	Wait, a hautboy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Hoit, to caper, to leap. (Webster's <i>Dict.</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
ManchuTartar	Kotombi, to jump.
Zulu Kafir	Kwityi, a kind of dancing where the feet are scraped along the ground somewhat as in civilised dancing.

## No. 190. Ybos, Iebous, Iebus, Jebus or Jebusi.

Arabic 837	Aibbis, much addicted to play or sport.
Arabic 830	Aabis, a player.
Arabic 835	Aabas, playing. [ <i>lete.</i> ]
English	Obesse, an old name of a game. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Greek	Epsia, a sport, a game, amusement, pastime.
French Romn	Ops, diversion, pastime, pleasure.
	Prov.—Obs. [in, delight.
Hebrew	Hpz or Hapaz (חפץ), to have pleasure, to delight
	Ps. xxxv. 27, which <i>hath pleasure</i> in the
	prosperity.
	Mal. iii. 1, whom ye <i>delight</i> in.
	Ps. xvi. 3, all my <i>delight</i> .
Arabic 1382	Habas, cheerful.
Arabic 11	Abashsh, smiling-faced.
Sanscrit 94	Avahas, to smile, to laugh at.
Sanscrit 350	Juvas, liveliness.
Sanscrit 93	Avas, satisfaction, pleasure, enjoyment.
Arabic 130	Afzah, a prattler, a great talker.
Swahili A.	Upuzi, chatter, nonsense, silly talk.
Swahili A.	Ubishi, a joke.
Arabic 1354	Wabas, agility, briskness, sprightliness.
Arabic 1354	Wabis, nimble, frisky.

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No. 191. Amr, Amor, Amorr, Amorrh or Emori; words derived from No. 211 Hmor, Hemor, Emmor, Hamur, Hamor or Chamor are included with this name.

Greek	Euemerios, cheerful, happy.
Turkish 830	Umr, fun.
French	Humeur, humour, pleasantry, facetious originality. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
English	Humor, that quality of the imagination which tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations.
Gaelic	Comhra, conversation.
Italian	Comarc, a kind of child's game.
Gaelic	Iomair, play, game.

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## No. 192. Grgs, Gerges, Girgas, Ghirghasi or Girgosi.

Norman	Gargaus, chattering.
French Romn	Gorgiase, a kind of buffoon dance.

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No. 193. H $\nabla$ , Eva, Heva, Hivi or Chivvi; words derived from No. 206 Abi or Aby, and from No. 226 Ypya or Iaphiah are included with this name.

Gaelic	Aoibh, pleasant, joyous, cheerful.
English	Happy, in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations, being in that state when one is free from bodily pain and mental anxiety, and deriving lively pleasure or gratification.
Arabic 461	Haf, joyous, glad.
Arabic 485	Hafiy, <i>plural</i> , Hufawaa, joyful, glad.
Arabic 1396	Hafw, or Hufuw, rejoicing.
Turkish 951	Keyf, joy, pleasure, good humour, happiness.
Anglo-Saxon	Gefea, joy, gladness.
English	Goff, the name of a game.
English	Chevy, the game of prisoners' base.
Scotch	Cufie, to outstrip, to overcome, especially at athletic exercises.
Scotch	Gaff, to talk loudly and merrily.
Scotch	Gaffaw, to laugh aloud.
ManchuTartar	Efimbi, to laugh, to amuse one's self, to play comedy. [manner.
Scotch	Yove, to talk in a free, facetious and familiar
Persian 1412	Yafa, a joke, a jest, drollery, witticism, humour.
English	Chaff, to joke or quiz. ( <i>Slang.</i> )
English	Gyve, to banter, to quiz. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Circassian 160	Kehf, humour.
Quichua Peru	Ccuyvi, a whistle.
Scotch	Quheef, a musical instrument, a fife.
Fijian	Kove, pandean pipes or mouth organs.
Spanish	Oboe, a musical instrument.
Egyptian 499	Aba, to play; a kind of game. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 340	Ab, or Aba, or 355, Abu.dance. delight; to dance.
Swedish	Hoppa, to jump, leap, skip, hop.
Danish	Hopper, to jump, hop, skip, frisk.
Danish	Hoppen, a jump, frisk, &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Hoppan, to hop, leap, dance.
Anglo-Saxon	Hopperc, a dancer.
English	Hoppe, to dance. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Hop, to leap or spring on one leg, also to spring, leap or frisk about, to dance; a dance.

No. 194. Ark, Arki, Harki, Harchi, Arci, Aroucha, Arach, Araca or Aruca; words derived from No. 245 Ark, Arach, Orech, Erech or Erec are included with this name.

Hindu 2176 Harakh, delight, joy, pleasure, happiness.

Caribbean	Aouerekoua, joyful.
Arabic 1362	Warak, the beauty or pleasantness of the world.
Persian 184	Awrak, a swing or seesaw.
Arabic 61	Arag, a swing.
Hindu 88	Irki, the game of hop-scotch.
English	Work, to banter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Arch, waggish, mirthful.
Greek	Orcheo, to make dance, to set in motion.
Greek	Orcheomai, to dance, to leap, especially to perform or represent by dancing or pantomime.
Greek	Orchestra, a dance or pantomimic performance.
Greek	Orchesis, dancing, the dance, leaping, any lively movement, especially pantomimic dancing.

No. 195. Syn, Sin, Sini or Sina ; words derived from No. 221  
 Syhn, Seon, Sehon, Sihon or Sichon are included with  
 this name.

Manchu Tartar	Sain, happy.
Gaelic	Sean, happiness.
Irish	Sean, happiness.
Turkish 763	Shen, lively, gay.
French	Scene, a stage, the scenery of theatres.
Greek	Skene, or Scene, a wooden stage for actors to perform on, a scene, especially the three-sided back scene which moved on a pivot; an actor's whole equipment, stage properties, &c.
Greek	Sannas, Sannon, a zany.
Latin	Sannio, a jester, a mimic, a buffoon or fool in a
Italian	Zanni, a buffoon, droll or merry-andrew. [play.
English	Zany, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.
Latin	Sanna, banter.
Zulu Kafir	Sina, to laugh, to grin.
Greek	Saino, to smile, to cheer, to please.
Chinese I. 369	Shin, to smile or laugh.
Chinese I. 385	Shin, to smile, to laugh, to laugh aloud.
Manchu Tartar	Sihan, the name of a small wind instrument for
Arabic 661	Zana, skipping and leaping for joy. [making music.
Persian 734	Shana, leaping, bounding.
Zulu Kafir	Sina, to dance.

No. 196. Arod, Arad or Arud ; words derived from No. 220  
 Ard, Arad or Harad are included with this name.

Irish	Aird, happiness.
Gaelic	Aird, happiness.

English	Whert, joy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 174	Urd, to play, to be cheerful.
Polish	Uradowac, to delight, to afford a great deal of
Polish	Uradowanie, over-joy, delight. [pleasure.
Egyptian 400	Hartu, delighted.
Cornish	Wharth, laughter.
Sibsagar	} Yirda, to laugh.
Miri B.	

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No. 197. Zmr, Zemar, Zemari, Semari, Samara or Samar.

Sanscrit 1153	Smri, to please, to gratify.
Arabic 714	Samariy, one who relates stories at the nocturnal conversations known as <i>Samar</i> .
Turkish 742	Semir, evening conversation.
Sanscrit 1153	Smera, laughing.
English	Smere, merrily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Simera, to play or frisk about.
Arabic 659	Zammar, a flute-player, a piper.
Swahili A.	Zomari, a kind of clarionet, a pipe.

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No. 198. Hmt, Amathi, Hamathi or Chamathi; words derived from No. 237 Amyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud or Emiud are included with this name.

Arabic 191	Ihmat, a laughing or a speaking low.
French	Imiter, to mimic or imitate. [pleasure.
Sanscrit 126	Amoda, gladdening, cheering up, joy, serenity.
Persian 156	Amada, a joke, a pleasantry, an impromptu.
Welsh	Cymmwedd, to jest or joke.
Polish	Komedya, a comedy.
Latin	Comœdia, a comedy.
English	Comedy, a dramatic composition intended to represent human characters which are imitated in language, dress and manners. The object of comedy is to recommend virtue and to make vice ridiculous while affording amuse-
Galla African	Gamade, to please, to rejoice. [ment.
English	Gammet, or Gammot, sport, fun, banter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1716	Gammat, diversion, recreation, play, fun.
English	Gammnt, a scale on which notes in music are written or printed.

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No. 199. Prz, Periz, Perizz, Pheriza, Phereza or Pheresi.

English	Fresh, lively.
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German	Frisch, brisk, lively, active. [some event.
Spanish	Farsa, a farce or dramatic representation of
Italian	Farsa, a short comedy in which the characters are greatly exaggerated.
French	Farce, drollery, tomfoolery, waggish prank, joke, broad comedy, farce.
Gaelic	Fuireas, entertainment.
Irish	Fuireas, entertainment.
English	Pross, conversation, talk. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 528	Parihas, a jest, a joke.
Sanscrit 568	Parihasya, jest, fun.
Icelandic	Brosa, to smile.
Sanscrit 651	Prahas, to laugh heartily.
English	Pruxy, frolicsome. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

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No. 200. Mmra or Mamre.

Arabic 1215	Muaammir, happy.
Hindu 1926	Mamur, happy, delightful.
Hindu 1926	Mamuri, happiness.
Arabic 1249	Mimrah, active, sprightly.
Arabic 1247	Mumayarat, mimicking, imitating, doing any- thing in the same manner.
Spanish	Momeria, mummary, a farcical entertainment.
French	Momerie, mummary.
Danish	Mummerie, mummary, masquerade.
Dutch	Mommery, mummary, masquerade. [&c.
English	Mummery, sport, diversion, frolicking in masks,

*Memo:* There is not a single word of these which grammarians consider a root word, for all the Eastern ones are supposed to be derived from *Amr*, *Marah*, &c., and all the Western ones from *Momo*, *Mom*, *Mime*, &c.; and such is the peculiarity of this name generally that almost all words derived from it are supposed to be unsound at the beginning or the end; but when we are told that *Mumayarat* is from *Mayr* (consequently the first syllable, *Mu*, is unsound, though the *r* is radical), and that *Mummery* is from *Mime* (consequently, although the first *m* is radical, the final *ery* is not), one has only to remark that *Mumayarat* is *Mummery*, and that as the etymologists differ so widely they cannot both be right; and, if one of them is wrong,



that is to say, for instance, if *Mime* is an abbreviation—then these and similar words must have been derived from Mamre.

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No. 201. Ask1 or Escol.

Latin	Oseillo, to swing one's self. (J. E. Riddle's <i>Latin-English Dict.</i> , London, 1836.)
English	Oscillate, to swing, to move backwards and forwards like a pendulum.
Greek	Ascaules, Aseaulou, or Askaules, Askaulou, a bag-piper.
French Romn	Escueillie, an invitation.
Greek	Ascolia, or Askolia, a rural festival when people danced upon one leg.
Greek	Ascoliazo, to dance as at the Ascolia, to stand upon one leg, to hop.

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No. 202. Anr, Anir, Aner, Haner or Enner.

Ako African Enri, to laugh, or a laugh.

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No. 203. Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedeeh or Sedec; words derived from No. 223 Zdk, Zedek, Zedec, Sedec or Sadoc are included with this name.

Persian 731	Shadkho, cheerful, glad, joyous.
Persian 771	Shahdak, pleasures sweet as honey.
Sanscrit 1052	Sattaka, a sort of minor drama.
English	Stage, a platform for public exhibitions, a place of scenic entertainment, a theatre, also theatrical representations in general.

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No. 204. Rpa, Repha, Rapha or Raphae.

Arabic 625	Raff, rejoicing, being glad.
Icelandic	Reifa, to gladden, to cheer.
Icelandic	Reifr, glad, cheerful.
Scotch	Revay, festivity.
Sanscrit 853	Rev, to leap, to jump.

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No. 205. Hgr, Hagar, Agar (or, as in Arabic, Ajar or Hajar. See *Dictionary*, pages 26 and 1380).

Irish	Aighear, mirth, joy, gladness.
English	Agre, to please. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Agreer, to please; as, " <i>Cela ne lui agrée pas</i> ," "that does not please him."

Polish	Igrac, to play or sport.
Polish	Igranie, the act of playing. " <i>Zawsze tylko igra,</i> "how full of play he is."
Ashanti A.	Agoru, fun.
Hindu 149	Akkara, a place for wrestling, any place of assembly, a court or circus.
Arabic 460	Hajurat, the game of blind man's buff.

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No. 206. Aby or Abi has been already considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

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No. 207. Zhr, Zohar, Zoar, Soar, Saar, Seor, Sohar or Sochar.

Persian 690	Sar, cheerfulness.
Arabic 691	Sarr, making glad.
Arabic 673	Sarr, who or what makes glad.
Turkish 745	Sur, a merry-making.
Persian 722	Suri, mirth.
Egyptian 570	Sheri, to rejoice.
Scotch	Schere, waggish.
Fanti African	Siru, to laugh.
Italian	Zurro, gaiety, fun, playfulness.
Arabic 646	Zakhir, joyous, cheerful.
Gaelic	Sugair, a droll, a merry fellow.
Irish	Sugaire, a droll.
Irish	Sugra, mirth, diversion, sporting.
Latin	Scurra, a wit, a droll, a mimic, jester.
Irish	Sgeara, a stage play.
Arabic 727	Sayr, amusing one's self; a spectacle, show, an agreeable prospect or any similar amusement.
Hindu 1424	Sur, a kind of musical instrument.
Persian 691	Sur, a sort of dance.
Persian 731	Shar, dancing.
Greek	Skairo, or Scairo, to skip, to dance.

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No. 208. Ypron, Hephron, Ephron or Afron.

Arabic 128	Afran, merry, cheerful.
Irish	Eabron, a skip, a leap, jollity. (Supplement.)

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No. 209. Bary, Bairi, Beer, Beer, Beri or Biri.

Hindu 383	Bihari, sportive.
Hindu 1488	Farah, joyful, satisfied, cheerful.
Persian 926	Fira, good-tempered, cheerful.
Arabic 909	Farih, glad, happy.

Arabic 917	Faraha, glad, joyful.
Arabic 920	Farha, cheerful.
Arabic 920	Farih, free from care, gay.
Arabic 920	Farah, being joyful, glad; gladness, glee.
Arabic 920	Fariha, he was glad.
Arabic 925	Faruh, glad, happy, joyous.
Danish	Fro, glad, jovial, gay.
Swahili A.	Furaha, gladness, joy, pleasure.
Arabic 917	Farah, gladness, joyousness, cheerfulness.
Turkish 849	Ferah, cheerfulness, gladness.
Turkish 850	Ferha, joy, gladness.
Hindu 1488	Farah, joy, gladness.
French Romn	Pirer, or Bिरer, to enjoy one's self, to be amused.
Gaelic	Bair, a game.
Scotch	Bar, a species of game anciently played in Scot-
Hindu 382	Bihar, diversion, amusement, sport. [land.
English	Bar, a joke. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	For, conversation, discourse.
Persian 941	Fir, laughter.
Spanish	Foro, scenery, the perspective part of a theatre.
Sanscrit 597	Pera, a kind of musical iustrument.
Persian 204	Bar, a musical instrument.
English	Bar, a certain quantity of time in music, or a certain number of beats, included between two lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff.
Sanscrit 661	Praha, instruction in acting or dancing.
Mandingo A.	Brue, a leap or to leap.
English	Boree, the name of a kind of dance.

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No. 210. Ayln, Ailon, Elon or Helon.

Irish	Ailne, joy, delight. (Supplement.)
Turkish 519	Eylenmek, to amuse one's self, to be amused.
Persian 186	Awlanj, mirth.
French	Elan, buoyancy.

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No. 211. Hmor, Hamor, Hemor or Emmor has been already considered with No. 191 Amr, Amor or Emori.

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No. 212 Skm, Suchem or Sechem.

Greek	Skamma, the arena in which the athletes of the gymnastic schools contested; also the exer- cises or contests themselves.
English	Scomm, a buffoon.
Greek	Skomma, a jest, a joke.

## No. 213. Potypr, Potipher or Putiphari.

- Persian 203 Badfara, a child's game.  
 Persian 202 Badbar, a paper kite.  
 Persian 202 Badbur, a whipping-top.

## No. 214. Zbaon, Zibeaon, Sibeon or Sibhon.

- Hebrew Sypnyh or Sypanyh (סִפְנִיָּה), a duleimer. [music.  
 Dan. iii. 10, *the dulcimer* and all kinds of  
 French Romn Siafonie, the name of a musical instrument.  
 Arabie 657 Zafn, dancing, leaping.

## No. 215. Soa, Saua, Sue, Sua, Suah, Shua or Shuah.

- Persian 772 Shahi, happy, cheerful.  
 Persian 730 Sha, joyful, glad.  
 Greek Zao, to be glad. (Dunbar and Barker's  
*Lexicon*. Edinburgh. 1831.)  
 Chin. III. 227 Soo, cheerful, joyous, happy.  
 Chin. II. 825 Seaon, to be pleased, to be joyful.  
 Chin. II. 159 Saou, a cheerful disposition.  
 Sanserit 1130 Suh, to satisfy, make glad, gladden, to be  
 glad, to rejoice.  
 Sanserit 1100 Sah, to satisfy, to delight, to be pleased.  
 Hindu 1356 Suhawi, agreeableness, pleasantness.  
 Mandingo A. Sewo, joy.  
 Irish So, pleasure.  
 Chinesé I. 108 So, to play antics incessantly.  
 Chin. III. 75 Shwa, to play, to trifle, to amuse.  
 Chinese I. 382 Seaou, to smile, to laugh; II. 825, the same.  
 Chinese I. 419 Suh, or Shuh, a laughing appearance.  
 Chin. II. 626 Tsho, a fascinating smile.  
 Gyami Tibet Syo, to laugh.  
 Romany Saw, to laugh.  
 Hebrew Saa (שׂא), to delight, to play.  
 Ps. xcix. 19, thy comforts *delight* my soul.  
 Isaiah xi. 8, and the sneaking child *shall*  
 [play].  
 Greek Pseia, game, sport, fun.  
 Chin. III. 668 So, a musical instrument.  
 Chin. II. 431 Shaou, the name of a musical instrument.  
 Chin. III. 684 Shaou, an ancient instrument of music.  
 Chin. II. 869 Shae, name of a stringed instrument.  
 Chin. II. 625 Sih, a certain stringed instrument.  
 Chinese I. 599 Sih, a stringed instrument.  
 Chin. II. 824 Tsze, a musical reed.  
 Chin. III. 908 Seaon, a kind of wind instrument of music.



Chin. III. 463 Saou, to leap, to jump.

Chinese I. 647 So, to dance to music.

Fulah African Seo, to dance.

Fanti African Sau, to dance.

No. 216. Ank, Anak, Anac, Enac, Enach, Anach, Hanach  
or Hanak.

Arabic 177 Anak, being joyful and glad; joy, cheerfulness.

Malayan 29 Inak, pleasant, delightful, pleased, delighted.

Chinese I. 697 Hing, pleased, joyful, joy.

Chin. II. 141 Hang, pleased, gratified. [tion.

Chinese I. 288 Yang, a feeling of cheerfulness, cheerful satisfac-

Chin. III. 131 Hing, to be in high spirits, to take delight in.

Hebrew Ang or Anag (ענג), to delight.

Ps. xxxvii. 11, and shall *delight themselves*.

Isaiah lviii. 4, then *shalt thou delight*

Mongolian Inyakho, to laugh. [thyself.

Manchu Tartar Oungou, name of a Tartar game.

Chin. II. 856 Hwang, a musical reed made in ancient times.

Chin. III. 438 Yung, to leap up, to skip.

Chin. III. 456 Yung, to leap or skip through joy.

No. 217. Ahymn, Ahiman or Achiman; I have found no  
words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the  
elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 218. Ssy, Sisai, Sesai, Sessi, Sessei or Sheshai.

Zulu Kafir Sasa, to be excited with pleasure, joy, &c.

Hebrew Sasa, plural Sasaym (ששעם), delight.

Prov. viii. 30, I was his *delight*.

Ps. cxix. 77, thy law is my *delight*.

Hebrew Sos, *otherwise* Sys (שׂש and שׂשׂ), to rejoice, to  
be glad, to make mirth.

Lam. iv. 21, *rejoice* and be glad.

Isaiah lxvi. 10, *rejoice* for joy with her.

Isaiah lxx. 18, *be ye glad*.

Ezek. xxi. 10, *should we then make mirth*.

Gaelic Scis, pleasure, delight, satisfaction.

Irish Scis, pleasure, delight.

Persian 731 Shazi, gladness.

Italian Sussi, a game so called.

English Seesaw, a swing formed by a plank on a ful-  
crum. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Swahili A.	Zeze, a sort of lute.
Persian 674	Saz, a musical instrument.
Sanscrit 996	Sas, to jump, leap or spring; to dance.
Persian 728	Sis, leaping and jumping.
Polish	Sus, a caper, a capriole, a vault; as, " <i>Dac</i> " <i>Susa</i> , to cut a caper."

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No. 219. Tlmy, Tulmai, Tolmai or Talmai; words derived from No. 233 Tlmy or Talmai are included with this name.

Welsh	Telm, a toy.
Welsh	Telma, to play with toys.
Turkish 801	Tulum, a bagpipe.
Welsh	Dylamu, to bound or skip.

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No. 220. Ard, Arad or Harad has been already considered with No. 196 Arod, Arad or Arud.

No. 221. Syhn, Sihon, Schon or Seon has been already considered with No. 195 Syn, Sin, Sina or Sini.

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No. 222. Aog, Ogh, Og or Hog.

Irish	Uigh, pleasure, delight.
Gaelic	Agh, joy, happiness.
Gaelic	Aigh, joy; happy.
Arabic 887	Aayhak, joy, glee.
Egyptian 359	Akh, lively, gay.
Turkish 500	Okh, I am glad of it! I am delighted! [fit.
Sanscrit 145	Uc, to take pleasure in, to delight in, to snit or
Balali Nepal	Yucha, to laugh.
English	Euge, applause. (Not used.)
English	Wag, a droll, a man full of sport and humour.
Ashanti A.	Ago, to play.
Cornish	Higa, to play with. (Borlase.)
English	Hoke, to gambol, to romp. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Circassian 101	Oohghee, to dance.

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No. 223. Zdk, Zedck, Zedec, Sedec or Sadoc has been already considered with No. 203 Zdk, Zedck, Sedek, Sedech or Sedec.

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No. 224. Hohm, Hoham or Oham has been already considered with No. 167 Hm or Ham.

## No. 225. Baran.

Irish	Feoirne, chess.
Polish	Faraon, a game at cards.
Gaelic	Furan, joy, entertainment.
Hindu 1488	Farhan, glad, joyful.
Persian 234	Barhan, joy, gladness.
Hindu 523	Paran, a very quick time in music.

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No. 226. Ypya or Iaphiah has, together with No. 206 Aby or Abi, been already considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

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No. 226 *otherwise spelled* Japhia, Japhiaa or Japhiah.

Scotch	Jape, a toy.
English	Jape, a jest. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Juvo, to delight.
Arabic 418	Jahf, the game of bandy.

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## No. 227. Dbyr, Dobir, Dabir or Debir.

Welsh	Difyru, to amuse.
Welsh	Difyr, diverting, pleasant, joyous, merry, glad-
English	Divert, to please, to amuse. [some.
English	Diversion, sport, play, pastime.
Arabic 362	Tafrih, diversion, recreation, amusement.
Hindu 671	Tafrih, amusement; also rejoicing, exhilarating.
Turkish 593	Tefrih, a cheering or exhilarating.
Hindu 1125	Dapra, a sort of musical instrument.
Irish	Tabar, a tabor.
Icelandic	Tabur, a tabor.
English	Tabor, name of a musical instrument.
Arabic 811	Tabr, leaping, skipping.

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No. 228. Hrm, Hiram or Horam; words derived from No. 235 Yorm are included with this name.

Persian 1414 Yarm, a musical instrument.

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## No. 229. Ybyn or Jabin.

Arabic 836	Aubun, jolly.
Irish	Aoibhinn, joyful, pleasant.
Gaelic	Aoibhinn, joyful, glad, cheerful, pleasant.
Gaelic	Eibhinn, joy; joyful, glad.
French Romn	Ebanoi, joy, pleasure, amusement.

French Romn	Ebanier, to rejoice, to divert or amuse one's self.
Sanscrit 91	Avana, satisfaction, joy, happiness.
Spanish	Ufano. gay, cheerful.
Spanish	Ufania, joyous, gaiety, the pleasure or satisfaction with which anything is performed.
English	Awfin, one of the pieces in the game of chess. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 485	Ubn, a kind of game. (Vol. I.)
Manchu Tartar	Efin, comedy, play, amusement.
Italian	Avena, a pastoral pipe.

## No. 230. Arba, Arbaa, Arbah or Arbe.

Welsh	Arebu, witty in discourse, fluent.
Spanish	Arpa, a harp or lyre (namely, an instrument of music, of the stringed kind).
French Romn	Arpe, a harp.
Norman	Herpe, a harp.
French	Harpe, a harp.
Icelandic	Harpa, a harp.
Polish	Arfa, or Harfa, a harp.
Anglo-Saxon	Earpa, or Hearpa, a harp.

## No. 231. Glyt, Goliath or Goliad.

Icelandic	Glethi, or Gledi, gladness, merriment, good cheer; especially in old writers, of enjoyment at a festival, story-telling, music, sport of any
Swedish	Glad, gay, cheerful, joyful. [kind, &c.]
Danish	Glad, glad, joyous, merry.
Anglo-Saxon	Glad, or Glaed, glad, cheerful, merry.
English	Glad, pleased, cheerful, happy.
English	Glathe, to welcome, to rejoice. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Icelandic	Gletta, banter, raillery. [ <i>lete</i> .)
Icelandic	Glott, a grin.
Irish	Claithe, a game.
Irish	Cluith, game, diversion. (Supplement.)
Hindu 992	Khilta, conviviality, the enjoyment of society and the pleasures of life.
Malayan 282	Galut, to play as children.
French	Galet, the game of shove-board or shovel-board.
Irish	Gioladh, a leaping nimbly.

## No. 232. Akys, Akis, Achis, Achish or Agchous.

Polish	Ucieszyc, to delight, to give pleasure.
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Polish           Uciesze, I delight, &c.  
 Circassian 173 Weegoozay, to laugh.  
 Arabic 1374 Wakz, a dance.

No. 233. Tlmy, Talmai or Tholmai has been already considered  
 with No. 219 Tlmy, Talmai, Thalmai or Thelamci.

No. 234. Tay, Toa, Toi, Tohi, Thou, Thoïou, Thoi,  
 Thoïi or Thogi.

Chinese I. 651 Tuy, a relaxed, easy manner; cheerful.  
 Chinese I. 180 Thae, Thuy, or Tuy, to be pleased.  
 Chin. III. 484 Theaou, pleased, gratified.  
 Irish           Taoi, delight. (Supplement.)  
 Sanscrit 455 Dhi, to satisfy, to please, to delight.  
 Mandingo A. Di, pleasure.  
 Irish           Dighe, satisfaction.  
 Ashanti A.   Di, glad.  
 English       Do, a fête or entertainment. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Hindu 1440 Tui, or 707 Toi, an entertainment.  
 English       Tag, the end or catch word of an actor's speech,  
                   the cue. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich)  
 Arabic 360 Tigha, a loud burst of laughter. [and Porter.)  
 Turkish 790 Dahk, a laughing, a laugh.  
 Scotch       Tehee, a loud laugh.  
 English       Tihe, or Tihy, to laugh. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Egyptian 522 Tehh, to rejoice.  
 Dutch       Tui, or Tuy, to amuse.  
 English       Toy, to play, to trifle.  
 New Zealand Toa, play.  
 Sanscrit 438 Dyu, playing, sporting with, delighting.  
 Arabic 550 Dah, a painted toy or plaything for children.  
 Scotch       Die, a toy.  
 English       Toy, a bawble, a plaything.  
 Manchu Tartar Tehe, a musical toy, a pasteboard horse or any-  
                   thing else which children make to amuse  
                   themselves with.  
 Chin. III. 665 Thaou, a child's rattle.  
 Chin. II. 642 Tho, a play called "flying bricks."  
 English       Taw, a marble to be played with.  
 French       De, a die for dice playing.  
 English       Die, *plural* Dice, a small cube marked on its  
                   faces with numbers from one to six, used in  
                   playing by being thrown from a box.  
 Swedish      Docka, a doll.  
 English       Tag, the name of a game among boys.

English	Tig, the name of a child's game.	(Wright's
Fijian	Tiqā, a game so called.	[ <i>Obsolete.</i> )]
Quichua Peru	Taqui, music.	
Hindu 1135	Dhakka, a sort of musical instrument.	
Chin. II.826	Theih, a kind of flute.	
Chin. III.520	Theih, or 453 Theaou, to skip or leap.	
Chin. III.456	Teaou, to leap or jump.	
Bambarra A.	Doo, to dance.	
Mandingo A.	Duke, to dance.	

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No. 235. Yorm has been already considered with No. 228  
Hrm, Hiram or Horam.

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No. 236. Aoryh, Oureiou, Uriac, Urie, Uria or Uriah.

French Romn	Euree, happy.	
French	Heureux, <i>pronounced</i> Eureu, happy.	
Sanscrit 141	Ira, enjoyment, comfort.	
Greek	Oaros, Oarou, familiar converse, chat.	
Latin	Aura, gaiety.	
Siamese	Horau, or Hoaro, to laugh.	
Limbu Nepal	Yere, to laugh.	
English	Wherry, to laugh immoderately.	(Wright's
Wolof/African	Uri, to play.	[ <i>Obsolete.</i> )]

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No. 237. Amyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud, Ammiud or  
Emiud has been already considered with No. 198 Hmt,  
Hamathi or Amathi.

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No. 238. Aty, Athi, Ethi, Ethai, Ithai or Ittai has been  
already considered with No. 189 Ht, Hith, Heth, Hethae  
or Ethae.

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No. 239. Ysbo, Iesbi or Ishbi-benob; I have found no words,  
bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the  
elements of this name are preserved.

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No. 240. Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph has been already considered  
with No. 172 Sba, Seba or Saba.

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No. 241. Aran, Arenna, Arauna, Aronh, Araunah or Orna.

Irish	Aran, familiar conversation.	
Persian 1411	Yaran, a jovial, agreeable companion.	
Arabic 63	Aran, or Arin, brisk, lively, joyous, spirited.	

Arabic 64	Arun, cheerful, lively, brisk.
Arabic 52	Iran, being lively, joyous and vivacious.
Latin	Arena, the amphitheatre where prizes were fought for by sword-players.
English	Arena, an open space of ground on which the gladiators exhibited.
QuichuaPeru	Aranya, a masked dance.
Spanish	Arana, a sort of play among boys.

No. 242. Makh, Maeha, Maacha, Maachae, Maachah, Mahachah or Mahacah.

Sanscrit 727	Makha, cheerful, lively.
Portuguese	Moca, a jest.
Irish	Miog, a smile.
Sanscrit 728	Magha, pleasure.
Egyptian 424	Mak, to dance.
ManehuTartar	Makchembi, to dance.
ManehuTartar	Makehe ! danee !
Fijian	Meke, to danee.

No. 243. Lhmy, Lahemi or Lahmi.

English	Lummy, jolly, first-rate. ( <i>Slang.</i> )
Sanscrit 826	Lam, to delight in, sport or enjoy.
Gaelic	Leum, to leap, spring, bound, &c.
Irish	Leim, a leap.
Irish	Leum, leaping.
Welsh	Llamu, to skip, to frisk, to bound.

No. 244. Bbl or Babel.

Duteh	Babbelen, to chat.
Duteh	Babbelaar, a babbler.
French	Babiller, to prattle, to babble, to gabble.
English	Babble, to talk much and thoughtlessly, to
Italian	Favella, conversation, discourse. [prattle.
Italian	Favellio, chatter, idle talk.
French Romn	Fableir, Fabler, Fabuler or Faveler, to chat, to talk, to discourse, to entertain each other, to converse, to make up short stories or fables and recite them so as to amuse.
French Romn	Fabel, or Favelle, a short story, anecdote, history or discourse.
Latin	Fabella, a short tale or story.
Latin	Fabula, a tale, story or discourse.

Spanish	Fabula, a fable, an artificial fiction designed either to instruct or divert.
Portuguese	Fabula, a fable, an apologue.
French	Fable, a fable.
Swedish	Fabel, a fable.
Gaelic	Fabhal, a fable, a fiction, a romance.
Irish	Fabhall, a fable, a romance.
English	Fable, a feigned story or tale intended to instruct or amuse.
Italian	Fabula, a drama, a comedy.
Latin	Fabella, a little interlude or play, an epilogue.
Latin	Fabula, a play or comedy; also an actor in a
French	Babiole, a plaything. [play.
English	Bawble, any light, pretty, showy trifle or toy. (C. Richardson's <i>English Dictionary</i> , London, 1836.)
Italian	Babbola, a child's plaything. ( <i>See Webster's Dict.</i> by Goodrich and Porter, under <i>Bauble</i> .)
French Romn	Baoubelo, a child's plaything.
French	Pibole, a kind of bagpipe. (R. Cotgrave's <i>French Dictionary</i> , London, 1650.)

No. 245. Ark, Arach, Orech, Erech or Erec has been already considered with No. 194 Ark, Arki, Arci, Aroucha, Araca or Aruca.

No. 246. Akd, Acad, Accad, Accadh or Achad.

Bambarra A.	Akadi, pleasant.
Sanscrit 190	Aucitya, taking pleasure in anything.
Quichua Peru	Yactuni, to play the fool with masks.
Latin	Actio, acting, as of a play.
English	Act, to perform on a stage, to represent a character for public amusement.
Arabic 865	Aukkat, a child's plaything. [for children.
French	Hochet, a plaything, a toy, a coral or rattle
English	Hoket, a plaything. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

No. 247. Klnh, Calneh, Calanc, Calne, Chalne, Chalneh, Chalna, Chalen, Chalaunc, Chalaunc or Galanne.

Greek	Calene, or Galene, cheerfulness.
Scotch	Coolin, the name of a sport trausmitted from very remote antiquity.
Irish	Calluin, an entertainment prepared for the new
Icelandic	Glanni, a reckless jester. [year.
Icelandic	Glens, fun, a jest.



Icelandic	Glenna, mummary.
Hindu 1657	Khilona, a buffoon, a mimic, jester, droll.
English	Clown, one of the principal actors in a pantomime.
Sanscrit 277	Khelana, play, pastime, sport.
Hindu 1657	Khilona, a toy or plaything.
Greek	Chelone, a lyre.

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No. 248. Bsn, Basan or Bashan.

Persian 207	Bazinj, a swing, a seesaw.
French	Voisiner, to visit one's neighbours, to go and see a neighbour.
Persian 928	Fasanidan, to romance.
Persian 928	Fasan, or Fasana, a history, story or fable.
Polish	Puzan, the name of a musical instrument.
Italian	Busna, a kind of trumpet.
Circassian 113	Pshinnah, music.
Spanish	Paisana, the name of a dance.

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No. 249. Sryn, Sarion, Sirion or Serin.

Latin	Serenus, Serena, blithe, cheerful.
Arabic 727	Sayran, diversion, pleasure.
French	Sornette, nonsense, trifling, silly talk.
Hindu 1281	Surna, a kind of pipe or clarion.
Malayan 169	Sarunei, the name of a musical instrument.
French	Seriner, to play on the <i>serinette</i> or bird organ.
Italian	Serenata, a serenade, night music.

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No. 250. Kpyrh, Kepheira, Kephira, Caphira or Cephira.

English	Quever, lively. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Kipper, lively, gay. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Coprea, a jester.
French Romn	Chievre, or Chiovre. a sort of bagpipe. (Supple-
Hindu 900	Chaupar, the name of a game. [ment.]
English	Caper, to leap, skip, jump, prance, spring, &c., as in dancing or frolicking mirth.

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No. 251. Mkdh, Makkedah, Makkeda, Makeda. Maceda, Macheda or Macchedah.

English	Maggoty, whimsical, frolicsome. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Maggoty, whimsical. frisky, playful. (J. O. Halliwell's <i>Archaic</i> , &c., <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1850.)

Greek	Magodos, Magodou, or Macodos, Macodou, a sort of pantomime in which, according to some authors, the men's parts were played in women's dresses.
Greek	Macodia, the performance of such pantomime.
Greek	Macadis, Macadcos, Macadei, or Magadis, Magadeos, Magadei, a three-cornered instrument like a harp, with twenty strings, arranged in octaves.
Greek	Magadeuo, or Macadeuo, to play on the Magadis.
Italian	Magade, a kind of ancient lyre.
Portuguese	Machete, a little guitar.
New Zealand	Mokowhiti, to jump.

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No. 252. Tpoh, Tapuah, Tappuah, Taphuh or Taphua.

Zulu Kafir	Taba, to rejoice, to be delighted.
Hebrew	Tab (טַב), glad. Dan. vi. 23, then was the king exceeding
Hebrew	Tob (טוֹב), glad, merry. <span style="float: right;">[glad.]</span> 1 Kings viii. 66, joyful <i>and glad of heart</i> . Esther i. 10, the heart of the king was
Hebrew	Tob (טוֹב), cheerful; pleasure. <span style="float: right;">[merry.]</span> Zech. viii. 19, gladness and <i>cheerful</i> feasts. Ecc. ii. 1, therefore enjoy <i>pleasure</i> .
Zulu Kafir	Dabaya, to enjoy one's self exceedingly.
Arabic 552	Daaib, a player, a jester.
Sanscrit 413	Div, to play, sport, joke, to be glad, to rejoice.
Sanscrit 430	Dev, to sport, to play.
Sanscrit 384	Tev, to sport, to play.
Arabic 316	Tahaffi, rejoicing, exulting.
Galla African	Taba, play, joke, a fable or tale.
Irish	Tibhe, a good-humoured joke. <span style="float: right;">[spinning-top.]</span>
French	Toupie, a top, a peg-top, a humming-top, a
English	Top, an inverted conoid which children play with by whirling on its point.
French Romn	Tibie, a flute.
Latin	Tibia, a flute, pipe or flageolet.
Latin	Tuba, a trumpet.
Galla African	Dibbe, a flute.
Icelandic	Tifa, to trip, to move the feet quickly.
Egyptian 526	Tef, or Tefi, to dance.
Arabic 819	Tafw, or Tufuw, bounding, leaping.
Wolof African	Teuba, a jump, a leap, a skip.
Hindu 725	Tap, a spring, leap, bound.
Hindu 725	Tappa, a jump, a bound.

## No. 253. Hzor, Azor, Hazor, Hasor or Chasor.

Hebrew	Asr or Asar, <i>also</i> Asry or Asary (אשר and אשרי), happy. Gen. xxx. 13, Leah said, <i>Happy</i> am I. Psalm cxxvii. 5, <i>happy</i> is the man. Psalm cxliv. 15, <i>happy</i> is that people.
Arabie 88	Asarr, more or most joyous.
Arabie 1391	Hazr, laughing.
Arabie 1011	Kashr, a smile.
Hindu 906	Chausar, the name of a game.
Irish	Coisir, an entertainment.
Scotch	Gysar, a harlequin.

No. 254. Tank, Taanaeh, Tahanaeh, Tahanac, Thenac, Thae-  
naeh or Thaanach.

Malayan 74	Tingkah, fun, tricks, buffoonery; ludicrous: to mimic.
Zulu Kafir	Tyingo, a species of reed musical instrument.
English	Twang, to make a tense string sound by first pulling it and then letting it go suddenly: as. "sound the tough horn and <i>twang</i> the quiver- "
Chin. III. 759	Thang, frisking, running, leaping. [ing strings.]
Polish	Taneowae, to dancee.
Polish	Taneowanie, daneing.
Polish	Taniee, a dancee.
Portuguese	Dancar, to dancee.
Portuguese	Danea, a dancee.
English	Danee, primarily to leap or spring, hence to leap or step with graceful motions of the body corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

## No. 255. Ypth, Jiphtah, Jephthah or Jephtha.

French Romn	Ebaudise, gay humour, amusement, joy, rejoicing.
French Romn	Ebaudeir, to divert or amuse one's self, to rejoice.
French Romn	Ebat, pastime, amusement, pleasure, joy.
French Romn	Ebatre, to rejoice, to amuse one's self without constraint, to take recreation.
French	Ebat, sport, play, gambol, frolic.
French	Ebattre, to sport, play, toy, gambol or frolic.
Welsh	Afaeth, pleasure, blandishment.
Welsh	Afiaeth, mirth.
Anglo-Saxon	Hafettan, to appland, to rejoicee.
French Romn	Jaboteir, to talk, to chat.

French	Jaboter, to jabber, to chatter.
Latin	Hypate, the bass string in a viol, &c.
French Romn	Ebaudir, to leap for joy.
French	Ebaudir, to frisk, to frolic.
French	Ebaudissement, a frolicking.

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No. 256. Msal, Misal, Mesael or Messal.

Arabic 1170	Mizyal, an ingenious, witty, sprightly man.
Arabic 1277	Muhazalat, playing, jesting.
Spanish	Mesilla, a broad hint given in a bantering manner, a nipping jest.
Arabic 1273	Mawsul, a kind of musical pipe.
Dutch	Moezel, a bagpipe.
Persian 1183	Miskal, a sort of Jew's harp.

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No. 257. Gt, Gath or Geth has been already considered with No. 189 Cheth.

In Chapter I. I stated that "that great nation which will "shortly arise has been specially constituted by the Almighty "for a life of happiness," and I there made various remarks, upon the subject of happiness, which it will not be necessary to repeat here. If anything can be certain of all the various conclusions mankind can draw concerning God, it is that He is supremely happy, and almost the only definite idea we can form of that future state and place of existence which we call heaven is that of a state and place of eternal happiness; therefore, the more happy a man is, the more he is like God, and the more happiness exists on earth, the more it is like heaven, according to the most undoubted and deeply rooted ideas we have of God and heaven.

As the race of Ham is the race of which the New Nation will be composed, I say that the place of their abode will be the nearest approach to heaven ever attained on earth, and I say that the race of Ham is the highest order of God's created beings, endowed by Him with the faculty of approaching the nearest to Himself in one of His sublimest attributes—namely, happiness.

To describe the happiness of God is manifestly beyond human power, but the happiness of man may be fairly comprised in the more defined term of "peace of mind." About this expression there can be no mistake; but pleasure, which also means happiness, is a word more open to misconception, for, although happiness consists of pleasurable



sensations, a life of pleasure is not a life of happiness, and though there is no joy without excitement, a life of excitement is not a life of joy, far less of that higher feeling which constitutes happiness. Wealth and rank cannot produce it; health cannot ensure it; sweet sounds, exquisite fragrance, brilliant spectacles, lovely scenes, cannot cause it; neither can all these put together. Freedom from pain, toil, business and anxiety, when long continued, will actually produce that depression of spirits, *ennui*, and dissatisfied feeling, so noticeable in the silken-robed, diamond-decked, *nil admirari* class, who languidly flock to places of amusement in the vain search of that happiness which none of these can give.

The primary source of happiness is in that very peace of mind, which, though capable of deriving pleasure from almost anything, depends on nothing; to such a mind wealth, rank, health, music, perfume, grand scenery and rest from toil are sources of happiness, though by no means indispensable to it. There is a spontaneity about true happiness which cannot be caused from without by any care or preparation, no matter how elaborate, and the more simple the source from which pleasure is derived the more lasting it is.

The peace of mind which is the source of, and which in itself is, actual happiness, is produced by the active exercise of our faculties, judiciously alternated by moderate rest, more than by any other cause; occupation, whether mental or physical, work, whether that of a student or of a bricklayer, is the highest function of man, and the one which places him the nearest to Him who made all things, and, being Almighty, never ceases work. No wonder, then, that work brings happiness, for the Supreme Creator is supremely happy. Our capacity for happiness very greatly depends, therefore, on the extent of our industry, and in some shape or other always attends it, provided our faculties have not been overwrought by the labour performed. Whether this happiness comes in the shape of rest, or whether it takes a more active form, matters little as long as the individual is happy at his work and happy out of it. Among the Hamites not only merriment, as evinced in fun, exuberance of joy which prompts the natural dance, and sparkling wit which teems with genial mirth, but also what may be more properly called set games, have evidently found their natural and permanent home; and, though at first sight the declaration may seem rash, I say there is more philosophy in a game of cricket at sixteen, than in sitting on the woollack after sixty, for superiority, once definitely attained, soon ceases to be a fountain of delight; it is in the attainment of superiority, and not in the amount of it,

that pleasure consists. Friendly competition among equals brings more pleasure than the rank of birth, and, provided a rival is not thereby injured, few pleasures are more sweet and legitimate than success in attaining an object of competition; and this is why a game of marbles, chess or chevy is a true and philosophical source of happiness, for none are injured, all have been amused and some delighted. But there is another source of happiness which appears to have been a Hamite speciality, and that is Love.

I stated in Chapter VI. that the race of Ham pretended only to be men, whereas the race of Shem pretended to become gods, and I now add that it is the essentially human nature and pretensions of the Hamite race that is their most distinctive characteristic, their surest source of happiness, their greatest merit, and soundest title to the respect of their fellow men, while it is at the same time the only course calculated to meet with the approval of God. Mankind cannot be more than human, and to pretend to superhuman knowledge or powers must be offensive to God; while to be less than human, to forget our common humanity in inhuman acts, or in any way to degrade ourselves from the high state in which He has placed us, must also offend Him, and bring upon ourselves calamitous results, of which many are daily evident to all who watch, and all who seek to know and observe the laws by which He governs this world.

To accept our humanity with gratitude, and never to be ashamed of a gift which is the highest existence we have any real knowledge of, must be the course most likely to attain a higher form of life at the hands of Him who lives throughout eternity; but to pretend to humanity only, must by no means be considered as pretending only to an existence here; to perish as the grass, or as the beasts of the field, is by no means the estimate which a proper gratitude to Him would lead a right-minded man to form, as the end He had in view when He endowed us with those powers of mind which gradually raise the feeble infant to a power which enables him to bend to his own use, and for the benefit of his fellow man, the subtle forces of undeveloped nature, and all that lives on earth, as occasion requires.

That mind, which guides our will, tells us, or rather causes us to know by some intuitive perception, that there is something in man, distinct from, though dwelling in, his body; something that, though dwelling there, is not confined there, that travels throughout a long range of time in a minute, and through a vast space by a momentary effort of will, while the body rests quietly where it was; something that, not being

confined to his body, will not perish with his body, something, in fact, which we call a soul; something which at our will conveys our thanks to God, and tells us that we are of Him, from Him, and shall return to Him—that is to say, to the perception of Him, here and everywhere, when it shall please Him to part our soul definitely from our body.

This is not religion, as the superstitious, bad-minded race of Shem has taught it, but I believe that it is and ever has been the religion of the race of Ham, sometimes openly avowed, but always, though perhaps vaguely, felt in secret, extracting honey for them from every flower, seeing beauty for them in everything God has made, rendering them “contented with little, happy with more,” cheerful in life, resigned in death, and throughout enjoying that sweet peace of mind which faith in God’s goodness, and loyal recognition of, and reverence for, His all-wise and mighty Will, alone can give.

In what part of the body this power of will resides, if indeed any part is more especially its home, may perhaps never be known, but the heart has been usually, popularly, and proverbially considered, not only the home, but the representative of it, and also of that feeling which grows richer by giving, that feeling which is known as love; I do not mean the lust of body which depends upon animal life, although it is of course included therein, but I mean that love which leads to marriage, has the happiness of another in view, which looks forward to assist in causing it as well as sharing it, the love that marries and leaves not home.

That feeling which the race have felt within them, whether known as heart the supposed temporary residence of the soul and seat of the mind and will, or heart which prompts kissing, courting, loving and marrying, is the feeling to which no man could give a name but his own; that is to say, whatever he was called seemed the natural thing to call this feeling, and, as it is in all its varieties a Hamite feeling, it has naturally been expressed by Hamite names, as I shall now show in my second chain of evidence, which, although it cannot, for obvious reasons, be limited strictly to these words. I shall treat as follows: heart, soul, mind, will, inclination, choice, kissing, courting, loving, marrying.

No. 167. *Hm*, *Ham*, *Cham* or *Cam*; words derived from No.

224 *Hohm*, *Oham* or *Hoham* are included with this name.

Sanscrit 74     *Ama*, soul.

French Romn *Eme*, soul.

French             *Ame*, the soul, the mind.

Persian 455	Cham, soul, energy.
Persian 549	Khim, nature, disposition.
Arabic 549	Khim, nature, innate property.
Turkish 912	Kyam, wish, desire.
Hindu 1538	Kam, desire, wish, inclination.
Persian 992	Kam, desire, wish, design, intention.
Persian 993	Kama, desire, wish, will, intent, object, scope,
Persian 1401	Hamwa, desire, intention, wish. [aim.
Arabic 1399	Himmat, or Hammat, <i>plural</i> Himam, mind, thought, design, intention.
Arabic 152	Aum, intending, proposing, desiring.
English	Aim, purpose, intention.
Quichua Peru	Uma, the head.
Arabic 1378	Wahm, mind, sense.
English	Whim, a sudden turn of the mind.
Latin	Homo, a man.
French	Homme, a man.
French Romn	Hom, Um, Uem, or Uemc, a man.
Norman	Homa, Huem, Hum, Oni, or Omne, a man.
Irish	Amha, a man.
Sibsagar } Miri B. }	Ammc, a man.
Abor Miri B.	Amie, a man.
Khari Naga B.	Ami, a man.
Kami Burmah	Kami, a man.
Kumi Burmah	Kumi, a man.
English	Gom, a man.
	Gothic—Guma.
Anglo-Saxon	Guma, a man.
Egyptian 414	Kama, to delight in.
Sanscrit 203	Kam, to love, to be in love with.
Sanscrit 219	Kama, affection, love, wish, desire, longing.
Hindu 1540	Kami, loving.
Romany	Cam, to love, to wish, to desire.
Irish	Caemh, love, desire.
Gaelic	Caoimh, affectionate, beloved.
Zulu Kafir	Qoma, to choose, wish, desire, to pick or select as a girl does her lover.
Egyptian 338	Aam, to prefer.
French Romn	Aamer, to love, to cherish tenderly. (Supple-
French	Aimer, to love. <i>J'aime</i> , I love. [ment.]
French	Aime, loved, beloved.
French	Ame, a well-beloved.
Latin	Amo, to love, to be in love, to delight in.
Arabic 1404	Haym, falling in love with a woman.
Cornish	Am, a kiss.



Cornish	Amme, to kiss.
Arabic 1013	Kaam, Kiaam, or Kuaum, kissing.
Hindu 910	Chuma, a kiss.
Malayan 122	Chium, to kiss; a kiss.
Romany	Choom, to kiss.
Romany	Choomia, a kiss.
Quichua Peru	Chimuni, to caress.
Greek	Cuamizo, or Kuamizo, to be ripe for marriage.
Greek	Cameo, or Gameo, to marry, to take to wife.
Greek	Camos, Canon, or Gamos, Gamou, a wedding, a marriage, wedlock, matrimony.
English	Goom, a man recently married or who is attending his proposed spouse for the purpose of marriage.
Egyptian 401	Hem, or Hemi, or 402 Hema, a wife.

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No. 168. Kos, Cus, Cush, Cusch, Chush, Chous or Chus.

Nufi African	Kassa, the heart.
Persian 1043	Gish, the heart.
Arabic 887	Ghazz, sense, feeling.
French	Guise, fancy, humour, liking.
Arabic 896	Ghazw, aim, intent, purpose.
Turkish 676	Khahish, desire or inclination.
Arabic 899	Ghazy, being well off and able to maintain a family.
Persian 1043	Guzidan, to choose, to select, to prefer.
Dutch	Kiezen, to choose.
Dutch	Kiezer, a chooser.
Anglo-Saxon	Ceosan, to choose, select.
French	Choisir, to choose, make choice of, select.
French	Choix, choice, selection.
English	Choose, to pick out, to select, the act of choosing.
English	Choice, that which is chosen.
	Armoric—Choas.
French Romn	Choais, choice, preference, distinction.
French Romn	Cois, choice, distinction.
Gaelic	Cais, love, regard, esteem.
Irish	Cais, or Caise, love, esteem, regard.
Malayan 248	Kasih, affectionate, kind, fond.
Zulu Kafir	Ganshe, a strong feeling of emotion.
English	Gush, to burst forth with effusion.
Persian 1043	Gash, the blandishments and coquetry of girls, the elegant air of a pretty woman.
Arabic 898	Ghazz, fresh, new, tender, smiling, full of youthful vigour, like the tender bud of palm trees, casting down the eyes, lowering the voice.

Sanscrit 242	Kus, to embrace.
Welsh	Cus, a kiss.
Anglo-Saxon	Cos, a kiss.
	Plat German—Kuss.
Irish	Ccas, a kiss. (Supplement.)
Persian 544	Khwash, a kiss.
Icelandic	Koss, a kiss.
German	Kuss, a kiss, a buss.
Dutch	Kus, a kiss.
Danish	Kys, a kiss.
Swedish	Kyss, a kiss.
English	Kiss, to salute with the lips, to treat with fond-
Arabic 543	Khawsh, matrimony. [ness, to caress.
Persian 1034	Kaysh, matrimony, a dowry.
Persian 543	Khuzidan, to call to a marriage.
Persian 543	Khuza, and Khwuz, a triumphal arch; the inner apartment where the royal bride awaits the arrival of her husband.
Persian 540	Khawaza, an arch, bower or alcove decorated with flowers, under which the bride awaits the arrival of her husband.
Spanish	Casar, to marry.
Spanish	Casado, married.
Quichua Peru	Cosa, or Ccosa, a husband.

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No. 169. Mzr, Mizra, Misra or Mesra.

Arabic 1169	Mizr, root, origin.
Arabic 1133	Mahsir, the inner part or heart, nature.
Arabic 1134	Mahzar, nature, temperament, disposition.
Arabic 1187	Mashaair, the five senses.
Irish	Miosur, a mood.
Italian	Misura, resolution, purpose, intent.
Malayan 323	Mesra, or Meserat, love.
Arabic 1213	Muasir, marriageable.

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No. 169 *otherwise spelled* Mestr or Mestre.

English	Mistress, a titular prefix denoting the state of a married woman, which title she takes coupled with her husband's name in lieu of her former
Arabic 1179	Masturat, a chaste matron. [designation.

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No. 170. Pot, Put, Puth, Phut, Phuth, Phud or Phoud.

Arabic 938	Fuaad, the heart, mind, soul.
Turkish 860	Fuad, the heart.

Italian	Petto, the heart or mind.
French	Pate, constitution, temperament.
French	But, aim, purpose, view, intent.
English	Butt, the object of aim, the point to which a purpose or effort is directed.
Quichua Peru	Pitiuni, to desire anxiously.
Greek	Pothe, or Pothos, Pothou, love, especially the longing desire of love.
Greek	Potheo, to long for, yearn after, desire.
Hindu 597	Pit, love, affection.
Turkish 1107	Vidd, love, affection.
English	Vet, to go a courting. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Pet, to fondle, indulge.
Scotch	Pet, to fondle.
Greek	Peitho, to prevail upon, to win over by any fair means, especially by words of persuasion.
Sanscrit 579	Put, to embrace, clasp, fold.
Hindu 478	Pat, a husband.
Sanscrit 882	Vadhu, a bride.
Portuguese	Voda, or Boda, a wedding.
Spanish	Boda, marriage; also the wedding feast.
Arabic 264	Bayt, <i>plural</i> Buyut, marriage, wedlock.

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No. 171. Knan, Canaan, Chanaan, Chenahan, or (as already explained in this chapter) Cna or Chna.

Manchu Tartar	Kounin, thought, sentiment, reflection, intention.
Welsh	Cynnawn, a leading endowment, trait or
Hindu 890	Chunana, to choose. [character.
Chin. II. 224	Keen, to choose, to select, to discriminate.
Chin. II. 473	Keuen, to choose, to select.
Eskimo	Kenne-rpok, he chooses.

*Memo:* "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.

Gaelic	Cion, love, desire, fondness.
Sanscrit 200	Kan, to love.
Mandingo A.	Kannu, or Konie, to love.
Greek	Kneeo, or Kyneo, to kiss.
Eskimo	Knnui-kpok, he kisses.

*Memo:* "Kpok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.

Chinese I. 318 Kin, a vessel to contain wine used by the bride and bridegroom at marriages. It splits in two and joins again; they exchange these sections and drink. This seems an essential part of the ceremony of marriage.

Greek	Gune, or Gyne, a woman, a lady, a dame.
Greek	Gunaion, or Gynaion, a little woman, as a term of endearment for a wife.
Zulu Kafir	Gana, or Ganwa, to marry, to take a husband, to be married.
Zulu Kafir	Gona, to hug, to embrace.
Zulu Kafir	Gonana, to embrace one another.
Arabic 1024	Kanaain, son's wives, brother's wives.

No. 172. Sba, Seba or Saba; words derived from No. 177 Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba and from No. 240 Sp, Seph. Saph or Zzaph are included with this name.

Arabic 409	Sawb, the heart.
Arabic 795	Sawb, design, aim, preparation.
Anglo-Saxon	Sefa, thought, mind, intellect.
Sanscrit 1156	Sva, the soul.
Icelandic	Sefi, or Sevi, the mind, affection.
Sanscrit 1135	Sev, to love, attend to, devote or apply one's
Turkish 748	Sevmek, to love, to like. [self to.
Arabic 753	Shaaaf, loving desperately.
Arabic 778	Sabb, being smitten with love.
Scotch	Sib, bound by the ties of affection.
WolofAfrican	Sop, to love.
WolofAfrican	Sopa, to cherish.
Arabic 596	Zabaat, a slender, graceful, lively girl.
Zulu Kafir	Xebi, a girl who loves a man and will be called his sweetheart.
Latin	Suavium, Suavii, a sweetheart, a kiss.
Latin	Suavior, to kiss.
Scotch	Swaif, or Suaif, a kiss.
Arabic 827	Zaab, marriage.
Anglo-Saxon	Sib, alliance, companionship, relation.
Anglo-Saxon	Sibbo, relations. In <i>Plat Dutch</i> Sibbe means
Icelandic	Sifi, a relation by marriage. [relationship.

No. 173. Hvyllh, Havilah, Hevila, Evila, Havila, Chavila or Chavilah.

Pessa African	Iupele, the heart.
Anglo-Saxon	Afole, the soul, the mind.
French	Affoler, to make anyone dote upon.
French Romn	Avel, desire, wish, that which one wishes for.
Zulu Kafir	Opela, to earnestly desire, go out to, go after, as the heart in strong desire.
Swahili A.	Kubali, to accept, assent to, acknowledge,
Turkish 875	Kubl, a kiss. [approve.



Hindu 1508	Kabila, a wife.
English	Couple, to marry, to wed, to unite as husband
Turkish 498	Evli, married, having a wife. [and wife.

No. 174. Sbth, Sabatha, Sabtha, Sabthah, Sabtah or Sabta.

Malayan 201	Sifat, a quality, attribute or property.
Turkish 778	Sifat, a moral quality, an attribute.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphit, to love.
Egyptian 498	Sept, the lips.

No. 175. Ramh, Raamah, Raama, Raema, Rahma, Rahamah, Regma or Rhegma.

Arabic 624	Raaum, soul.
Malayan 143	Ragam, inclination, will.
Arabic 615	Rakham, affection, favour.
Arabic 615	Rakhm, caressing, toying with.
Arabic 615	Rakhinat, love.
Arabic 605	Raam, loving.
Hebrew	Rhm or Raham (רחם), love. Ps. xviii. 1, I <i>will love</i> thee, oh Lord.
Arabic 614	Rahim, affection of near relations.
Irish	Riomhach, fond, affectionate.
Irish	Riomhaidh, fondness.
Romany	Rum, to sport, to fondle.
Sanscrit 833	Rama, a lover, a spouse, a husband.
Romany	Rom, a husband.
Romany	Romi, a married woman.
Romany	Rommado, married.

No. 176. Sbtka or Sabtecha ; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 177. Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba, has been already considered with No. 172 Sba. Saba or Seba.

No. 178. Ddn. Dadan or Dedan.

Gaelic	Deidheanaeh, fond, loving.
Zulu Kafir	Tatana, to take one another, to marry.

No. 178 *otherwise spelled* Daran.

Persian 566	Darun, the heart.
Turkish 686	Derun, the heart, the mind.
Hindu 1040	Darun, or Daruna, the heart.

Spanish	Tierno, tender, affectionate, soft, amiable.
Malayan 72	Taruna, a wooer, a suitor.

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No. 179. Nmr̄d, Namrud or Nimrod.

Portuguese	Namorado, in love ; a lover, a wooer ; as, “ <i>A modo de namorado</i> , like a lover.”
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No. 180. Lod, Lud, Lehad, Loudie, Ludi or Ludie.

Gaelic	Luaidh, love, a beloved person, the subject of
Irish	Luidh, a word of endearment. [one's praise.
Hindu 1800	Laut, anything agreeable to the heart, an inclination, affection.
Sanscrit 865	Lad, to fondle, to cherish, to caress.

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No. 181. Anm, Anam, Enam, Enem or Hanam.

Gaelic	Anam, the soul.
Irish	Anam, soul.
Latin	Animus, Animi, all that is not body, both the vital and rational part of man, but more frequently the latter ; the heart, the soul, the mind, inclination, disposition, instinct, purpose,
Polish	Animusz, the heart, mind. [resolution.
Latin	Animose, with great fondness and earnestness.
Gaelic	Anam, love.
Persian 191	Ahnama, love.
Ibu African	Ahunamia, to love.
Cornish	Ainma, to kiss. (Borlase.)
Sanscrit 37	Anumata, loved, beloved, assented to.

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No. 182. Lhb, Lahab, Lehab, Leab, Laab, Lab, Labi or Labie.

Hebrew	Lb or Lab (לב), the heart. Judges xvi. 25, <i>their hearts</i> were merry. Psalm xxxiii. 21, <i>our heart</i> shall rejoice.
Galla African	Labbi, the heart.
Galla African	Lubbu, the soul.
Galla African	Lubbi, the mind.
Galla African	Labbe, sense.
Arabic 1055	Lubb, the heart, soul, mind.
Turkish 955	Lubb, the heart, the mind, the understanding.
Hindu 1772	Lubb, the heart, the soul, the mind.
Latin	Labium, Labii, the lip.
Spanish	Labio, the lip. [to kiss.
English	Lip, the fleshy or muscular edge of the mouth ;

Persian 1055	Lab, the lip.
Persian 1056	Lab-a-lab, lip to lip.
Coptic	Loblob, to love. (Bunsen, v. 758.)
Arabic 1074	Lahib, the passion of love.
Latin	Libeo, or Lubeo, to like.
Zulu Kafir	Luba, to strain with desire for anything.
German	Lieb, dear, beloved.
German	Liebe, love.
Polish	Lubo, lovely, pleasantly.
Polish	Lubowac, to be fond of.
Polish	Lubic, to like, to be fond of, to have a fancy for.
Polish	Lubie, I like, love, &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Lufu, love.
	Alemanic—Liubi.
English	Love, an affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind.
Hindu 1781	Lihaf, a wife.
Arabic 1055	Labbat, excellent women who love their husbands.

No. 183. Npth, Naphtuh, Nephthu, Neptu or Nephath.

Welsh	Nwyfoed, a love meeting.
Egyptian 441	Nabt, Nebt, or Nibt, to tie, plait or noose.
Latin	Nuptus, Nuptus, Nuptui, marriage.
Latin	Nuptus, Nupta, married, wedded.
Latin	Nuptiæ, a marriage, a wedding day, the marriage solemnities, the marriage state.
Latin	Nupta, a wife.

*Memo:* These four words are usually supposed to be derived from *Nubo*; but, by the light of the preceding Egyptian word *Nabt*, they are far more probably from *Nupto* (which, as a verb, seems lost), for the marriage *knot* is still a proverbial simile; and *Nubo* has also meanings which are the very reverse of marriage, as already quoted in the Shemite chain of evidence when speaking of Nubi, the *alias* of Moses.

No. 184. Ptrs, Patrus or Pathrus; I have found no words, bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the elements of this name are preserved.

No. 185. Kslh, Casluh, Chaslu, Chasla, Cheslo or Ceslu.

Arabic 896	Ghazal, speaking in the language of love.
Persian 1009	Kuscl, a betrothing.

Anglo-Saxon	Gisel, a pledge.
English	Gisle, a pledge. (Obsolete.)
Arabic 526	Khuzullat, a wife, a delicate modest woman.

No. 186. Plst, Philist, Phulistie, or (as already explained in this chapter) Phili or Pali.

Quichua Peru	Pallani, to choose, to set apart.
Greek	Phileo, Philesos, Philesthai, to love in all senses of the word, parental, filial, conjugal (used from Homer downwards, therefore 2,775 years ago at least); to be beloved, to treat affectionately, to welcome, to show signs of love, especially to kiss on the mouth.
Greek	Philesis, Phileseos, Philesei, a loving, a kissing.
Greek	Philos, loved, beloved, dear.
Greek	Philistios, or Philestios, fond of a family.
Latin	Pollicitum, Polliciti, a promise.
Latin	Pollicitatio, a free and willing promise.
Latin	Pollicitus, promised, assured, warranted.

No. 187. Kptr, Kaphthorie, Gaphthori, Chaphtor, Caphtor, Cappadoces, or (as already explained in this chapter) Kpt, Copt or Cappad.

Latin	Cupidus, Cupida, pleasing to one's mind, desir-
Latin	Cupido, earnest desire, love. [able, fond.
Persian 529	Khuftidan, to kiss each other.
Anglo-Saxon	Gyfta, nuptials, dowry, marriage.
Danish	Gifter, to marry, to take a wife.
Danish	Gift, married, joined in wedlock.
Icelandic	Gipta, to give a woman in marriage, to marry or take to wife.

No. 188. Zyd, Zidon, Sidon, Sidona, Saidon or Saidun.

Polish	Zdanie, mind, opinion, sentiment, judgment.
Scotch	Steu, judgment.
Sanscrit 1132	Sudana, dear, beloved.
Welsh	Sidanu, to coax.
Persian 683	Satandan, to take a wife.
Sanscrit 1055	Sadanya, skilful in domestic affairs.

No. 189. Ht, Ethac, Hethac, Hith, Heth, Cheth, Chettae or Chette; words derived from No. 238 Aty, Athi, Ethi, Ethai, Ithai or Ittai and from No. 257 Gt, Gath or Geth are included with this name.

Egyptian	Eth, the heart. (Hiorapollo, page 16.)
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Egyptian 395	Hat, or Hati, or 393 Heti, the heart.	
Norman	Het, the heart.	
Fijian	Uto, the heart.	
Malayan 354	Hati, or Ati, the heart, mind, organ of sensibility and intelligence.	
Hindu 853	Chit, heart, soul, mind.	
Hindu 940	Chet, thought, perception.	
Hindu 1742	Ghat, heart, thought, mind, soul.	
Sanscrit 252	Ketu, the intellect.	[soul.
Sanscrit 323	Cit, intelligence, intellect, thought, heart, mind,	
Sanscrit 323	Citi, understanding, heart, thought, reflection.	
Sanscrit 330	Caitta, mental, belonging to thought.	
Sanscrit 330	Caitya, the individual soul.	
Sanscrit 252	Keta, desire, wish, will, intention.	
Italian	Coto, idea, thought. (Obsolete.)	
English	Wit, sense. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	[powers.
English	Wit, the intellect, the understanding, mental	
Icelandic	Aett, what is inborn, native, one's own, also one's family, extraction, kindred, or pedigree.	
Greek	Ethos, Etheos, Ethci, disposition, temper, moral nature, character.	
Icelandic	Uth, or Ud, the mind.	
French	Idee, a thought, notion, idea.	
English	Idea, that which is comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties, conception, thought, opinion, purpose, intention.	
Sanscrit 300	Goda, the brain.	
Icelandic	Ged, or Geth, mind, mood, character, temper. &c.	
Welsh	Godde, design, purpose.	
Malayan 112	Chita, affection of the mind, solicitude, desire.	
ManchuTartar	Kitoumbi, to sigh for somebody, to desire to see somebody.	
Scotch	Couth, Couthy, or Coudy, loving, affectionate.	
Hindu 2165	Hit, love, affection.	
Egyptian 396	Hat, to espouse.	
Arabic 466	Hata, marrying.	
Hindu 2161	Hat-e-hat, concord, pulling together.	
Fijian	Wati, a husband or wife.	
German	Gatte, a spouse, a husband, a consort, a mate.	

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No. 190. Ybos, Iebous, Iebus, Jebus or Jebusi.

Arabic 416	Jabaz, an intention which draws one towards	
Arabic 411	Jabizat, purpose.	[anything.
Hindu 15	Abhas, intention, purpose, thought.	
Norman	Ops, choice, will.	

French Romn Ops, choice, opinion, will.

Prov.—Obs.

French	Avis, mind, opinion. “ <i>Du même avis</i> , of the same
Norman	Aviz, the opinion. [mind.”]
Turkish 1123	Hevess, wish, desire, inclination, liking.
Sanscrit 97	Avishya, wish, desire, ardour.
Sanscrit 70	Abhish, to long for.
Sanscrit 70	Abhishu, attachment, love.
Arabic 16	Abish, a bridegroom’s shirt.
Arabic 12	Ibzaa, giving in marriage.
French	Epoux, a husband, a spouse.
French	Epouse, a wife, a spouse.
French	Epouser, to marry.
Hebrew	Hpz or Hapaz (חַפֵּז), to delight in.
	Gen. xxxiv. 19, <i>he had delight in Jacob’s daughter.</i>
	Est. ii. 14, except the king <i>delighted in her.</i>
Arabic 485	Hafash, manifesting love to a husband.

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No. 191. Amr, Amor, Amorr, Amorrh or Emori; words derived from No. 211 Hmor, Hemor, Emmor, Hamur. Hamor or Chamor are included with this name.

French	Humeur, the temper, disposition, turn of mind, mood, humour. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins’</i>
French Romn	Umor, humour. [ <i>Dictionary.</i> ])
Latin	Amor, Amoris, Amori, love, the desire of the sexes, the person beloved, honourable love, affection to one’s country, parents, children or
English	Amorous, inclined to love. [friends.]
English	Amorist, a lover.
French	Amour, love.
Greek	Imeiro, or Imerro, to long for, to desire, to cleave to, to yearn after.
Greek	Imeros, Imerou, love or the yearning after a
Irish	Amarach, fondness. [person.]
Arabic 153	Amar, a promise, the time or place of promise.
Arabic 160	Imhar, giving a marriage portion to a woman and marrying her to some one.
Greek	Omeros, united by marriage, husband and wife.
Haussa A.	Ammaria, married.
Welsh	Cymer, a mutual taking or receiving.
Welsh	Cymharu, to couple together.
Arabic 978	Kamr, marrying a wife.

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No. 192. Grgas, Girgas or Girgasi; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 193. Hv, Eva, Heva, Hivi or Chivvi; words derived from No. 206 Abi or Aby and from No. 226 Ypya or Iaphiah are included with this name.

Ibu African Obi, or Obu, the heart.

Persian 1349 Waba, intelleet, understanding.

Icelandic Gafa, a gift in a spiritual sense, especially in the

Galla African Hauwuf, a desire. [plural, gifts, wit.

Welsh Hoffi, to love.

Ako African Ife, to love.

Hebrew Ahbh or Ahbah (אהבה), love.

Proverbs x. 12, *love* covereth all sins.

Proverbs xv. 7, better is a dinner of herbs where *love* is.

Hebrew Ahb (אהב), to love, love.

Genesis xxix. 32, my husband will *love* me.

Genuesis xxxiv. 3, *he loved* the damsel.

Cant. ii. 4, his banner over me was *love*.

Arabie 463 Habb, or Hibb, loving, love, affection.

Arabie 463 Habba, he loved.

Turkish 646 Hubb, love, affection.

Hindu 949 Hubb, love, affection.

Swahili A. Hubba, love, affection.

Swahili A. Habba, love.

Turkish 499 Upmek, to kiss.

Cornish Aff, a kiss. (Borlase.)

French Romn Chouffier, to kiss on the mouth.

Arabie 1014 Kifah, kissing with unveiled lips.

Arabie 1014 Kafih, a husband.

Eskimo Uvia, a husband.

English Affie, Affy, or Afye, to betroth in marriage.

English Wive, to marry. [(Wright's *Obsolete*.)

English Wife (*plural* Wives), a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock.

Greek Oiphao, Oipheo, or Oipho, to marry and have sexual intercourse with.

Greek Opuio, or Opuo, to marry, to wed, to take to wife, to be married.

No. 194. Ark, Arki, Harki, Harehi, Arei, Aroucha, Araeh, Araca or Aruca; words derived from No. 245 Ark, Araeh, Orech, Erech or Eree are included with this name.

Turkish 1144 Yurek, the heart.

Greek	Oree, or Orge, natural impulse, feeling, emotion, temperament, disposition.
Arabie 852	Aarikat, <i>plural</i> Aaraaik, soul, nature, disposition.
New Zealand	Ahuareka, pleasantness ; to like.
New Zealand	Waireka, to like or be liked.
Manchu Tartar	Harchambi, to be incredulous of evil told about a person one loves, to decline to hear it, to defend each other mutually.

No. 195. Syn, Sin, Sini or Sina ; words derived from No. 221 Syhn, Seon, Sehon, Sihon or Sichon are included with this name.

Persian 673	Sakhin, the living soul.
Chinese I. 61	Sin, the heart, mind, understanding or intellect.
Chin. II. 131	Sin, the heart, the mind, the affections.
Latin	Sinus, Sinus, Sinu, the heart.
French	Sein, the heart.
Hindu 1146	Zihn, mind.
Turkish 706	Zihn, the mind or intellect.
Arabie 602	Zihn, understanding.
Dutch	Zin, sense, mind. *
Swedish	Sinne, mind, temper.
Icelandic	Sinni, mind, disposition, temper.
Welsh	Syn, sense, feeling, perception.
French Romn	Sen, sense, reason, prudence, conduct, intelligence.
German	Sinn, sense, the senses. [gence.
German	Sinnen, to think, to reflect.
Latin	Sanns, Sana, in his right mind, well in his wits.
English	Sane, having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind.
Chin. III. 89	Tseen, will or determination.
Chinese I. 316	Seuen, to choose, to select.
Sanscrit 1056	San, to like, to love.
Sanscrit 1149	Snih, to love, regard, be fond of.
Greek	Saino, to caress.
Egyptian 503	Skhen, to embrace.
Dutch	Zoen, a kiss.
Polish	Zenic, to match, to marry ; as, “ <i>Zeni sie z corka bogatego kupca</i> . he marries the daughter of a rich man.”
Polish	Zona, a wife.
Persian 664	Zani, marriage, the state of a wife.
Persian 661	Zan, a bride, a wife.
Turkish 723	Zen, a wife.



No. 196. Arod, Arad or Arud; words derived from No. 220  
Ard, Arad or Harad are included with this name.

Sanscrit 1175	Hrid, the heart, mind, soul or essence.
Hindu 2174	Hirad, Hirda, or Hrida, the heart, mind, soul.
Dutch	Hart, the heart.
Anglo-Saxon	Heorte, the heart.
Danish	Hierte, the heart, the mind, love, affection.
English	Hird, the heart. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Heart, the seat of the affections and passions, as love, joy, pleasure, courage, &c.
Dutch	Aard, nature. temper, inclination, humour.
Arabic 195	Irada, purpose.
Arabic 52	Iradat, desire, will, inclination, purpose.
Turkish 446	Irade, the will or volition.
German	Heirath, or Heurath, marriage.
Caribbean	Iraiti, a husband.
Persian 882	Aawrat, a wife.

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No. 197. Zmr, Zemar, Zemari, Semari, Samara or Samar.

Arabic 806	Zamir, mind, heart, thought, sense, idea, conscience.
Hindu 1429	Zamir, the mind, heart, thought, reflection, sense, conception, idea, conscience.
Hindu 1429	Zamiri, belonging to the mind, &c.
Turkish 792	Zamir, the heart or mind.
Polish	Zamir, purpose, design, intention, aim, scope.
Sanscrit 1153	Smiri, to be mindful of.
Sanscrit 1153	Smara, a loving recollection.
Arabic 762	Shumar, love.

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No. 198. Hmt, Amathi, Hamathi or Chamathi: words  
derived from No. 237 Amyhod, Anmihud. Hammihud or  
Emiud are included with this name.

German	Gemuth, the mind, heart or soul.
Eskimo	Umat, the heart.
Quichua Peru	Hamutani, to understand.
Quichua Peru	Hamutay, understanding.
Turkish 830	Amd, design and premeditation.
Hindu 1460	Amd, purpose, intention.
Latin	Amator, a lover.
Latin	Amatrix, a she lover.
Latin	Amatus, loved.
Galla African	Amate, to embrace.
Anglo-Saxon	Haemeth, or Hemetho, marriage.
Anglo-Saxon	Haemeth, a marriage song.

No. 199. Prz, Periz, Perizz, Pheriza, Phereza or Pheresi.

Greek	Phrazo, to think.
Irish	Fresee, reflection.
Sanscrit 552	Parish, to search about for.
Sanscrit 959	Vris, to choose or select.
French Romn	Fressiau, agreeable, pretty, a darling.
Arabie 918	Firash, a wife.
Cornish	Fries, or Pries, a husband. (Borlase.)
Sanscrit 663	Preyas, a husband, a lover, a wife; very dear, most beloved.

No. 200. Mmra or Mamre.

French Romn	Memoire, mind, sense, sentiment.
Portuguese	Memoria, memory, a faculty of the mind.
Spanish	Memoria, memory.
Italian	Memora, or Memoria, memory.
French	Memoire, memory.
Dutch	Memorie, memory.
Gaelic	Meomhair, memory.
Irish	Meamhair, memory.
English	Memory, the faculty of the mind by which it lays up and retains the knowledge of past events or ideas.
Latin	Memoria, the faculty of memory, a calling to mind, consciousness, reflection. [ing.]
Latin	Memor, Memoris, Memori, mindful, remember-
Arabic 1247	Mumaharat, contracting, engaging to give marriage portions.
Arabic 1250	Mamhurat, dowered, portioned.

No. 201. Ask1 or Eseol.

Icelandic	Eiskald, the heart.
Persian 90	Iskalish, thought, reflection.
Portuguese	Escolha, a choice or selection.
Latin	Osculum, Osculi, a pretty little mouth.
Latin	Oseula, the lips.
Latin	Osculor, to kiss.
Latin	Oseulum, Osculi, a kiss.
Portuguese	Osculo, a kiss.
French Romn	Oscle, a wedding present made by the husband to the wife accompanied by a kiss.

No. 202. Anr, Anir, Aner, Haner or Enuer.

Welsh	Enawr, the soul.
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Welsh	Enir, an agent of intelligence.
French Romn	Onorer, to love, to respect.
Gaelic	Ainnir, a marriageable girl.
English	Honor, the virtue of woman, unsullied purity.
Persian 1404	Hanyar, a consort.
Greek	Aner, a husband (in Homeric, Herodotus and Attic Greek, as opposed to <i>posis</i> , a paramour).

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No. 203. Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedech or Sedec; words derived from No. 223 Zdk, Zedek, Zedec, Sedec or Sadoc are included with this name.

Arabic 782	Sadak, or Sidak, <i>plural</i> Sudk and Suduk, a marriage settlement, a portion which the husband engages to give to his future wife.
Sanscrit 1138	Saudayika, a nuptial gift or present.
Irish	Seitche, or Seiteach, a wife.
Gaelic	Seiteach, a wife.

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No. 204. Rpa, Repha, Rapha or Raphae.

Javanese	Rabi, to marry. ( <i>See</i> page 148, J. Crawford's <i>Malay Dictionary</i> , London, 1852.)
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No. 205. Hgr, Hagar, Agar (or, as in Arabic, Ajar or Hajar. *See Dictionary*, pages 26 and 1380.)

Arabic 468	Hijr, intellect.
Arabic 27	Ijriya, nature.
Arabic 468	Hajr, Hijr, or Hujr, <i>plural</i> Hujur, an embrace.
Welsh	Achar, affectionate, loving.
Welsh	Acharu, to love much.
Arabic 866	Ankr, a woman's marriage portion.
Arabic 26	Ajr, <i>plural</i> Ajar, a marriage portion.

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No. 206. Aby or Abi has been already considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

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No. 207. Zhr, Zohar, Zoar, Soar, Saar, Seor, Sohar or Sochar.

Arabic 798	Sayyur, mind, intellect, prudence.
Persian 690	Sar, thought, idea, fancy, intention, will.
Sanscrit 1109	Sara, the heart.
Sanscrit 1025	Sri, intellect, understanding.
Arabic 665	Zawr, the understanding.
Hindu 1210	Zar, desire, wish.

Persian 690	Sar, beginning, origin, principle.
Persian 690	Sar, love.
Persian 722	Sur, nuptials.
Persian 722	Sure, a marriage.
Arabie 691	Sirr, marriage.
Arabie 796	Sihar, a making matrimonial alliances.
Arabie 796	Sihir, the sacredness of the married state.
French Romm	Sire, a husband.
Persian 770	Shawhar, a husband.
Hindu 1406	Shauhar, a husband.

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No. 208. Ypron, Hephron, Ephron or Afron ; I have found no words, bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the elements of this name are preserved.

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No. 209. Bary, Bairi, Beer, Beeri, Beri or Biri.

Irish	Pre, the heart.
Arabic 223	Birr, the heart.
Sanscrit 583	Pur, the intellect.
Malayan 222	Pri, nature, disposition, constitution.
Hindu 524	Parwa, affection, inclination.
Hindu 596	Piyar, or Pyar, love, affection, fondness.
Hindu 596	Pyara, beloved, darling.
Hindu 596	Pyari, beloved.
Hindu 529	Priya, beloved, dear.
Sanscrit 661	Priya, beloved, dear to, valued.
Sanscrit 661	Pri, to love, to feel affection for.
Sanscrit 661	Priya, a lover.
Hindu 529	Priya, a sweetheart.
Wolof African	Fare, a lover.
Icelandic	Fri, a lover.
Danish	Frier, to court or make love.
Malayan 39	Berahi, to love, to be in love.
Hindu 324	Birhi, suffering the pangs of absence in love.
Hindu 325	Bari, the wedding garment, jewels and certain eatables, sent by the bridegroom to the bride's house previous to the marriage.
Hindu 307	Bar, a bridegroom.
Hindu 320	Barna ( <i>imperative</i> Bar), to marry.
Sanscrit 701	Bharu, a husband.
Icelandic	Ver, or Verr, a husband.
Gaelic	Fear, a husband.
Irish	Fear, a husband.
Bambarra A.	Furu, married.
Sanscrit 661	Priya, a husband, a wife.



French Romn Per, a wife.

English Fere, a wife, a companion. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

German Frau, a married woman, the lawful consort of a man, a wife, a spouse.

Hindu 383 Bharya, a wife, married woman.

Sanscrit 707 Bharya, a wife.

No. 210. Aylu, Ailon, Elon or Helon.

Cornish Holan, the heart. (*Borlase.*)

Anglo-Saxon Wiln, a wish or desire.

Anglo-Saxon Wilnian, to desire, to hope, to be desirous of. to wish, to seek, to require.

No. 211. Hmor, Hamor, Hemor or Emmor has been already considered with No. 191 Amr, Amor or Emori.

No. 212. Skm, Sacham, Sechem or Shechem.

Sanscrit 1043 Sakama, having love or affection, full of love. loving, a lover.

Galla African Sakume, to caress.

No. 213. Potypr, Potipher or Putiphari; I have found no words bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 214. Zbaou, Zibeon, Sibeon or Sibhon.

Arabic 679 Subhan, the soul, heart.

English Spoon, to be deeply in love. (*Slang.*)

Latin Spondeo, to betroth, espouse.

Latin Sponsa, a bride.

No. 215. Soa, Saua, Sue, Sua. Suah. Shua or Shuah.

Bambarra A. Soo, the heart.

Bambarra A. Zia, the soul.

Egyptian 506 Sa, soul.

Hindu 1335 Swa, soul.

Chin. III. 354 She, the will, resolution.

Chin. II. 145 Seuh, to feel affection for, to love.

Chin. II. 72 Seih, affection for.

Chinese I. 745 Tsze, ardent affection for.

Chin. II. -86 Tsze, love and affection; kind, soft, good to.

Chinese I.717	Tsze, to love, to cherish, to promise a woman in
Hindu 1412	Shewa, amorous looks. [marriage.
Persian 734	Shah, a bridegroom.
Hindu 1403	Shan, a bridegroom, a husband.
Persian 767	Shu, or 770 Shny, a husband.
Chinese I.697	Shih, to go with a husband to his home.
English	Shy, fearful of near approach, keeping at a distance through modesty or timidity.

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No. 216. Ank, Anak, Anac, Enac, Enach, Anach, Hanach or Hanak.

Caribbean	Anichi, the heart, the soul.
Sanscrit 7	Anga, the mind.
Latin	Unicus, Unica, dearly beloved.
Zincali	Inica, doting.
Zulu Kafir	Anga, to kiss.
Hindu 202	Ank, to embrace. [riage.
Arabic 178	Inkah, marrying, taking to wife, giving in mar-
Eskimo	Uinga, a husband.

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No. 217. Ahymn, Haiman, Ahiman or Achiman.

English	Acumen, quickness of perception, the faculty of nice discrimination.
Ashanti A.	Amin, brain.
Hindu 2193	Hamana, the opinion, the imagination.
New Zealand	Amene, desire (speaking of desires of the heart).
Turkish 490	Umniyye, hope, desire, wish.
French Romn	Amance, love.
French	Amant, a lover.
Cornish	Amanc, a kiss.
Latin	Hymenæus, Hymenæi, marriage.
French	Hymen, or Hymencee, marriage.

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No. 218. Ssy, Sisai, Sesai, Sessi, Sessei or Sheshai.

Arabic 722	Sus, nature, disposition.
Welsh	Swys, impulse, emotion.
Norman	Sauuz, reason.
Portuguese	Siso, sense, judgment.
Spanish	Seso, the brain, the understanding, the seat of prudence and affection.
Arabic 769	Shawz, a loving with ecstasy.
Zulu Kafir	Xoxa, to court a girl.
Ashanti A.	Siesie, to cherish.

Circassian 130 Sus, or 142 Shuhz, a wife.

Arabic 742 Shahz, marriage.

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No. 219. Tlmy, Talmai, Thalmai or Thelami; words derived from No. 233 Tlmy, Talmai or Thalmai are included with this name.

Greek Thalameuo, to take to wife.

Greek Thalamos, Thalamou, marriage.

Latin Thalamus, Thalami, a bride, marriage.

Hindu 720 Telam, a marriage ceremony.

Spanish Talamo, a bride chamber.

Italian Talamo, the nuptial bed.

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No. 220. Ard, Arad or Harad has been already considered with No. 196 Arod, Arad or Arud.

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No. 221. Syhn, Sihon, Sehon or Seon has been already considered with No. 195 Syn, Sin, Sina or Sini.

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No. 222. Aog, Ogh, Og or Hog.

Circassian 162 Eg, the heart.

Ako African Okka, the heart, the soul.

Persian 1407 Hayak, the mind, the soul.

Anglo-Saxon Hige, Hyge, or Hogu, the mind, thought, application of mind.

Icelandic Hogr, or Hugr, mind, thought, also mood, heart, temper, feeling, affection, likewise wish, desire; as, "*af ollum hug*, from all one's heart."

Gaelic Uigh, desire, wish, delight.

Irish Uga, choice, election.

Anglo-Saxon Wogan, to woo, to marry.

Anglo-Saxon Wogere, a suitor, a wooer.

English Hug, to embrace closely, to treat with fondness.

Icelandic Hugga, to comfort.

Danish Heger, to cherish, foster or comfort.

Danish Hegning, cherishing, fostering, &c.

Galla African Ege, to foster.

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No. 223. Zdk, Zedek, Zedec, Sedec or Sadoc has been already considered with No. 203 Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedeck or Sedec.

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No. 224. Hohm, Hoham or Oham has been already considered with No. 167 Hm or Ham.

## No. 225. Pram, Piram, Piream or Pharam.

Danish	Barm, the mind.
Italian	Forma, the soul.
Sanscrit 663	Prema, love, affection.
Hindu 531	Prem, love, affection, friendship, kindness.
Hindu 531	Premi, a lover.

No. 225 *otherwise spelled* Baran.

Hindu 500	Paran, or Pran, the soul.
Greek	Phren, the heart, sense, wit, soul, mind.
Dutch	Brein, the brain.
English	Brain, the understanding, the affections, the
Cornish	Brena, affection. [imagination.
Romany	Pireni, or Pireno, a sweetheart.
Hindu 500	Paran, or Pran, a sweetheart.
Hindu 501	Parayan, attached to.
Gaelic	Furan, fondling.
Persian 225	Buranidan, to kiss or be kissed.
Sanscrit 568	Parinayya, relating to marriage, marriage settle-
Norman	Baron, a husband. [ment.

No. 226. Ypya or Iaphiah has, together with No. 206 Aby or Abi, been already considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

No. 226 *otherwise spelled* Japhia, Japhiaa or Japhiah.

Sanscrit 348	Jiva, the living or personal soul, incorporated in the body and imparting to it sensation, motion and life.
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## No. 227. Dbyr, Dobir, Dabir or Debir.

Polish	Dobor, choice, selection.
Persian 592	Dibar, nuptials.
WolofAfriea	Diabar, a wife.
Sanscrit 434	Devara, a beloved person, a husband.

No. 228. Hrm, Hiram or Horam; words derived from No. 235 Yorm are included with this name.

French Romn	Arme, the heart, mind, soul, that which animates the body.
RungoAfriea	Ureina, the heart.

Persian 1390	Harim, soul, intellect, understanding.
Hindu 2176	Harim, mind, understanding, intellect.
Greek	Ormao, to purpose.
Arabic 850	Aarm, using blandishments and playfulness.
Anglo-Saxon	Weormian, to cherish.
Arabic 475	Hurm, a wife.

## No. 229. Ybyn or Jabin.

Latin	Opinio, opinion, judgment.
Greek	Epinoia, desire, purpose, wish, intelligence.
Danish	Aevne, a faculty, a virtue, a power.
Sanscrit 91	Avana, embracing.
Scotch	Howphyn, a term of endearment equivalent to
Welsh	Hoffain, lovely, loving, amiable. [darling.
Norman	Affins, kindred by marriage, friends.

## No. 230. Arba, Arbaa, Arbah or Arbe.

Greek	Arpus, Arpeos, Arpei, union, love.
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## No. 231. Glyt, Goliath or Goliad.

Arabic 532	Khalad, mind, heart, thought.
English	Gloat, to stare with admiration, eagerness or desire. (Johnson's <i>Dict.</i> by Todd, London, 1827.)
Gaelic	Clud, to cherish.

## No. 232. Akys, Akis, Achis, Achish or Agchous.

Sanscrit 3	Aksha, the soul, an organ of sense, knowledge.
Welsh	Aches, the action or impulse of the soul, the
Persian 120	Aghaz, will, intention, design. [mind.
Persian 120	Aghazidan, to design, to will.
Hindu 135	Aghosh, an embrace.
Persian 124	Aghosh, or 122 Aghush, an embrace.
Turkish 472	Aghush, an embrace.
Turkish 500	Okhshamak. to caress.
Italian	Accasare, Accasato, to marry, married.

No. 233. Tlmy, Talmai or Tholmai has been already considered with No. 219 Tlmy, Talmai, Thalmai or Thelamei.

## No. 234. Tay, Toa, Toi, Tohi, Thon, Thoïou, Thoi, Thoii or Thogi.

Hausa A.	Duchia, the heart.
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Polish	Duch, the soul, disposition, temper, manner,
Hindu 728	Tak, nature, disposition, temper. [conscience.
Icelandic	Thokki, mood, disposition.
French Romn	Teke, disposition or quality.
English	Tache, quality or disposition. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Gaelic	Ti, a rational being. [lete.)
Gaelic	Ti, intention, design, purpose.
Irish	Ti, design, intention.
Zulu Kafir	Ti, design, meaning.
Anglo-Saxon	Teohhian, to design, to propose, to endeavour, to determine, to resolve, to think.
Anglo-Saxon	Teohhie, I design, &c., as " <i>Hwidre ic the nuteohhie</i> " <i>to laedenne</i> , Whither I design now to lead
Swahili A.	Teua, to choose, to select, to pick out. [thee."
Gaelic	Tagh, to choose or select.
Irish	Togha, choice, election, desire.
Fijian	Digi, to choose, select.
Icelandic	Thokki, a thought, but only used with the notion of liking; also a consent, goodwill.
Irish	Toighe, notice, attention, fondness.
Gaelic	Toigh, love, fondness, dear, beloved.
English	Tick, loving, fond. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Toch, love.
Irish	Tocha, love.
Gaelic	Deigh, desire, longing, fondness, love.
Hindu 1111	Daya, affection, tenderness.
Sanscrit 402	Daya, love.
Arabic 552	Daai, affectionate, wishing well.
Sanscrit 370	Tay, to cherish.
Irish	Deochaim, I cherish, I embrace.
Irish	Deochadh, a tender embrace.
Gaelic	Deoch, to embrace tenderly.
Latin	Duco, to marry.
Hindu 747	Tika, the nuptial gift or engagement.
French	Douer, to endow, to gift, to indue a wife with
French	Doue, endowed. [dowry.
New Zealand	Tahu, a husband.
Bambarra A.	Thicy, a husband.
Hindu 716	Tiya, a wife.
Sauscrit 396	Da, a wife.
Chinese I. 680	Teih, a wife.
New Zealand	Tai, a term of address to a married woman.

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No. 235. Yorm has been already considered with No. 228  
Hirm, Hiram or Horam.

No. 236. Aoryh, Oureiou, Uriae, Urie, Uria or Uria.

Wolof African Yore, brain.

Hindu 2214 Yari, love.

Sanscrit 1167 Hari, to love, desire, yearn after.

Sanscrit 85 Arya, attached to, devoted, dear.

Greek Oar, Oaros, Oari, a consort, a mate, a wife.

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No. 237. Amyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud, Ammiud or Emiud has been already considered with No. 198 Hmt, Hamathi or Amathi.

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No. 238. Aty, Athi, Ethi, Ethai, Ithai or Ittai has been already considered with No. 189 Ht, Hith, Heth, Hethae or Ethae.

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No. 239. Ysbo, Iesbi or Ishbi-benob ; I have found no words bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the elements of this name are preserved.

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No. 240. Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Seba or Saba.

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No. 241. Aronh, Aran, Areuna, Arauna, Araunah or Orna.

Danish Hierne, the brain or brains.

Anglo-Saxon Haernes, the brain.

German Hirn, the brain, brains.

Swedish Arna, to intend, purpose or design.

Persian 1411 Yaran, purposing, resolving.

English Yearn, or Yern, to long, to feel an earnest desire.

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No. 242. Makh, Maecha, Maacha, Maachae, Maachah, Mahachah or Mahacah.

Accadian Mukh, brain.

Assyrian Mukhkh, brain.

Arabic 1138 Mukhkh, the brain.

Fijian Moko, to embrace. to clasp round with the arms.

Persian 1077 Maeh, a kiss.

Hindu 1856 Maehchi, a kiss.

Quichua Peru Muchay, a kiss.

Quichua Peru Muchani, to kiss.

Egyptian 432 Makh, devoted to.

Swahili A. Mikahia, marriage.

New Zealand Makau, a spouse.

Swedish	Make, a spouse.
Norman	Mocke, a spouse, a bride.
Icelandic	Maka, a female mate.
English	Make, a companion, a mate. (Now obsolete, but used by Spenser and Ben Jonson.)
Anglo-Saxon	Maca, or Maecca, a mate, a wife.
English	Make, a husband or wife. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swahili A.	Mke, a wife.

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## No. 243. Lhmy, Lahemi or Lahmi.

Bongo African	Lema, the heart.
Moko African	Lem, the heart.
Fijian	Loma, the heart, the mind.
Greek	Lema, will, desire, purpose, resolve, spirit.
Fijian	Loma, to set the mind upon, to love.

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No. 244. Bbl or Babel ; I have found no words, bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

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No. 245. Ark, Arach, Orech, Erecch or Erec has been already considered with No. 194 Ark, Arki, Arci, Aroucha, Araca or Aruca.

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## No. 246. Akd, Acad, Accad, Accadh or Achad.

Swedish	Aekt, intent, purpose.
Dutch	Echt, wedlock, matrimony.
Swedish	Agta, to marry.
Welsh	Agweddi, a marriage portion.
Arabic 865	Aakd, marrying.
Turkish 825	Akd, a marrying, giving in marriage, tying by the performance of the marriage ceremony.
Hindu 1455	Akd, the marriage knot, marriage.
Dutch	Egade, or Eegaade, a consort or wife.
Swedish	Agta, conjugal, connubial ; as " <i>Et agta par</i> , a "married couple."
Icelandic	Ekta, wedded.

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No. 247. Klnh, Calneh, Calane, Calne, Chalne, Chaluch, Chalna, Chalen, Chalaunc, Chalanne or Galanne.

Welsh	Calon, the heart.
Cornish	Colon, the heart.
Scotch	Callan, a term of affection.

French Romn	Chalant, a girl's accepted lover.
English	Colling, an embrace, dalliance.
Turkish 932	Ghelin, a bride.

No. 248. Bsn, Basan or Bashan.

Hindu 264	Basna, desire, inclination, choice.
Persian 258	Bosanidan, to cause to kiss.
Persian 208	Bashana, selected, chosen.
French	Passion, passion, emotion of the mind, affection, liking, love.
English	Passion, violent emotion of the mind, zeal, vehement desire, love.
Polish	Pozenic, Pozenie, to marry, I marry.
Dutch	Baazin, a housewife.

No. 249. Sryn, Sarion, Sirion or Serin.

ManchuTartarSarhan, a wife, a spouse.

No. 250. Kpyrh or Kephira.

Hindu 1534 Kafir, a sweetheart.

No. 251. Mkdh, Makkedah, Makkeda, Makeda, Maceda, Macheda or Macchedah.

Arabic 1135	Makkid, root, origin, nature.
Hindu 1864	Mukhtar, or 1865 Mukhtass, chosen, selected.
French	Mugueter, to court a woman. to make love to her. (Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> , Paris, 1854.)
Zulu Kafir	Makoti, a bride, young wife.
Icelandic	Maegd, or Maegth, affinity by marriage.

No. 252. Tpoh, Tapuah, Tappuah, Taphuh or Taphua.

Swahili A.	Tabia, constitution, temperament.
Arabic 811	Tibaa, nature, temperament, disposition.
Hindu 1432	Tab, nature, disposition, temperament.
Turkish 797	Tab, the nature or natural quality impressed by
Turkish 797	Tabiat, nature, disposition. &c. [nature.
Turkish 797	Tabii, natural.
Arabic 305	Tiba, a suitor, wooer, lover.
Fanti African	Dofu, a lover.
Italian	Diva, a sweetheart.
Sanscrit 452	Dhava, a husband.

## No. 253. Hzor, Azor, Hazor, Hasor or Chasor.

Arabic 965	Knsara, strong desire, final aim.
Patagonian	Ysher, a wife.
Arabic 852	Aazr, matrimony.

## No. 254. Tank, Taanach, Tahanach, Tahanac, Thenac, Thaenach or Thaanach.

Chin. II. 139	Ting, an intelligent mind.
Anglo-Saxon	Thanc, or Thonc, will, mind, thought.
English	Think, to conceive, to imagine, to reflect, to mind, to intend.
Arabic 388	Tanakki, a choosing, selecting.
Arabic 384	Tanakuh, an intermarrying.
Arabic 351	Taaanuk, an embracing each other.

## No. 255. Ypth, Jiphtah, Jephthah or Jephtha.

Welsh	Afaeth, the affection or disposition of the mind.
French	Effet, intent, purpose.
FrenchRomn.	Opta, desire, wish.
Latin	Opto, to wish, desire, choose, prefer.
French	Opter, to choose, to make one's choice.
Malayan 123	Hubbat, love.
Italian	Affetto, love, goodwill, kindness.
Welsh	Hoffedd, fondness, affection, delight.
Egyptian 390	Hept, to embrace.

## No. 256. Msal, Misal or Misheal.

Polish	Mysl, thought, idea, mind, purpose, intention.
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## No. 257. Gt, Gath or Geth has been already considered with No. 189. Cheth.

Marrying supplies not only a pleasing but a legitimate object to work for, therefore, as may naturally have been expected, the Race of Ham, being a marrying race, became a working race. Between the human soul and a country cottage there seems, at first sight, but slight, if any, connection; but, when we bear in mind that one of the highest attributes of the human soul is love, that there is nothing worthy of that love which springs from the heart, in any existence which is less than human, and that as humanity is not in direct contact with anything superior to itself, it follows that the natural object of



human love must be human also, and therefore needs a home; consequently, whether that home is a hut, a hovel, a house or a palace, there is a closer connection between it and the human soul than appears at first sight; a bird's nest may have suggested the idea of a stationary home, but if so that would not be the only suggestion from the natural and non-progressive instincts of inferior types of existence, which the Race of Ham has adopted and improved upon.

The cottage built, a fence is needed, wild grasses are brought within the enclosure to yield their fruit, their roots, their seed, etc., all in good season, and to be handy for the wife; experience teaches the need of a constant supply of water, a well is dug; the habits of the bee, whose hive is close at hand, suggest a store of needful things for the winter; this past, its ceaseless industry emulates, if it does not actually inspire, the active exercise of that busy spade; one sort of grain after another is brought into cultivation, one sort of implement after another is conceived and brought into use; ditches are dug, and hedges thrown up, nor is the field the only place of work.

The busy fingers within emulate the brawny arms without, love emulates love, and seeks fresh ways of showing it in active service; the home abounds with the result of industry, domestic manufactures advance, as the family increases, into articles of trade, the ditch develops into a canal, the punt into a barge, the barn into a warehouse, the homestead into a village, the village into a town with streets and sewers and roads therefrom; and, if no Shemite horde pounces upon the settlement at night and exterminates the whole concern, the barge becomes a ship, markets arise, trade flourishes, education leads to higher results, habits grow into customs and become ten times more binding and effectual than laws; weights and measures are established, the builder of yonder cottage older than the rest, with the well close to that old apple tree by the ditch, becomes the leading man in all the village, meets other leading men of other villages, becomes a mayor, a duke, a king, an emperor, wears a robe of purple and a crown of gold; and yonder empress, by his side, turns now and again to look at him, and wonders whether she loves him any more or any less than when they wandered side by side among the daisies, when he picked up a pebble and gave it to her as a keepsake and token of their disinterested and enduring love, whether she loves him more or less than on that first night in the new cottage when they had beans for supper, whether she loves him more or less than when their son carried off the wreath of honeysuckle awarded to him as a prize at the village games, whether she loves him more or less than she did on that night when the

baby was so ill, and as the empress drops that silent tear some wonder why.

Is this romance? Has this grave book, fraught with the most important interests of man, departed from its plain intent and sober purpose, to babble idle nothings, and prate of love, weaving the while an aerial web of gossamer, painting thereon imaginary scenes borrowed from ancient myths of pastoral life, Arcadia, and the Golden Age? No; this is neither romance nor the babble of things improbable and unreal, but simple fact and downright sterling truth, the veriest offspring of pure humanity as God has willed it, and as the Race of Ham have by their acts interpreted His will to man; these things, I say, are facts, natural facts, facts resulting from love, true love and light-hearted love, love like a cork in water that cannot be kept down, love with a heart that recognises a soul as belonging to that other heart beating below those blushing cheeks and fresh-kissed lips, a heart that leaps at the sound of boys at play, and beats the firmer as the work in hand tells of the labour done by those willing arms and fertile brain. These things I say are no romance, but solid sober facts chronicled in the languages of the world, and those who have translated such thoughts into deed are the men of Ham, and the witnesses of their actions are the whole human race.

The record of this shall form my third chain of evidence, and, commencing with building, we shall, with each name, pass on to agricultural and other industrial pursuits, thence to mercantile and shipping matters, the establishment of standards for weight and measure, coinage, education, municipal functions, general government, and finally to positions and titles of rank and honour with the well-known insignia of royal and imperial rank. In this chain of evidence, which is the most voluminous of those concerning the Race of Ham, I shall, as I introduce each name, append the relationship which each individual bears to the preceding one, exactly as I did in the first chain of evidence concerning the Race of Shem.

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No. 167. Hm, Ham, Cham or Cam; words derived from No. 224 Hohm, Oham or Hoham are included with this name.

Egyptian 356 Am, a tent.

Swahili A. Khema, a tent.

Turkish 678 Khayme, a tent.

Malayan 126 Kheimah, a tent, pavilion or hut.

Persian 1031 Koma, a straw hut or shed for sheltering those who watch the fields.

French Romn Caume, or Came, thatch. (Supplement.)

French	Chaume, stubble, thatch.
English	Haum, the stem or stalk of pease, beans, hops, and grain of all kinds, straw.
Hebrew	Homh (חומה), a wall. [city. Lev. xxv. 30, the house that is in the <i>walled</i> Deut. iii. 5, all these cities were fenced with high <i>walls</i> . 2 Sam. xi. 21, why went ye nigh <i>the wall</i> . 2 Chron. xxvi. 6, the <i>wall</i> of Gath and <i>the wall</i> of Jabneh, and <i>the wall</i> of Ashdod.
Hindu 1658	Kham, a pillar.
Persian 534	Kham, a house for the winter season.
Persian 534	Khum, an arch, a vaulted roof.
Arabic 1022	Kima, a house, mansion, home.
Dumi Nepal	Kam, or Kim, a house.
Khaling Nepal	Kam, a house.
Gyarung Tibet	Chhem, a house.
Mithan Naga B	Ham, or Hum, a house.
Limbu Nepal	Him, a house.
Magar Nepal	Yum, a house.
Burman	Im, a house.
Javanese	Umah, a house.
Uhobo African	Uami, a house.
Arabic 152	Umm, a house or habitation.
German	Heim, home.
Danish	Hiem, home.
Swedish	Hem, home.
Scotch	Hame, or Haim, home.
English	Home, a dwelling-house, the house or place in which one resides.
Icelandic	Heim, home, homewards.
Icelandic	Heima, home, at home.
Icelandic	Heimr, Heims, Heimi, Heim, an abode, a village.
Anglo-Saxon	Ham, a home, a house, a dwelling, a village. Frisic — Ham. Plat-Dutch — Ham. Mæso-Gothic—Hiam.
Kara Naga B.	Ayim, a village.
Nowgong Naga B.	} Yum, a village.
Tengsa Naga B.	Yam, a village. [village.
French Romn	Ham, a hamlet built in the midst of fields, a Low Latin—Ham.
Norman	Ham, a village.
French	Hameau, a hamlet.
Sanscrit 173	Uma, a town or city.

Dutch	Hamey, a bar or rails before a city gate.
SinhaleseIndia	Gama, a village.
Persian 1036	Gam, a village.
Hindu 1679	Gam, a village. [town.
Greek	Kome or Come, an unwalled village, a country Lithuanian—Kiemas.
Baga African	Keme, a bee.
Timne African	Kemai, a bee.
Vei African	Kumu, a bee.
Kisekise A.	Kumi, a bee.
English	Hum, the noise of bees.
English	Eme, heed, consideration. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Gome, heed, care. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Gaum, heed, attention; as " <i>Gefa gaum at e-u</i> , "to give heed to a thing."
Turkish 906	Kiyam, application, assiduity, perseverance.
Hindu 1506	Kaim, persevering, attentive.
Irish	Cam, effectual, substantial. (Supplement.)
Ibu African	Gauamei, to make.
Ibu African	Guamei, to do.
Fanti African	Guma, duty
Hindu 1607	Kam, deed, act.
Hindu 1608	Kamai, earning, gain, work, performance.
Hindu 1538	Kam, business, action, act, deed, affair, matter, work, use, occupation.
Greek	Comeo, or Komeo, to take care of, attend to, rear, bring up, furnish with necessities.
Arabic 983	Kawam, that on which anything rests or in which it consists.
Arabic 983	Kiwam, the chief or support of a family.
Spanish	Amo, the master of a family.
BhramuNepal	Umma, a road.
Caribbean	Ema, a way.
Greek	Oime, a way, a path.
Sokpa Tibet	Cham, a road.
Murmi Nepal	Ghyam, a road; <i>Thaksya</i> , Nepal, the same.
Bask	Kamio, a road.
ManchuTartar	Omo, a pond or reservoir.
Dauish	Kum, a reservoir.
Egyptian 417	Kamu, a garden.
Polish	Cham, a clown, peasant, or clodhopper.
Nupe African	Kam, a farm; <i>Basu</i> , <i>Ngodsin</i> and <i>Doai</i> , Afri-
Susu African	Keamu, a farm. [can, the same.
Egbele A.	Ine, a farm.
KouriAfrican	Aicm, a farm.
English	Hame, a kind of collar for a draught horse.



Greek	Ame, a water-bucket, a pail.
Latin	Hama, a water-bucket made of leather.
Latin	Humus, Humi, moist earth, ground, land.
Greek	Ame, a shovel, a mattoek, a rake, a harrow.
Tumbuktu A.	Kumu, a hoe.
Greek	Cuamos, Cuamou, or Kuamos, Kuamou, a bean.
Hindu 938	Chhimi, a pod, a legume, a husk.
GurmaAfriean	Kami, pepper.
Spanish	Ima, a large white turnip.
Japanese	Imo, a yam. [elimates.
English	Yam, a large esculent root growing in tropical
Ashanti A.	Emo, riece.
Dsekiri A.	Emiyu, maize.
Basa Afriean	Amoi, guinea eorn (bearing like maize).
Koro Afriean	Amu, guinea eorn.
Egyptian 356	Am, eorn.
Turkish 1141	Yem, a feed of eorn. [meal.
Hebrew	Kmh or Kamh (קמח), eorn, standing eorn, flour, Isaiah xvii. 5, when the harvestman gather- eth <i>the corn</i> . Deut. xxiii. 25, thou shalt not move a sickle unto thy neighbour's <i>standing corn</i> . 1 Sam. xxviii. 24, took <i>flour</i> and kneaded it. 1 Kings xvii. 14, the barrel of <i>meal</i> wasted not.
Arabic 978	Kamh, wheat.
Greek	Komus, a bundle, or sheaf.
Greek	Amao, to reap, to gather together, as the reaper does the stalks of eorn, to gather as harvest.
Galla African	Hame, to mow.
Hindu 172	Am, the mango tree and fruit.
Sanserit 219	Kama, a species of the mango tree.
Swahili A.	Koma, a kind of fruit.
Galla African	Guma, fruit.
New Zealand	Kame, food.
Latin	Gemma, the young bud of a vine.
Swahili A.	Gomeo, a native lock.
Swahili A.	Komeo, a kind of wooden lock.
Swahili A.	Komea, or Gomea, to fasten with a native lock.
Turkish 870	Kama, an iron wedge.
Arabie 945	Kamat, <i>plural</i> Kiyam, a pulley with its appa- tus for drawing water.
Duteh	Kom, a dish, a bowl.
IdsesaAfriean	Amu, a pot.
English	Hoom, an oven. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swahili A.	Uma, a spit, a large fork.



Egyptian 388	Hemi, salt.
Gaelic	Im, butter.
Manchu Tartar	Amou, lard soap.
Latin	Emo, to hire, to buy, to purchase, to obtain.
French Romn	Eme, price, value.
Norman	Eme, price.
Swahili A.	Kinia, price.
Zulu Kafir	Gama, a matter of business.
Swahili A.	Chuma, to make profit.
Swahili A	Kimia, a circular casting net.
Irish	Amh, a kind of fishing net.
French	Aumec, the mesh of a drag-net. (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)
French Romn	Hamie, a fish-hook.
French Romn	Hameur, some sort of appliance for fishing which differs from a fish-hook.
Egyptian 396	Ham, fish.
Egyptian 396	Hamu, to fish with a hook.
Latin	Hama, a boathook.
Egyptian 402	Hem, a paddle or rudder.
Egyptian 402	Hemi, to steer.
Fijian	Yame, the broad part of an oar.
Fijian	Uma, a tree taken to be made into a canoe.
Arabic 881	Aawwam, a raft or anything similar on which people cross rivers.
Mongolian	Omo, a boat.
Greek	Amis, a ship, a boat.
Swahili A	Omo, the head of a ship.
French Romn	Heyme, or Hemye, a strong rope, or several cords twisted together.
Polish	Cuma, a rope to make anything fast.
Polish	Cumowac, to moor.
Fijian	Cama, the outrigger of a canoe.
Turkish 934	Ghemi, a ship.
Dutch	Kom, a dock for ships.
Persian 1036	Gam, a cubit.
Hebrew	Amh (אַמָּה), a cubit. Gen. vi. 15, the ark shall be 300 <i>cubits</i> . Joshua iii. 4, about 2,000 <i>cubits</i> .
Spanish	Acm, or Ame, a German ell.
Greek	Amma, a measure of length like our chain.
French Romn	Hommec, a certain land measure.
French Romn	Haumer, to adjust, to measure.
New Zealand	Kumi, ten fathoms.
French Romn	Chemc, a certain measure for grain.
Greek	Chemc, an Attic liquid measure.

Latin	Hama, a wine vessel.	[gallons.
Dutch	Aam, a measure or wine cask of forty	English
Swedish	Am, a tierce, awme or aume.	
English	Aume, a Dutch wine measure of forty	gallons.
Fijian	Uma, metal in an unwrought state.	
Irish	Uim, brass, copper.	
Meto African	Yuma, iron.	
Swahili A.	Chuma, iron.	
Kisekise A.	Haimae, gold.	
Landoma A.	Kema, gold.	
Greek	Comma, or Komma, the stamp or impression of a coin, coin in general.	
Fijian	Kami, riches.	
Hindu 938	Chhem, welfare.	
Sanscrit 193	Kamyya, prosperous.	
Manchu Tartar	Kamambi, to assign a place for each thing.	
Arabic 1035	Kim, a master, an owner.	
Portuguese	Ama, a mistress.	
Egyptian 343	Am, belonging to (also page 356).	
Persian 152	Am, my, as <i>jama am</i> , my robe.	
Greek	Emos, Eme, mine.	
Greek	Amos, Ame, our, ours.	
Arabic 152	Amn, teaching, giving a good example.	
Sanscrit 173	Uma, tranquillity, quiet.	[ary.)
Egyptian	Gama, papyrus. (See <i>Cooper's Archaic Diction-</i>	
Turkish 664	Khame, a pen or reed for writing.	
Persian 506	Khama, a pen, a writing reed, ink.	
Arabic 984	Kawm, a family, kindred, a tribe, people, a nation.	
Hindn 1524	Kaum, a tribe, a people, a nation.	[people.
Malayan 244	Kaum, kindred, family, tribe, race, caste, nation,	
Arabic 152	Umm, a nation, a people, a genus; the root, origin, principle, or primary cause upon which anything depends.	
Egyptian 356	Ami, an inhabitant.	
Turkish 814	Amme, the public in general.	
Irish	Am, people.	
Hebrew	Am (אִם), people. Genesis xxiii. 11, I give thee the cave in the presence of the sons of <i>my people</i> . Genesis xxiii. 12, <i>the people</i> of the land. Genesis xli. 40, and Pharaoh said unto Joseph, All <i>my people</i> . Genesis xlix. 10, unto him shall the gather- ing of <i>the people</i> be.	
Hebrew	Amh (אֲמֵה), nations. Ezra iv. 10, and the rest of <i>the nations</i> .	

Daniel iii. 29, that every people, *nation* and language. [ges.]

Daniel iv. 1, all people, *nations* and language.

QuichuaPeru Hamu, mode, manner.

Arabic 1381 Hamat, *plural* Ham, the chief of a people, family or tribe.

Egyptian 454 Hm, to govern. (Vol. I.)

Swedish Hamma, to restrain, to check, to withhold.

Sanscrit 809 Yam, to restrain, curb, tame, govern, control, regulate.

English Yeme, to guide, govern, or take care of. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Coptic Hemi, to order, (Bunsen, v. 753.)

Egyptian 398 Hamu, to give orders.

Arabic 493 Hamy, forbidding, debarring.

Arabic 491 Himaa, prohibiting, commanding to abstain.

Arabic 491 Hamm, decreeing.

Arabic 187 Awm, governing, ruling.

Galla African Hime, or Iame, an appeal.

Swahili A. Amua, to judge.

New Zealand Kuemi, to be assembled.

Hebrew Kom (קום), to arise, ordain, confirm, establish, accomplish, perform.

Genesis xix. 15, *arise*, take thy wife.

Ezra ix. 5, *I arose* from my heaviness.

Esther ix. 27, the Jews *ordained* and took upon them.

Ruth iv. 7, *to confirm* all things.

1 Kings ix. 5, *I will establish* the throne.

Jeremiah xlv. 25, *ye will surely accomplish*.

Jeremiah xxx. 24, until He hath *performed* the intents of His heart.

Jeremiah xxxiii. 14, *I will perform* that good thing.

Anglo-Saxon Gyman, to govern, to rule.

Zulu Kafir Gama, the order of a chief. [fast, sure.]

Hebrew Kym or Kaym (קֵם), a decree, a statute, *sted-*  
Daniel vi. 7, to make a firm *decree*.

Daniel vi. 15, that no decree nor *statute*.

Daniel iv. 26, thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee.

Daniel vi. 26, and *stedfast* for ever.

Turkish 872 Kaime, an official letter on a full sized sheet of paper, a treasury bill, a bank note.

Zincali Chim, a kingdom, country.

Zulu Kafir Gama, a name of honour.

French Romn	Come, dignity.	
Swahili A.	Kaimu, a vicegerent.	[Tartary.
English	Cham, a title given to the sovereign princes of	

No. 168. Kos, Cus, Cush, Cusch, Chush, Chous or Chus  
(*son of Ham.*)

Quichua Peru	Quessa, a nest.
Egyptian 558	Khus, to lay a foundation, to pound, to ram.
Egyptian 557	Khus, to found, pound, ram, build, construct.
Portuguese	Gesso, white lime or plaster.
French Romn	Giz, plaster, lime.
French	Chaux, lime.
Spanish	Cuezo, a hod or sort of tray for carrying mortar.
Persian 1029	Kus, a triangular instrument or rule used by carpenters in squaring their wood.
French Romn	Chas, a bay of joists, the space between two beams, or between one beam and the wall.
French Romn	Coisse, the roof of a house.
French Romn	Quois, sheltered from rain and wind (in the dialect of Picardy).
French Romn	Gesse, a gutter.
French Romn	Gies, the threshold or ground-sill of a door.
Persian 1035	Gaza, a small gardener's hut.
English	Cosh, a cottage. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Persian 991	Kasha, or 990 Kas, a hut of wood, canes, or straw on the border of a sown field or melon ground.
Persian 990	Kasa, a house, a bed-chamber built of wood and supported by columns.
Arabic 524	Khuss, a house of reeds, also a house or portico roofed with shingle.
French Romn	Case, a house, a peasant's dwelling.
French	Case, a house or hut.
Latin	Casa, a cottage, cabin, hut or thatched house.
Italian	Casa, a house, dwelling, abode or habitation.
Spanish	Casa, a house or edifice.
Spanish	Choza, a hut, a small cottage.
French Romn	Chaiz, a hut, a cabin, a little house, a habitation.
French	Chez, home, as " <i>Chez moi</i> , at home. <i>Chez lui</i> , "at his house," &c.
French	Chose, a thing, a fact, a reality, a matter, an affair, property, chattels.
Turkish 642	Chiz, a thing.
Arabic 967	Kissa, a thing.
Fijian	Qisi, to make, to do, or to get a thing ready for doing.

Swahili A.	Kisa, a cause, a reason.
FrenchRomn	Kause, a cause or object.
Welsh	Cais, an effort or attempt.
Welsh	Ceisiaw, to endeavour or attempt.
English	Cause, to effect, produce or bring about.
Scotch	Cass, work, business.
Swahili A.	Kazi, work, labour, employment, business.
Circassian159	Kehseh, operation, effect.
Persian 1029	Kosh, exertion, effort, pains; striving, labouring, attentive, doing one's endeavour, industrious.
Persian 1030	Koshidan, to labour, struggle, strive, endeavour, try, exert one's powers.
Persian 1030	Koshan, endeavouring; painstaking.
Persian 1030	Kosha, anything acquired by labour.
English	Causey, a way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to restrain water from overflowing lower ground.
German	Gasse, a street, a lane.
French	Chaussee, a road, an embankment, a bank, a causey or causeway.
Greek	Chosis, Choseis, Chosei, a heaping up of earth, raising a mound or bank. [ground.
Portuguese	Chouso, or Choiso, a small hedged piece of
German	Gosse, a drain, sewer or kennel.
Spanish	Caz, a trench, ditch or furrow taken from rivers to water lands or gardens.
Norman	Cosces, husbandmen.
Persian 520	Khishawa, a clearing of land of the stones and weeds, and a preparing of it for cultivation.
Persian 548	Khesh, a ploughshare.
Polish	Kosa, a scythe.
Marawi A.	Kasu, a hoe.
Bidsogo A.	Koseia, a hoe.
Turkish 866	Kazmak, to dig.
Cornish	Geso, to plant.
French	Cosse, the pod or seed-vessel of plants.
French	Gousse, a pod.
OlomaAfriean	Gesia, pepper.
FrenchRomn	Gesse, a certain vegetable.
French	Gesse, a vetch.
Swahili A.	Kiazi, a sweet potatoe.
FrenchRomn	Chos, a cabbage.
Hindu 986	Khass, a lettuce.
Persian 543	Khuz, sugar-cane.



Greek	Kasia, or Kassia, the name of a spice similar to cinnamon, cassia.
Latin	Casia, a sweet shrub bearing spice like cinnamon.
English	Cassia, a genus of plants much used in medicine.
English	Quassia, a plant found in South America, &c., possessing valuable medicinal qualities.
Egbele A.	Kasie, guinea corn (bearing like maize.)
Persian 522	Khusudan, to reap.
Persian 449	Chash, a heap of winnowed corn.
Polish	Kasza, groats.
Turkish 838	Ghiza, food, aliment.
Circassian 117	Khuzu, a pear.
Turkish 908	Kaysi, an apricot.
German	Geiz, the tendrils of vines.
German	Geizen, to prune the vines.
Persian 889	Ghawush, a bunch of ripe grapes.
Hindu 1005	Khosha, a bunch, a cluster.
Turkish 677	Khushe, a bunch (of grapes).
Polish	Kise, a bunch of grapes.
Arabic 524	Khuss, good wine.
Persian 1050	Gawis, Gawisa,, or Gawish, a churn stick, a churn, a milk churn.
Dutch	Kaas, cheese.
Cornish	Kez, cheese.
German	Kase, cheese.
Spanish	Queso, cheese.
Welsh	Caws, cheese.
Irish	Cais, cheese.
English	Cheese, the curd of milk coagulated, separated from the whey and pressed; it is a highly important article of food.
Persian 1029	Kuza, crystallised sugar.
Nki African	Kaso, soap.
Malayan 250	Kaus, a shoe. [shoe.
French	Chausser, to make shoes, or to put on shoes, to
Swahili A.	Chussa, a harpoon.
Swahili A.	Kisu, a knife.
Swahili A.	Keezo, a lathe, a machine for turning.
Spanish	Cazo, a saucepan.
Arabie 990	Kasa, a cup, goblet, plate, saucer; also porcelain.
Swahili A.	Kuzi, an earthen water-bottle.
Persian 991	Kashi, painted and glazed tiles with which the insides of baths or houses are covered.
Circassian 117	Khosh, exchange, barter, &c.
French Romn	Choys, the price of a thing.
Swahili A.	Kuza, to sell.

Arabic 966	Kissa, business, negotiation.
Eskimo	Kissi-pok, he counts.
	<i>Memo:</i> It will be remembered that "pok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.
Zulu Kafir	Kozi, an earnest or deposit of part of the price to secure a bargain.
Swahili A.	Kasia, an oar.
Norman	Gascher, to row.
Fijian	Kaso, the cross beams to which the deck of a canoe is fastened.
Italian	Ghisso, the main boom of a ship.
Arabic 944	Kaash, a cable, a hawser.
QuichuaPeru	Quisi, a rope.
Swahili A.	Goshi, the tack of a sail.
Persian 1043	Gash, a boat.
FrenchRomn	Cahs, a boat.
Irish	Casc, a boat, ship or other vessel.
Scotch	Caizie, a fishing-boat.
Circassian116	Khasshey, a ship.
Coptic	Kahs, custom, habit. (Bunsen, v. 756.)
French Romn	Ghis, guise, fashion, manner.
French	Guise, manner, way.
English	Guise, custom, mode, practice.
Spanish	Cuesa, or Cueza, a measure of grain.
Turkish 924	Ghez, an ell.
Persian 1042	Gaz, a cubit.
English	Gueze, a measure of length used in Persia and some parts of India of about 3 feet. [quarter.
English	Coss, a Hindoo measure of about a mile and a
Talain Siam	Kasway, iron.
French	Gueuse, a large and long piece of iron which on leaving the furnace is formed in an earthen gutter; a pig of iron. (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)
German	Guss, the act of casting or founding metal.
Turkish 951	Keyse, or Kiss, a purse or money-bag.
Polish	Kicsa, a money-bag or purse.
Circassian160	Kiss, a purse.
Danish	Casse, cash.
English	Cash, ready money.
French Romn	Chausses, wages, salary.
Greek	Caza, or Gaza, a sum of money, riches in general.
Latin	Gaza, riches, wealth.
French	Cossu, wealthy, rich, substantial.
Italian	Gius, a right, a title.

French Romn	Gazi, heritage.
French Romn	Cois, tranquil, peaceable, quiet.
French Romn	Coiser, to appease.
Irish	Cosc, instruction, precept.
Circassian 155	Ghassa, to learn.
Hindu 1634	Kosh, a dictionary.
Galla African	Gosa, genus, kind, sort.
Arabic 967	Kizzat, or Kazzat, genus, kind, sort.
Swahili A.	Kizao, a native, one born in the place.
Manchu Tartar	Kousihia, the frontiers of two kingdoms.
Galla African	Gosa, a nation.
Gaelic	Cus, a tax.
Irish	Cus, or Cios, rent, revenue.
French	Caisse, a fund ; also a cash office, a pay office.
Hindu 1634	Kosh, a treasury.
Greek	Caza, or Gaza, the royal treasure or treasury.
Malayan 271	Kuasa, power, authority, ability, might.
Malayan 271	Kuasa, powerful, capable, able.
Polish	Kazac, to bid, to cause, to order, to get a thing done ; <i>Kazanie</i> , the act of ordering.
Zulu Kafir	Kuzu, to give orders.
English	Coise (adj.), chief, master. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 944	Kazi, a judge.
Hindu 1504	Kazi, a judge, a justice.
Turkish 867	Kazi, a judge according to the canonical law.
Turkish 888	Kaza, the charge and functions of a judge, the separate district subject to a judge's jurisdiction.
Latin	Causa, a cause, suit or process at law.
Italian	Causa, a suit, cause, or action at law.
Portuguese	Causa, a suit, plea, or process in law.
Spanish	Causa, a lawsuit.
French	Cause, grounds, motive, a consideration in a contract, a cause or suit at law.
French	Cas, a case, cause or suit in court.
English	Cause, a suit or action in court, any legal process to obtain a demand.
Welsh	Gwys, a citation or summons.
English	Quash, a term in law signifying to annul : as to <i>quash</i> an indictment.
Turkish 889	Kaziyye, (in logic) a proposition, a matter.
Turkish 905	Kiyass, a measuring or judging by comparison, a syllogism.
Turkish 925	Kess, to determine, decide, fix or conclude.
Hindu 1516	Kaza, the administration of justice, a decree or
Arabic 967	Kaza, a decree, judgment. [judgment.
Persian 450	Chawush, a leader, a chief.

Zulu Kafir	Kosi, a gentleman, a magistrate, a chief, lord, king ; majesty, glory, chieftainship, royalty, supreme authority.
Turkish 662	Khasss, public, royal or imperial, a person of note or mark, a royal domain or due.
Hebrew	Ksa or Kasa (כסא), a throne. Gen. xli. 40, only in <i>the throne</i> will I be greater than thou. Deut. xvii. 18, <i>the throne</i> of his kingdom. 2 Sam. xiv. 9, the king and his <i>throne</i> . 2 Chron. vii. 18, <i>the throne</i> of thy kingdom. Prov. xx. 8, a king that sitteth on <i>the throne</i> .
Assyrian	Cussu, a throne.

No. 169. Mzr, Mizra, Misra or Mesra (*son of Ham*).

French Romn	Masureau, a hut or small house.
French	Masure, a hut, a hovel.
Turkish 1024	Massir, an abode.
Norman	Masere, entries, passages, walks, grounds.
Arabic 1128	Mahzar, <i>plural</i> Mahazir, an inhabited place, a
Arabic 1195	Misr, a city, a town. [quarter.
Arabic 1198	Musur, large cities.
Turkish 1023	Missr, a city.
Hindu 1914	Misr, a large city.
Arabic 1187	Mashar, a hive of bees.
Hindu 1893	Mazuri, labour.
Arabic 1196	Musirr, one who perseveres, continues, sticks close to anything.
Hindu 1913	Musirr, persisting, persevering.
Latin	Misere, mightily, exceedingly, with much pains
Turkish 1061	Muesssir, efficacious, effective. [and labour.
Arabic 1187	Mashraa, <i>plural</i> Masharia, a street, streets, broadways.
French Romn	Maisiere, Masure, or Mesiere, a wall, a hedge, the boundaries of an estate.
French Romn	Masure, or Masurie, a certain quantity of land, larger than a garden and smaller than a manor.
Italian	Masseria, a farm or farm house. [(Supplement.)
Portuguese	Mazorro, a peasant, a clown, a countryman.
Hindu 1892	Muzari, a husbandman.
Arabic 1116	Musar, (land) turned up with a plough.
Hindu 1892	Mazra, a corn field whether sown or prepared
Hindu 1893	Mazru, sown, cultivated. [for sowing.
Arabic 1168	Mazrua, <i>plural</i> Mazaria, land in tillage, sown
Turkish 1009	Mezraa, arable land, a sown field. [fields, seed.



Hebrew	Mzra or Mazra (מזרע), thing sown. Isa. xix. 7, every <i>thing sown</i> by the brooks.
Arabie 1168	Muzaria, a sower.
Sanscrit 779	Misra, a species of radish.
Sanscrit 752	Masura, a lentil.
Galla African	Mesera, a lentil.
Mandara A.	Masar, maize; <i>Bagrmi</i> , African, the same.
Housa African	Masara, maize; <i>Kadsina</i> , <i>Salum</i> , and <i>Tumbuktu</i> , African, the same.
French	Messier, the keeper of a standing crop.
English	Messor, a lord's bailiff. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Messor, Messoris, a reaper or harvestman.
Latin	Messorius, Messoria, pertaining to harvest,
Italian	Messura, reaping, harvest. [reaping, &c.
Italian	Messore, a reaper.
Norman	Mesurer, to mow.
Hebrew	Mzrh or Mazrah (מזרה), a winnowing fan. Isa. xxx. 24, winnowed with the shovel and with <i>the fan</i> .
Spanish	Masera, a cloth put over dough to make it fer-
Malayan 323	Musara, ration, allowance, provender. [ment.
Hebrew	Msor or Masor (מסור), a saw. Isa. x. 15, shall <i>the saw</i> magnify itself against him that shaketh it.
Arabic 1285	Miashar, or Mishar, a saw.
Hebrew	Msart or Masarat (משארת), a kneading trough. Exod. viii. 3, into thine ovens and into thy <i>kneading troughs</i> . Exod. xii. 34, their <i>kneading troughs</i> being
Gaelic	Measair, a tub. [bound up.
English	Maser, a bowl or goblet of wood. (Wright's
Scotch	Maser, a drinking-cup. [Obsolete.)
Turkish 968	Massura, a small water-pipe or spout.
English	Mosare, an earthen pickle-jar. (Wright's
Hindu 1913	Misri, sugar candy. [Obsolete.)
Persian 1196	Misri, treacle.
Boko African	Mosuro, soap.
Persian 1079	Mazar, a druggist.
Anglo-Saxon	Massere, a merchant.
Arabie 1187	Musharat, making a contract of purchase or sale.
Hebrew	Mshr or Mashr (משחר), traffick, trade. 1 Kings x. 15, <i>the traffick</i> of the spice mer-
French Roman	Mezer, a light class of vessel. [chants.
Irish	Measchaor, a plummet, a sounding line.
Irish	Miosnr, a mode.
Italian	Misura, way, rule, order.



- Welsh Mesuraw, to allot a measure.  
 Welsh Mesur, to mete.  
 Gaelic Miosaraich, to measure.  
 Gaelic Measair, a just weight or measure.  
 Irish Measaire, just weight or measure.  
 Hebrew Msorh or Masorh (מסורה), a measure.  
     Levit. xix. 35, in meteyard, in weight and in  
     *measure*.  
     Ezek. iv. 16, they shall drink water by  
     *measure*.  
 French Romn Measure, the name of a certain measure.  
 Gaelic Miosar, a measure of meal. [*lete.*]  
 English Measure, a Winchester bushel. (Wright's *Obso-*  
 Italian Misura, measure, that by which anything is  
 Irish Miosnr, a measure. [*measured.*]  
 Scotch Mesour, measure.  
 Norman Musnres, measures.  
 Norman Messures, measures, terms.  
 French Measure, a measure.  
 Welsh Mesur, a measure, a rule.  
 English Measure, a standard by which the length,  
     breadth, thickness, capacity or amount of  
     things are known: as a cubit, a yard, a pound,  
     a gallon, &c.  
 French Romn Mesureur, a land surveyor. (Supplement.)  
 Welsh Mesureg, geometry, the science of measuring.  
 Arabic 1153 Mazna, measured with ell or cubit.  
 English Measure, a vein of ore. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)  
 Swahili A. Mshaara, *plural* Mishaara, wages, monthly pay.  
 Hindu 1893 Mazuri, the pay of labour, wages.  
 French Romn Messeure, or Meseure, the wages paid to farm  
     labourers.  
 Hebrew Msr or Masar (מסר), instruction.  
     Job xxxiii. 16, then he openeth the ears of  
     men, and scaleth their *instruction*.  
 Hebrew Mosr or Mosar (מוסר), instruction, discipline.  
     Prov. i. 3, *the instruction* of wisdom.  
     Job xxxvi. 10, he openeth also their ear to  
     [*discipline.*]  
 Persian 1196 Misri, a pen.  
 Hebrew Msrh or Masrah (משרה), government.  
     Isa. ix. 6. Unto us a child is born, unto us  
     a son is given, and *the government* shall  
     be upon his shoulder, and his name shall  
     be called Wonderful Counsellor. . . .  
     . . . 7. Of the increase of his *govern-*  
     *ment* and its peace there shall be no end.

Hébrew	Mazr (מצר), rule. [own.
	Prov. xxv. 28, he that hath no <i>rule</i> over his
English	Measure, an act or proceeding towards the accomplishment of an end, such as public, political, or legislative <i>measures</i> .
	<i>Memo</i> : In ordinary parlance an Act of Parliament is called a <i>measure</i> .
Turkish 967	Maassir, any things worthy of being accounted monuments, as books, buildings, acts, &c.
Turkish 991	Mahzar, a petition signed by all the people present.
Arabic 1190	Mashrua, legal, prescribed by law.
Hindu 1909	Mashru, legal, prescribed by law.
Turkish 1019	Meshru, legal.
Turkish 991	Muhzir, an officer who summons people before a court of justice.
Arabic 1134	Muhzir, an officer who cites before a judge.
Arabic 1183	Musaaaair, a judge or administrator.
Italian	Messere, a judge.
French	Messire, the title of the chancellor.
Hindu 1861	Mahzar, a statement of a case or suit laid before a judge.
Arabic 1134	Mahzar, the record of a court of judicature, the decree of a judge.
Arabic 1193	Mushir, a counsellor, a senator.
Hindu 1912	Mushir, a counsellor, a senator.
Turkish 1021	Mushir, a commander, one who directs or orders.
Norman	Messerie, seignory, dominion.
French	Messire, mister, master, squire.
French	Messieurs, a term used in addressing people, equivalent to " <i>Messrs.</i> " when the name follows, and equivalent to " <i>Gentlemen!</i> " when not mentioning their names.
Italian	Messere, the master of the house, the landlord.
Italian	Messere, Sir! Master!
Portuguese	Misser, a title formerly given to those of high rank, Sir!
Arabic 1134	Mahzar, a regal court.
Hindu 1861	Mahzar, royal presence.

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No. 169 *otherwise spelled* Mestr or Mestre.

FrenchRomn	Mastre, an architect.
Malayan 323	Mistar, a rule for drawing straight lines.
Spanish	Maestra, a cover of plaster put on the superficies of any part of a building to make it level.

Spanish	Maestra, a binding stone in a pavement, which prevents others giving way.
Norman	Miestre, or Meistrie, necessary.
Norman	Mister, need of, occasion for.
Norman	Miestre, occasion.
Portuguese	Mister, need, occasion, want. [necessity.
Italian	Mestiere, or Mestieri, want, need, occasion,
English	Mister, necessity, need. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Mister, to need, to be in want of, to be necessary.
Scotch	Mister, or Myster, necessity, anything necessary.
English	Mestier, occupation. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 1180	Mustayhir, one who perseveres in or sticks to.
Spanish	Mestura, mesling, a mixture of wheat and rye.
FrenchRomn	Mesture, the crop, the harvest.
Spanish	Maestrear, to lop the vines, to guard them from the frost, until the pruning time comes on.
Persian 1173	Mustar, wine new and acid.
Spanish	Maestro, a master, one incorporated in some trade, or mechanic art, a craftsman.
Spanish	Maestro, a master, one versed in any matter, and who manages it without any difficulty.
Portuguese	Mester, trade, business, profession.
Italian	Maestro, skilful, learned, experienced.
Italian	Maestra, mastery, skill, ability, art.
Italian	Maestria, art, skill, address, cunning, ability.
Italian	Mestiere, or Mestieri, trade, business, handicraft.
FrenchRomn	Maistrie, art, industry, skill, address, science.
FrenchRomn	Mestrie, science, art, knowledge, lights.
FrenchRomn	Mestire, intelligence, art, science, address. (Sup-
Norman	Mestier, business, trade, occupation. [plement.)
English	Maister, a skilful artist. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Maistrie, skill, power, extraordinary power, or masterly workmanship. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Master, to be skilful, to excel.
English	Mister, an occupation, trade or art; used by Chaucer. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
English	Mystery, a trade or calling, any occupation which supposes skill peculiar to those who carry it on.
Italian	Maestra, a kind of lye used in soap.
Irish	Maistre, a churn.
Gaelic	Maistir, a churn; also to make butter.
Hindu 1907	Mushtari, buying; a purchaser.
Portuguese	Mastrear, to furnish a ship with masts.
Portuguese	Mastareo, a top-mast or top-gallant-mast.

Icelandic	Mastr, <i>genitive</i> Mastrs, a mast.
French	Mestre, the mainmast and its rigging. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
Turkish 972	Mayisstra, the main sail.
Italian	Maestra, a large rope used for nets.
Greek	Mustron, Mustrou, or Mustros, Mustrou, <i>otherwise</i> Mystron, Mystros, &c., an Attic liquid measure.
Latin	Mystrum, Mystri, a kind of measure, the fourth part of a <i>cyathus</i> , about a spoonful. ( <i>Ainsworth's Dictionary</i> by Beatson and Ellis, London, 1860.)
Spanish	Mistro, an ancient liquid measure.
Arabic 1175	Mustarwih, one who rests quiet.
Arabic 1175	Mustarih, easy, quiet, comfortable.
Turkish 1012	Mussterih, at ease, free from care and trouble.
Scotch	Master, or Maister, a landlord.
Greek	Mestor, an adviser, a counsellor. [science.
Spanish	Maestro, a master, one who teaches any art or
Spanish	Maestra, a mistress, a woman teacher who shows children how to work, the master's wife.
Spanish	Maestria, the doctrine taught by a master to others.
Spanish	Maestria, mastery, the knowledge and dexterity with which a master does anything; the sobriety and gravity with which a master speaks, writes, or does a thing.
Portuguese	Mestre, a master, one who teaches, a teacher.
Portuguese	Mestra, a mistress, a woman teacher.
Italian	Maestro, a master, a professor, one who teaches any art or science.
Italian	Maestra, or Mostra, a mistress.
Italian	Maestrare, to teach, to instruct.
Italian	Mostrare, to teach or instruct by precept and
German	Meister, a teacher, an instructor. [example.
FrenchRomn	Maistre, a learned man, a doctor or physician.
FrenchRomn	Maester, a master, a magistrate, superior or
	Prov. — Maestre. [principal.
	Bas Bret.—Maestr.
Norman	Meistrie, mastership, magistracy.
English	Maister, chief. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Portuguese	Mestra, chief, principal.
Italian	Maestro, or Mastro, a head, chief, or principal.
Spanish	Maestre, a master, the chief of any military order; also the master of a ship.
FrenchRomn	Maistre, a captain.



English	Mister, the common title of address to gentlemen.
Icelandic	Meistari, a master, a lord.
German	Meister, master.
Dutch	Meester, a master.
Danish	Mester, a master.
Polish	Mistrz, a master.
Anglo-Saxon	Maester, master.
Norman	Maester, Mestre, Mester, or Meistr, a master.
Welsh	Meistr, a master.
Cornish	Mestre, a master. (Borlase.)
Swedish	Mastare, a master.
English	Master, a man who rules, governs or directs either men or business.
Norman	Mestrier, to get the mastery or dominion. [ion.
Norman	Maistrie, management, influence, power, domin-
Scotch	Maister, dominion.
English	Mastery, dominion, power of governing.
Italian	Maestria, mastery, mastership, power, authority.
French Romn	Mestrie, domination.
	Bas-Latin—Mestera.
French Romn	Maistre, a master.
French Romn	Maistrer, to lead, to bear rule or sway, to govern,
French Romn	Maistrie, power, authority.
Hebrew	Mstr or Mastar (מִשְׁטֵר), dominion. [thereof.
	Job xxxviii. 33, canst thou set <i>the dominion</i>

No. 170. Pot, Put, Puth, Phut, Phuth, Phud or  
Phoud (*son of Ham*).

Gaelic	Buth, a tent.
English	Bed, a layer or stratum, a range of stones in masonry, and the joint of the bed in the mortar between two stones placed over each other; to lay in a stratum.
Egyptian 381	Butt, a kind of masou or miner.
French	Batir, to build; <i>Bati</i> , built.
Sanscrit 598	Pota, the foundation of a house.
New Zealand	Patu, the wall of a house.
Scotch	Put, a buttress for supporting a wall.
Egyptian 473	Pt, the shaft of a column. (Vol. I.) [dado."
French	Fut, the shaft, fust, verge; " <i>fut vertical</i> , the
Cornish	Fut, a vault.
French	Voutc, an arch, a vault.
Fijian	Vata, a loft, a shelf.
French	Faitc, the ridge or coping of buildings.



Fijian	Vita, the reeds or bamboos on which the thatch of a house is laid.
French	Fetu, straw.
Sanscrit 525	Pata, a thatch, a roof.
Hindu 485	Patao, roofing a house with tiles, &c.
Italian	Bietta, a wedge for cleaving wood.
Malayan 214	Pahat, a chisel.
Hebrew	Pth, Path or Patah (פתח), a door. Judges xix. 27, <i>the door</i> of the house. 1 Kings xiv. 27, <i>the door</i> of the king's house. Neh. iii. 20, <i>the door</i> of the house of Eliashib.
Swahili A.	Patta, a hinge.
Fijian	Boto, a part of a house.
French	Bati, a light building.
English	Booth, a house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees or other slight materials for a temporary residence. Samaritan—Beth. Syriac — Beth. Ethiopian — Beth. Chaldaic — Bith.
Welsh	Bwth, a booth, a cottage.
Irish	Both, a house, a hut, cabin, a booth, a tent.
Gaelic	Buth, a booth or cottage. Phœnician—Beth. Armoric — Bod.
Cornish	Bot or Bod, a house.
Polish	Buda, a booth, a shed.
German	Bude, a small house, a hut.
Andaman I.	Beday, a house. ( <i>Asiatic Researches</i> , iv. 394.)
Persian 265	Bitā, a house.
Turkish 551	Beyt, a house.
Arabic 264	Bayt, <i>plural</i> Buyut, a house.
Hebrew	Byt (בית), a house, home. Genesis xiv. 14, born in his own <i>house</i> . Genesis xix. 10, pulled Lot into the <i>house</i> . Genesis xxxix. 16, until his lord came [home.]
Assyrian	Bitu, a house.
Egyptian 459	Baita, a house. (Vol. I.)
Malayalma I.	Vita, a house.
Sanscrit 572	Pita, a hovel, a house.
Spanish	Patio, a court or open space before a house.
Kota India	Patti, a village.
Uraon India	Padda, a village.
Icelandic	Beita, heather, ling.

English	But, a bee-hive. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Romany	Bata, a bee.
Romany	Booty, to labour, to work.
Greek	Bioteuo, to live, to obtain sustenance, to follow a business.
Greek	Bioteia, a way of life, a livelihood.
Malayan 51	Buat, to do, make or construct.
French	Patir, Patissant, Pati, to toil, moil or drudge.
Polish	Pot, sweat, perspiration.
ManchuTartar	Païta, business or employment.
Welsh	Ffeithiaw, to make.
ManchuTartar	Fete, to use vigour and diligence.
Galla African	Fude, to procure.
Galla African	Fite, to accomplish, to finish.
Italian	Fatto, a fact, act, deed, action or business.
Norman	Fet, fact, deed, business.
Norman	Feets, deeds.
French	Fait, a deed, a thing, a matter of fact, business.
Welsh	Ffaith, an act.
English	Fete, work. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malabar I.	Vithi, a road.
German	Pfad, a path.
Dutch	Pad, a way, a path.
Anglo-Saxon	Paad, or Paat, a path.
English	Path, any road or way, whether a mere foot way or a general highway.
Sanscrit 529	Patha, a path, way or road.
Kurgi India	Batte, a road.
PakhyaNepal	Bato, a road.
Telugu India	Bata, a road.
ChentsuIndia	Bat, a road.
DenwarNepal	Bat, a road; <i>Kuswar</i> , Nepal, the same.
Arabic 257	Bawd, a well.
Cornish	Peth, a well.
English	Peth, a well; also a pump. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Puit, a well.
Welsh	Pydaw, a well, a spring.
Latin	Puteus, Putei, a well or pit.
Irish	Pit, a dyke, a hollow, a pit.
Hindu 485	Patao, irrigation of fields.
Icelandic	Pytta, to dam. [water.
Icelandic	Veita, to make a trench or aqueduct, to lead
English	Vawth, a bank prepared for manure. (Wright's
Latin	Fodeo, to dig, to delve. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Foyder, to dig.
French	Butter, to earth up.

Padsade A.	Pudau, a farm.
Pika African	Peta, a hoe.
Nyamban A.	Pata, a hoe.
Greek	Booteo, to plough.
Greck	Bootia, arable land.
Greek	Phituo, to sow, to plant. [plant.
Greek	Phuteia, a planting, a plant, the growth of a
Greek	Phuteuo, to plant trees or plants.
Greek	Phuton, Phutou, a plant, a tree, that which has grown, especially a garden plant or tree.
English	Pod, the seed-vessel of certain plants. [growth.
English	Bud, the shoot of a plant in its early state of
Dutch	Botte, a bud.
French Romn	Bouter, to bud. (Supplement.)
English	Beet, a plant with an edible root.
Kono African	Putu, pepper.
Egyptian 376	Bat, an ear of corn.
Egyptian 380	Bet, corn, barley.
Italian	Biada, corn, oats, cereals in general.
Indian	Paddy or Paddie, the name commonly applied in India to rice in the husk. It is the Tamul and the Malay name. (See Chambers's <i>Ency.</i> London, 1874.) [threshing.
Malayan 210	Padi, rice in the husk both before and after
NkeleAfrican	Potie, maize.
French	Pate, dough, paste.
Turkish 563	Pide, a flat thin cake of bread.
Hebrew	Pt or Pat (פת), a morsel. Judges xix. 5, comfort thy heart with a <i>morsel of</i> . Prov. xvii. 1, better is a dry <i>morsel</i> . Prov. xxiii. 8, the <i>morsel</i> thou hast eaten.
Egypt 459	Ppat, food, cake.
Egypt 463	Ppat, food, cake, a kind of food.
Egypt 463	Put, or Paut, food.
Egypt 376	Bat, food.
English	Bait, food, to take food or supply food whether to man or beast.
Welsh	Bwyd, food, victuals.
Persian 289	Pud, meat or food for man or beast.
Icelandic	Faeda, or Faedi, food.
Danish	Fode, food, nutriment.
Swedish	Foda, food, victuals.
Anglo-Saxon	Foda, food. [ing life.
English	Food, whatever supplies nourishment for sustain-
Latin	Vita, food, victuals.

Fijian	Vuata, a crop, the crops, used of the fruits of	
Latin	Puto, to prune, lop, or dress vines.	[trees.
Portuguese	Podao, a pruning hook.	
Portuguese	Poda, the pruning of trees.	
Latin	Vitis, Vitis, Viti, a vine.	
Latin	Viteus, Vitea, of or belonging to a vine.	
Italian	Vite, a vine.	
Portuguese	Vide, a vine branch.	
Spanish	Vid, a vine, the plant that produces grapes.	
Hindu 257	Bada, wine.	
Turkish 523	Bade, wine.	
Arabic 213	Bitā, wine.	
Caribbean	Battia, a melon.	
Spanish	Badea, a squash, a pompion, a sort of melon.	
Persian 201	Batu, an orange.	
Spanish	Fada, a small well-tasted apple.	
Irish	Fod, art, skill, sense.	
Irish	Fadh, science.	
Irish	Féud, ability.	
Irish	Feth, science, knowledge.	
English	Feat, neat, clever. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
English	Feat, skilful, ingenious.	
English	Fit, to adapt, to suit, to make suitable. "The "carpenter marketh it out with a line, he <i>fitteth</i> "it with planes."—Isaiah xlv. 13.	
ManchuTartar	Potoun, one who is never embarrassed at any- thing, who can get out of a difficulty; a shift or expedient.	[tions, &c.
ManchuTartar	Potombi, to seek for means, reasons, combina-	
ManchuTartar	Poto, to tell a person to look for a reason, to find a way to do a thing, &c.	
Swahili A.	Pata, to find an opportunity, to succeed in doing.	
Persian 291	Payda, invention, discovery.	
New Zealand	Pata, a native mat.	
Hindu 462	Pati, a kind of mat.	
Sanscrit 572	Pita, a basket for holding grain, a sort of cup- board or granary made of bamboos or canes, a basket, a box.	
English	Ped, a basket, a hamper.	[earthenware.
Greek	Pithos, Pithou, a wine jar, usually made of	
Hindu 258	Badiya, a flagon, cup or glass.	
French	Pot, a pot, a jug.	
Swedish	Potta, a pot.	
Danish	Potte, a pot.	
Irish	Pota, a pot, a vessel.	
Welsh	Pot, a pot.	

English	Pot, a vessel of capacity for domestic or other Armoric—Pod. [purposes.]
Welsh	Ffoth, a round vessel.
Danish	Fad, an oval dish.
Swedish	Fat, a dish.
Italian	Piatto, a dish, a plate.
Hindu 286	Batua, a brass vessel for dressing food in.
Hindu 382	Bhathi, bellows.
Anglo-Saxon	Bead, a table.
Irish	Boid, or Boide, a bottle.
Icelandic	Bytta, a pail, a small tub.
Spanish	Bota, a butt or pipe made of staves and hooped to preserve wine in.
Anglo-Saxon	Butte, a butt for wine. [lete.]
English	Fat, a vat or vessel in general. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
English	Vat, a large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; also a square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan; also a square place on a furnace where tin ore is dried. [wood.]
French	Futee, Roman teague or putty to stop cracks in
Portuguese	Potea, putty.
Spanish	Potea, putty. (See p. 286, part 2, vol. ii.)
English	Putty, a kind of paste used in stopping crevices, &c.; also a powder used in polishing metal.
Persian 277	Pat, starch, size. [mortar.]
Persian 213	Batu, a funnel; also a pestle; also a stone
French	Botte, a boot.
English	Boot, a covering for the leg and foot.
Irish	Bet, a chariot.
French	Bat, a pack-saddle.
Swahili A.	Bithaa, goods, merchandise.
Latin	Puto, to cast up accounts, to make even or
ManchuTartar	Potombi, to reckon. [clear, to adjust.]
Turkish 861	Fiat, the price per article of goods.
WolofAfrican	Vethie, to exchange.
Icelandic	Byti, to exchange or barter.
English	But, to barter. (Wright's <i>Obsolcte.</i> )
English	Bote, payment of any kind.
Galla African	Bite, to buy, to purchase.
English	Bid, an offer of a price.
Danish	Baader, to gain, to get profit.
Danish	Baade, benefit, profit, gain.
Arabic 244	Buaad, profit, benefit, good. [or enrich.]
English	Boot, profit, gain, advantage; to profit, benefit Gothic—Botyan.



Swahili A.	Pato, income, proceeds, gettings.
Swahili A.	Fayida, profit, gain, advantage.
Turkish 846	Faide, advantage.
Arabic 940	Fahd, attending well to anyone's interests during his absence.
Latin	Fides, Fidei, trust, credit, public credit among merchants.
Latin	Fido, to trust to, to put confidence in.
Scotch	Feeth, or Feith, a net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river.
Danish	Vod, a net.
Wolof African	Vate, an oar.
English	Fid, a square bar of wood or iron used to support the topmast, when erected at the head of the lower mast.
Spanish	Vita, the cross beam on the forecastle to which cables are made fast.
Fijian	Vodo, to embark, to go on board.
Sanscrit 903	Vadhu, a vessel, a boat, a raft.
Sanscrit 971	Vohittha, a vessel or ship.
Sanscrit 598	Pota, a vessel, a ship, a boat.
Hindu 561	Pot, a boat.
Italian	Piatta, a barge or lighter.
Italian	Peota, a small open boat in use at Venice.
French	Peotte, a Peotta, the gondola of the Adriatic Sea.
Gaelic	Pata, a vessel. <span style="float: right;">[<i>lete.</i>.)</span>
English	Pate, a boat (14th century; see Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Sanscrit 687	Beda, a boat.
Danish	Baad, a boat.
Irish	Bad, a boat.
Welsh	Bad, a boat.
Javanese	Bahita, a boat.
French	Bateau, a boat, a wherry.
Polish	Bat, a boat.
Swedish	Bat, a boat.
Anglo-Saxon	Bat, a boat, ship or vessel.
Gaelic	Bat, a boat or any sailing vessel of inferior size.
Scotch	Bait, a boat.
Hindu 373	Bot, a boat.
Bask	Bote, a boat.
German	Boot, a boat.
Dutch	Boot, a boat.
English	Boat, a small open vessel or water craft, usually moved by rowing with oars, but some of them carry a light sail.
Hindu 277	Baota, a sail.

Norman	Peithe, sails.
Zincali	Beda, manner, way, custom.
Irish	Fithi, customs, ways.
Scotch	Fit, used as synonymous with custom ; as, "Fits " and customs of the Border."
Latin	Vetus, or Veter, old, of ancient descent, past, that which has been customary.
English	Fat, an obsolete measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
English	Fat, eight bushels of grain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Faat, a measure called a fat.
English	Butt, a measure of 126 gallons (wine).
Egyptian 375	Baut, a bath—namely, a measure so called.
Hebrew	Bt or Bat (חב), a certain measure called a bath. Ezek. xlv. 10, a just ephah and a just <i>bath</i> . Ezek. xlv. 14, a homer of ten <i>baths</i> .
French	Poids, the weight of anything, a weight to weigh with, weight in general.
German	Pud, a pood, a Russian weight of forty pounds.
English	Pood, a Russian weight of about thirty-eight
French	Pied, a measure of twelve inches. [pounds.
English	Foot a measure of twelve inches.
Irish	Fead, a fathom.
Latin	Fodio, to mine, to get by mining.
English	Pit, an artificial cavity made in the earth by digging—such as a lime pit, a coal pit, &c.
Spanish	Veta, a vein of ore in mines.
Turkish 856	Fidda, silver.
Swahili A.	Fetha, silver.
Swahili A.	Bati, tin.
Mutsaya A.	Putu, gold ; <i>Babuma</i> , African, the same.
Persian 288	Putu, a crucible.
Turkish 562	Pute, a crucible.
Spanish	Fadda, a Turkish coin.
Swahili A.	Fetha, money.
Cornish	Bath, money, coin.
Hindu 286	Batua, a purse or small bag.
Icelandic	Budda, a purse.
Portuguese	Fato, goods, things, clothes. " <i>Fato da casa</i> , "household stuff."
Fijian	Vutu, abounding in, having plenty.
Cornish	Voeth, rich.
Welsh	Ffaeth, luxuriant, fruitful, rich, fecund.
Scotch	Fouth, abundance, plenty.
English	Fenth, or Fouth, plenty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Gaelic	Feath, or Feith, a calm, tranquillity.
Irish	Feith, tranquillity, calmness.
Irish	Feath, or Fedh, calm.
Swahili A.	Pita, to surpass, to excel.
Arabic 221	Budua, outstripping one's contemporaries in learning, bravery and nobility.
Latin	Potis, Pote, able.
Latin	Potior, to get, to obtain, to enjoy, to be master of.
Latin	Potior, more powerful.
Sanscrit 526	Path, to teach, study, quote.
Sanscrit 562	Patha, reading, study.
Hindu 461	Path, a reading, lecture, lesson.
Greek	Photizo, to instruct, to teach, to enlighten.
Irish	Feth, instruction.
Irish	Bed, a book.
Hindu 562	Poti, Pothi, or Potha, a book.
ManchuTartar	Pithe, a book.
Spanish	Pauta, a rule or ruler for making lines on paper.
Sanscrit 562	Pati, arithmetic. [their papers.]
Spanish	Vade, a pouch or case used by schoolboys for
Hindu 1499	Fota, revenue, tax, collections from tenantry.
Italian	Fitto, rent, also the farm or property let.
Arabic 277	Pattah, a lease specifying the quantity of land possessed by each tenant.
Hindu 484	Patta, a deed in writing, particularly a title deed to land or a deed of lease.
Persian 288	Puta, a treasury.
Sanscrit 527	Pat, to rule, to control, to be master of.
Latin	Fides, Fidei, authority.
Persian 915	Fada, canon, rule, precept.
Spanish	Veda, a prohibition by law.
Latin	Veto, to command a thing not to be done, the power to negative or forbid which was lodged with the tribune of Rome.
English	Veto, prohibition, or the right of forbidding; applied to the right of a king to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law.
English	Fiat, a decree, a command to do something.
	<i>Memo:</i> This word is usually supposed to be from the Latin verb <i>Fio</i> , but the preceding and following words point to the final <i>t</i> being as radical as the <i>d</i> in "bid."
Sanscrit 525	Patta, a patent, document, royal grant or order.
English	Bid, to order, direct, command.
Anglo-Saxon	Beodan, Bodian, or Biddan, to command, to bid.
Danish	Byder, to command, to charge.

Swedish	Bud, a precept, a commandment.
Scotch	Vouth, prosecution in course of law.
Arabic 912	Fattah, a judge, an arbiter.
French	Fait, the matter, case or point in question.
Arabic 912	Fath, giving judgment in a lawsuit.
Swahili A.	Fetwa, to give judgment on a question of Mahometan law.
Hindu 1485	Fatwa, a judicial decrec, judgment, sentence, award, decision.
Irish	Fuait, a judgment.
Gaelic	Fuait, judgment.
Sanscrit 697	Bhatta, a lord, my lord.
Persian 218	Bud, a lord, a master.
Sanscrit 528	Pati, a ruler, a governor, a lord, a master, a sovereign, one who presides over.
Persian 272	Pat, or 273 Pad, a throne.

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No. 171. Knan, Canaan, Chanaan, Chenahan, or (as already explained in this chapter) Cna or Chna (*son of Ham*).

Hebrew	Knn or Kanan (כנן), a nest; to make a nest. Ps. civ. 17, the birds <i>make their nests</i> . Jer. xxii. 23, Oh inhabitant of Lebanon, that <i>makest thy nest</i> . Jer. xlviii. 28, the dove maketh her <i>nest</i> .
Bambarra A.	Kononso, a nest.
Latin	Cunæ, a bird's nest.
Hebrew	Kn or Kan (כנ), a nest. Deut. xxii. 6, if a bird's <i>nest</i> . Jer. xlix. 6. make thy <i>nest</i> . Job xxix. 18, I shall die in my <i>nest</i> .
Romany	Ken, a nest, a house.
French Romn	Coni, a tent or pavilion.
Chin. II. 100	Keen, to establish, to build.
Hindu 911	Chuna, lime, slaked lime.
Persian 459	China, a course of bricks or stones in a wall.
Chin. III. 622	Chuen, a wall by the side of a road. a sort of courtyard.
Chin. II. 575	Chhen, boards to hide the ends of rafters.
Chin. II. 196	Chan, the top of a house.
Chin. II. 865	Chuen, bricks or tiles, tiles which form a spout.
French Romn	Chenau, a wooden gutter to receive the water from the roof and carry it off.
French	Cheneau, a roof gutter, the eaves.
Greek	Cion, or Kion, a large pillar or column such as are used to support the roof of a hall.



- Greek Cionion, or Kionion, a small column or pillar.
- Greek Canon, or Kanon, any rod used for measuring, a carpenter's rule, a plumb-line or level.
- New Zealand Kaninga, a place where timber is sawn.
- New Zealand Kani, a saw.
- English Coin, a wedge for raising, lowering, fastening or levelling anything. (*See Webster's Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
- Latin Cuneus, Cunei, a wedge.
- Welsh Cyn, a wedge or chisel.
- Welsh Cyniaw, to work with a wedge or chisel.
- Chin. II. 565 Keen, a sort of crooked-headed chisel.
- Swahili A. Kinoo, a whetstone.
- English Gain, an architectural term—viz. a bevelling shoulder, or lapping of timbers, the cut that is made for receiving a timber.
- Welsh Gan, a mortisc.
- Chin. III. 607 Chin, a central door.
- Pahri Nepal Chen, a house.
- Pwo-karen S. Gayn, a house.
- Chin. III. 183 Gan, a thatched or straw cottage.
- Persian 506 Khan, a house.
- Persian 545 Khon, a house, a mansion.
- Persian 506 Khana, a house, dwelling or habitation.
- Hindu 976 Khana, a house or dwelling.
- Turkish 665 Khane, a house, dwelling or manufactory.
- Chin. III. 724 Kwan, a hall or house for the reception of many
- Chin. II. 99 Kin, a large house. [persons.]
- Sanscrit 218 Kanana, a house.
- Hindu 1679 Ganan, or 1681 Ganon, or Ganw, a village, a town.
- Chinese I. 841 Keun, to dwell; many dwelling together.
- Cornish Guanán, or Guenyn, a bee.
- Persian 506 Khan, a hive.
- Turkish 895 Kowan, a hive.
- Egyptian 414 Knau, labour.
- Persian 1024 Kunan, making, doing.
- Persian 1024 Kunanidan, to cause to do or make.
- Turkish 935 Kyunan, or 934 Kyun, one who makes or does (used in composition).
- Fijian Gani, to fill up, complete, fit, to be equal to, to
- Chin. II. 385 Keen, to make. [suffice.]
- Chinese I. 266 Keuen, with diligent effort, strongly.
- Chinese I. 275 Keuen, diligent, strong, robust.
- Chinese I. 276 Kin, to employ strength, to make an endeavour.
- Chinese I. 260 Chin, to use effort, to exert strength.



- Chin. II. 654 Chin, a kind of dyke in Chinese fields which serves both as a path and as a division of the [lands.  
 GurungNepal Kyan, a road.  
 Chin. II. 83 Kan, the wall round the inside of a well.  
 Hebrew Gn̄h or Ganah (גנה), a garden.  
 Eccl. ii. 5, *gardens* and orchards.  
 Jer. xxix. 5, plant *gardens* and eat the fruit.  
 Kandin A. Gona, a farm; *Kano* and *Kadzina*, African, the [same.  
 Bagrmi A. Guana, a farm.  
 Ham African Kian, a farm.  
 Chin. II. 740 Khin, an instrument of husbandry.  
 Sanscrit 273 Khan, to dig the earth.  
 Sanscrit 273 Khanana, the act of digging.  
 Sanscrit 273 Khananiya, to be digged. [the ground.  
 Spanish Ganan, a labourer, one who digs and cultivates  
 Chinese I. 519 Chuen, to mix or blend by ploughing.  
 Chin. III. 146 Kwan, to replough, to cultivate a second time.  
 Chin. III. 78 Kwan, to sow.  
 Chin. III. 199 Kwan, to hoe or put up the ground or mould around the roots of plants.  
 Chin. III. 397 Keuen, yellow beans.  
 Dsarawa A. Kun, beans.  
 Nso African Kon, beans.  
 Welsh Ceninen, *plural* Cenin, a leek.  
 Chin. II. 284 Khin, name of an esteemed vegetable which grows in the water.  
 Savara India Gane, a yam.  
 Santali India Gana, a yam.  
 Hindu 1718 Ganna, the sugar cane.  
 Hindu 889 Chan, a kind of sugar cane.  
 Hindu 944 Chini, sugar.  
 Persian 459 China, grain in general.  
 Chin. III. 236 Chuen, the stem of wheat.  
 Chin. II. 788 Keuen, the stalk of wheat. [Cordilleras.  
 Quichua Peru Quinua, the name of a cereal cultivated in the  
 Toronka A. Kenye, kuskus (bearing like oats).  
 Chinese I. 240 Kan, an instrument for reaping grain.  
 Chin. II. 800 Chen, a sheaf of grain.  
 Chin. II. 83 Keen, a small sheaf (page 783 the same).  
 Persian 1026 Kanun, a large jar of unbaked clay to preserve  
 Egyptian 553 Khenen, a granary. [corn in.  
 Chin. II. 89 Kwan, a granary.  
 Chin. II. 366 Kheen, a sort of granary.  
 Chin. II. 832 Chuen, a large basket for putting grain in.  
 Greek Caneon, Kaneon, Kaneion, or Kanoun, a basket or dish; any vessel, especially a bread basket.

- Swahili A. Kinu, a wooden mortar for pounding and cleaning corn, a mill.
- Hindu 1742 Ghani, a sugar mill.
- Quichua Peru Cconana, a grindstone.
- Quichua Peru Cconani, to grind.
- Chin. II. 878 Keuen, flour.
- Persian 457 Chunan, a rolling-pin.
- Swahili A. Kinyunya, a kind of cake, a little cake made to try the quality of flour.
- Egyptian 408 Kanen, cinnamon.
- English Quinine, a substance prepared from yellow bark, possessing the tonic virtues of the bark, much employed in fevers, &c.
- Arabic 982 Kinw, *plural* Kanwan, a cluster of dates.
- Welsh Gwinien, a vine tree, a vine.
- Hebrew Knh or Kanah, *otherwise* Knn or Kanan (כנה and כנן), a vineyard.  
Ps. lxxx. 15, *the vineyard* which thy right hand hath planted.
- English Cunning, knowledge, art, skill, dexterity; skilful, experienced, well instructed; as, "let my right hand forget her *cunning*" (Ps. cxxxvii.), "Nature's own sweet and *cunning* hand" (Shakespeare), "I will take away the *cunning* artificer" (Isaiah iii.), "A *cunning* workman" (Exodus xxxviii.), "Cherubs of *cunning* work" (Exodus xxvi.), &c., &c.
- Hindu 1724 Gunwan, possessed of talent or virtue, accomplished, skilful.
- English Gain, handy, dexterous.
- French Genie, genius, talent.
- Persian 459 Chini, china-ware, porcelain.
- English China, a species of earthenware.
- Chin. II. 642 Chin, or Keen, to form or mould as a potter, to burn earthenware.
- Chinese I. 486 Keun, an instrument for making bricks, tiles or other earthenware.
- Chin. III. 46 Kwan, a kind of jar, a vessel for drawing water, a vessel for containing water, wine or oil; used also for a tea canister or catty, applicable to a great variety of mugs, jars, &c., whether earthenware, metal or glass.
- French Romn Quene, or Quenne, a water jar.
- Swedish Kanna, a tankard.
- German Kanne, a can, a tankard, a pot.
- Anglo-Saxon Canna, or Canne, a can, a cup.

- English Can, a cup or vessel for carrying liquid.  
 English Ken, a churn. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Arabic 982 Kinninat, a glass bottle.  
 English Chine, the prominence of the staves beyond the head of a cask. (Johnson's *Dictionary* by Todd, London, 1827.)
- Chin. II. 437 Chen, a carpet or cloth for the floor.  
 Chin. III. 663 Keen, dry leather. [manner.  
 Chin. III. 678 Keuen, leather or skin fashioned in a certain  
 Chin. III. 663 Khin, leather shoes.
- Hebrew Knyh or Kanyh (כנעה), wares. [land.  
 Jer. x. 17, gather up *thy wares* out of the  
 Hebrew Knh or Kanah (קנה), to buy, to purchase.  
 Lev. xxvii. 28, of whom *it was bought*.  
 Jer. xxxii. 8, *buy* my field.  
 Gen. xxv. 10, Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth.
- Hebrew Knyn or Kanyan (קנה), a purchase.  
 Lev. xxii. 11, *the purchase* of his money.
- Hebrew Knan or Kanan, *otherwise* Knany or Kanany (כנעני and כנען), a merchant, a trafficker, a Canaanite.  
 Job xli. 6, among *the merchants*.  
 Isa. xxiii. 8, whose *traffickers* are honourable.  
 Zech. xvi. 21, there shall be no more *the Canaanite* in the house of the Lord of hosts.
- Chin. II. 83 Kan, business, capacity for business, to transact business, to do.
- Gaelic Gno, business.  
 Polish Cena, price.  
 Quichua Peru Chani, price.
- Chin. I. 323 Chin, a kind of market-place, the shops of a market-place.  
 Chin. III. 610 Chen, the gate of a shop or market-place.  
 Chin III. 537 Chen, a market-place, a place where things are sold.
- Persian 506 Khan, an exchange, market. or any other place where merchants meet. [vey.  
 Egyptian 565 Khennu (*apparently* Khenenu), to transport, con-  
 Egyptian 565 Khennu (*apparently* Khenenu), to navigate,  
 Chin. III. 142 Keen, the name of a boat. [pilot.
- German Kahn, a boat, a wherry.  
 Danish Kane, a wherry.  
 Spanish Canoa, a canoe.

- English Canoe, a small boat impelled by a paddle.  
 Malayan 121 Chunia, a kind of boat.  
 Latin Canna, a canoe, a kind of ship.  
 Bambarra A. Kunu, a ship.  
 Caribbean Canaoua, a large ship.  
 Swahili A. Gana, or Kana, the tiller, the rudder handle.  
 Greek Koinos, Koine, Koinon, generally used.  
 Greek Koine, in common, by common consent.  
 Chin. II. 169 Kwan, accustomed, having had experience of, practised in. "*Seih kwan tszejen*, custom is "second nature."  
 Chin. II. 491 Chun, to equalise, to adjust, to fix, to allow, to weigh, to measure, a mark or measure by which to adjust.  
 French Romn Channe, or Channee, a certain measure for liquids.  
 French Romn Cano, the name of a measure of length.  
 Chin. III. 133 Keuen, to measure.  
 English Ken, a measure of corn. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Kennen, half a bushel. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Greek Canon, or Kanon, the beam of a balance.  
 ManchuTartarKin, a pound of sixteen ounces.  
 Chin. III. 559 Keun, a weight of ninety catties.  
 Turkish 912 Kyan, a mine.  
 Chin. III. 571 Kwan, a red metal.  
 Chin. III. 555 Kin, metal of any kind.  
 Polish Cyna, tin.  
 ManchuTartarKan, steel.  
 Chin. III. 570 Keen, hard iron, to harden the edge of a weapon.  
 Chin. II. 552 Keen, to harden red-hot metals by putting them [in water.  
 Kono African Kanine, gold.  
 Greek Choneion, a melting furnace, a foundry.  
 Greek Chonion, a crucible.  
 French Romn Chonin, a banker.  
 Hindu 1718 Ganna, or Ginana, to count, reckon, number, calculate, compute.  
 Hindu 1724 Gunan, enumeration, multiplication.  
 English Guinea, a gold coin of Great Britain.  
 English Coin, gold, silver, copper or other metal converted into money by impressing certain marks upon it by the authority of government.  
 Chin. III. 425 Chun, rich, wealthy, affluent.  
 Chinese I. 570 Chen, much, abundant.  
 Hebrew Knh or Kanah (קנה), a possessor, an owner.  
 Gen. xiv. 19, God, the *possessor* of heaven and earth.  
 Isa. i. 3, the ox knoweth his *owner*.



Hebrew	Knyn or Kanyan (כִּנְיָן), substance, riches, goods. Gen. xxxiv. 23, shall not their <i>substance</i> be ours? Ps. civ. 24, is full of thy <i>riches</i> . Ezek. xxxviii. 13, cattle and <i>goods</i> .
Arabic 982	Kinyan, Kunyan, or Kanawan, gaining, acquiring; acquired wealth.
Turkish 842	Ghana, sufficiency, comfortable circumstances.
Turkish 837	Ghani, rich, well off.
Anglo-Saxon	Gynan, to gain.
English	Gain, to obtain by industry or the employment of capital, to obtain, acquire, win, procure, receive as profit.
Chinese I. 791	Gan, stillness, repose, rest, tranquillity; fixed, settled, safe; to rest satisfied in, to remain in the sphere allotted one.
Chin. II. 402	Khañ, much wisdom and knowledge.
Chin. III. 368	Chun, to state to very fully and impressively, to inculcate, to instruct with unwearied assiduity, indefatigable in teaching.
Icelandic	Kennandi, a teacher.
Icelandic	Kenning, doctrine, teaching, lesson.
Gaelic	Cinn, to increase, to multiply.
Irish	Cine, a race, family, tribe or generation.
Anglo-Saxon	Cyn, kin, kindred, lineage, race, posterity, tribe, nation, people, kind, sort.
Greek	Koinos, Koine, Koinon, connected by common origin, kindred.
English	Kin, relation, relatives, kindred, persons of the
Turkish 665	Khanc, a family. [same race.
Turkish 947	Ghyune, a kind, sort or species.
Greek	Genea, offspring, descendants, a race, a breed.
Latin	Genus, Generis, a kindred, breed, race, stock, family, people or nation.
French Romn	Gen, a people, a nation.
English	Kain, rent paid in kind. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Canon, rent, tax, ground rent.
Italian	Canone, quit rent, ground rent.
Spanish	Canon, a catalogue. list, or roll. also fee paid for declaring a right of property to any land.
Irish	Canaen, the collector of a tax.
Greek	Koinon, the state, the public treasury.
Hindu 890	Chunana, to canse, to arrange, to choose, to put in order.
Ethiopian	Kanan, to establish, to form a rule. (See Webster's <i>English Dictionary</i> , under <i>Canon</i> .)



- Greek Canonizo, or Kanonizo, to establish, to range under rule.
- Welsh Canoni, to put under regulation.
- Assyrian Canu, to establish.
- Hebrew Kon (כין), to establish, to be stable.  
 1 Kings ii. 12, his kingdom *was established*.  
 Prov. xxix. 14, his throne *shall be established*.  
 1 Chron. xvi. 30, *shall be stable*. [blished.
- Chinese I. 515 Keen, to establish, to confirm; sound, firm, constant, durable. [establish.
- Chin. II. 229 Kheen, to fix a boundary, to strengthen, to
- Chin. II. 100 Keen, to establish the laws of a government.
- Chin. II. 775 Kin, to regulate, to direct, to prohibit.
- Chin. II. 256 Keun, to gather together and put to rights.
- Chin. II. 385 Keen, to sort, to arrange, to put the same kind
- Chin. II. 822 Chuen, to arrange, to adjust. [together.
- Chin. II. 268 Chin, to regulate, to put to rights. [order.
- Chin. II. 213 Chin, to raise, to repair, to adjust, to put in
- Chin. III. 699 Chuen, to regulate, to direct, to pay close attention to.
- Chinese I. 207 Chun, to approve, to allow, to grant.
- Chin. II. 855 Keen, an official writing.
- Swahili A. Kanuni, a thing implied, a necessary condition, a necessity.
- Arabic 993 Kanun, form, manner, habit, fashion, rule, law.
- Arabic 982 Kanan, rule, mode, manner.
- Arabic 946 Kanuniy, regular.
- Persian 945 Kanun, *plural* Kawanin, rule, canon, law, statute, ordinance. [law.
- Turkish 871 Kanun, a law, canon, statute, regulation, bye-
- Hindu 1505 Kanun, rule, regulation, statute, canon, institute, system, ordinance.
- Greek Canon, or Kanon, anything that serves to fix, regulate or determine other things, a general rule or principle.
- French Canon, canon, law, rule.
- Anglo-Saxon Canon, a canon, a rule.
- Irish Canoin, a rule or canon.
- Welsh Canon, a rule or prescript.
- English Canon, a law or rule in general.
- Greek Koinos, Koine, Koinon, common to all the people, public; public affairs, the public money, the public authorities, magistrates.
- Chinese I. 805 Kwan, an officer of the government, whether civil or military, great or small, the word translated by the Portuguese "Mandarin."

- Chin. III. 528 Kheun, a kind of principality in ancient times ;  
China was divided into thirty-six Kheun.
- Chin. III. 300 Keuen, or Kwan, court dresses, imperial raiment.
- Hindu 976 Khan, a lord or prince.
- Persian 506 Khan, *plural* 541 Khawanin, a prince, a noble-  
man, a lord.
- Turkish 664 Khan, the Sultan, a lord.
- Chinese I. 363 Keun, to rule, to govern, to fulfil the duties of  
a ruler ; also one at the head of a community  
to whom all hearts are directed, a chief, lord,  
prince, sovereign, king or emperor.
- Chin. II. 320 Chin, I, the Emperor.
- Persian 943 Kaaan, title of the Emperor of China.
- English Queen, the consort of a king, or otherwise a  
woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom.
- Welsh Cyn, first, chief or foremost ; it is also used as a  
prefix to denote excellence.
- Welsh Cyniannu, to take precedence.
- Welsh Cynon, a principal.
- Icelandic Konung, or Konungr, a king. This word was  
abbreviated about 500 years ago to *Kongr*,  
whence the English word *King* ; in Old High  
German it was *Chuniuc*, now *Konig*.
- Saxon Cyning, a king. (*See Lewis's Topographical  
Dictionary*, under *Kenninghall*.)

No. 172. Sba, Seba, Saba or Sabas (*son of Cush*) ; words  
derived from No. 177 Sba, Sheba, Scheba, Seeba, Seba,  
Saba or Sabas and from No. 240 Sp, Seph, Saph or  
Zzaph are included with this name.

- Arabic 675 Saf, a row of stones in a wall.
- Arabic 670 Zayf, the coping of a wall.
- Fijian Sivi, a kind of adze.
- Greek Xiphai, the irons of the carpenter's plane.
- Italian Subbia, a chisel.
- Anglo-Saxon Sceaba, a joiner's plane.
- English Scoub, a rod used in thatching. (*Wright's Obso-*  
[*lete.*])
- Gaelic Sabh, a saw.
- Egyptian 508 Sebau, or 473 Seb, or 474 Sbai, or 475 Sba, a  
[*gate.*]
- Egyptian 473 Sbau, doors.
- Coptic Sbc, a door, a threshold. (*Bunsen*, v. 765.)
- Hebrew Sp or Sap (שפ), the threshold.  
1 Kings xiv. 17, when she came to the  
threshold of the door.  
Ezek. xl. 6, the threshold of the gate.

Latin	Scapus, Scapi, the shaft of a pillar, betwixt the chapter and the pedestal.
Polish	Szopa, a shed, a booth.
Circassian 127	Shepeh, a room.
Zulu Kafir	Xiba, a garden hut.
Arabic 602	Ziab, or Zib, a cottage, a hut.
Sanscrit 1135	Sev, to dwell in, to inhabit.
Turkish 779	Soffa, an open room or alcove in an ante-chamber.
Hindu 1262	Suhafa, a hall, a dining-room.
Hindu 1347	Sufa, the hall of a house (page 1425 the same).
Polish	Szafa, a press or cupboard.
Fijian	Sava, to wash, make clean.
Malayan 157	Sapu, to sweep, wipe, brush; also a broom.
Icelandic	Sopa, to sweep.
Swedish	Sopa, to sweep.
Anglo-Saxon	Swapan, to sweep or brush.
Anglo-Saxon	Sweop, swept.
English	Soup, to sweep.
English	Sweep, to brush or rub over with a brush, broom or besom for removing loose dirt.
English	Swab, a mop for cleaning floors; also to clean
Arabic 409	Sawab, a bee. [with a mop.
Ngodsin A.	Sebua, a bee, honey.
Hebrew	Zop (צִיף), a honeycomb.
	Ps. xix. 10, sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb. [honey.
English	Skep, the repository in which bees lay their
Scotch	Schape, to contrive, to purpose, to endeavour.
Arabic 409	Sawb, plural Siyab, a work, works, actions.
Arabic 679	Sabh, labouring to support life; occupation.
Ashanti A.	Sofo, to try.
Sanscrit 1135	Sev, to study, practise, perform, do.
Sanscrit 1135	Seva, practice, employment.
Arabic 704	Safh, or Safah, being busily employed.
Persian 647	Zav, a mason, plasterer, or master of any craft.
Latin	Sipho, or Sipo, a tube, pipe, funnel, syringe, water-cock, faucet. [Obsolete.
English	Sweep, an instrument for raising water. (Wright's
English	Swape, or Swipe, a pole supported on a fulcrum used for raising water.
Italian	Zappa, a spade or mattock.
Spanish	Zapa, a shovel shod with iron.
Fijian	Sivi, a spade.
Bayon African	Sofa, a hoe.
Arabic 769	Shawf, a harrow.
Norman	Seif, a hedge.

French Romn	Seif, a hedge.
French Romn	Seb, or Sepe, a hedge, a fence.
Latin	Sepio, to enclose with a hedge.
Latin	Sepes, Sepis, Sepi, a hedge or fence.
Wolof African	Sab, beans.
English	Savoy, a variety of the common cabbage much cultivated for winter use.
English	Swive, to cut wheat or beans with a broad hook. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sive, a scythe. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Sceaf, a sheaf, a bundle of corn.
Dutch	Schoof, a sheaf.
English	Skove, a sheaf. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shoaf, a sheaf of corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sheaf, a quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats or barley bound together.
English	Save, to house hay or corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Sauf, a grange, a granary.
Scotch	Scaff, food of any kind.
English	Skep, a rush basket, also a wooden measure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1339	Sup, a kind of winnowing basket.
Dutch	Zeef, or Zeeve, a sieve.
Scotch	Syff, a sieve.
Anglo-Saxon	Sife, a sieve. Plat Dutch—Seve.
English	Sieve, an utensil for separating flour from bran.
Zulu Kafir	Sefa, to clear mealie-meal of husk.
Egyptian 493	Sef, bread.
French	Seve, sap, pith.
Anglo-Saxon	Saep, or Saepp, sap, juice.
English	Sap, the juice of plants of any kind, especially the ascending and descending juices essential to nutrition. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Hindu 1362	Sip, a kind of mango.
Turkish 750	Sib, an apple.
Sanscrit 1135	Sevi, an apple.
Latin	Scipio, a grape stalk.
Latin	Scopio, a bunch of grapes with the stalks.
French	Cep ( <i>pronounced Sep</i> ), a vine stock.
French	Spee, or Cepee, a tuft of shoots from the same
French	Sapa, grape jelly. [stock.]
Irish	Subh, a grape. (Supplement.)
Arabic 777	Sahibi, a kind of grape.
Hindu 1414	Sahibi, a kind of grape.



Hebrew	Sba or Saba (סבא), wine. Isa. i. 22, thy <i>wine</i> mixed with water.
Hindu 1425	Sabha, wine, especially red wine.
Arabic 786	Saaf, wine.
Persian 723	Sufi, wise.
Hindu 1425	Sufi, wise.
Italian	Savio, a wise man.
French Romn	Saive, wise, learned,
French Romn	Savy, wise, learned, prudent.
Norman	Savi, wise.
Scotch	Savie, knowledge, experience, sagacity.
Latin	Sophia, wisdom.
Greek	Sophia, or Sophie, cleverness or skill, know- ledge of, acquaintance with, sound judgment, intelligence, prudence, political wisdom, learn- ing, philosophy.
Greek	Sophos, Sophe, Sophon, clever, skilful, skilled in any handicraft or art, one who has natural abilities; clever in matters of common life, judicious, intelligent, prudent, wise.
Latin	Sapio, to be wise, to know, to find out.
Spanish	Sabio, sage, learned, wise.
Kiriman A.	Sabao, soap; <i>Matatan</i> and <i>Nyamban</i> , African,
Wun African	Sabeou, soap. [the same.]
Lubalo A.	Dzaba, soap.
Okuloma A.	Sabe, soap.
Wolof African	Sabu, soap.
Danish	Saebe, soap.
Landoma A.	Sapu, soap.
Latin	Sapo, soap.
Icelandic	Sapa, soap.
Swedish	Sapa, soft soap, soap.
Anglo-Saxon	Sape, soap.
English	Sape, soap. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Zeep, soap.
Scotch	Saip, soap.
Eafen African	Sop, soap.
English	Soap, a compound of oil and vegetable alkali or lye, used in washing and cleansing, in me- dicine, &c.
German	Seife, soap.
Arabic 704	Safil, a sack.
English	Skive, to pare hides before tanning. (Wright's
Anglo-Saxon	Seyf, a barrel, a tun. [ <i>Obsolete</i> ].)
Latin	Scyphus, Scyphi, a large jug or bowl.
Scotch	Schape, a purchase, a bargain.
Norman	Schope, a shop.



Scotch	Shap, a shop.
English	Shop, a building in which goods, wares, &c., are sold, or in which mechanics work.
French Romn	Sope, a shop.
Irish	Seapa, a shop.
Scotch	Swap, to barter or exchange.
English	Swap, or Swop, to exchange or barter.
Fijian	Sivo, to trade.
Arabic 701	Saaf, merchandize, wares.
English	Sweep, a large oar.
English	Swape, a long oar used by keelmen. (Wright's
Arabic 726	Sayb, an oar. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Irish	Scib, a ship, a skiff.
Danish	Skib, a ship, a vessel.
Greek	Skaphe, or Scaphe, a light boat, a skiff.
Latin	Scapha, a skiff, a cock-boat.
Italian	Schifo, a skiff.
Irish	Scafa, or Scaffa, a cock-boat or skiff.
Gaelic	Scafa, a skiff or cock-boat.
English	Skiff, a small light boat.
German	Schiff, a ship.
English	Skepe, a fishing vessel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Icelandic	Skip, a ship.
Swedish	Skepp, a ship.
Anglo-Saxon	Scip, a ship.
Dutch	Schip, a ship, a vessel.
English	Ship, a vessel of peculiar structure adapted to navigation.
English	Sheave, in maritime language is a wheel on which the rope works in a block.
Cornish	Zhaff, a cable rope. (Borlase.)
Fijian	Savu, to run or drift before the wind in sailing.
Sanscrit 1135	Sev, to use, to enjoy.
Sanscrit 1135	Seva, use, practice.
Swedish	Skappa, a measure somewhat larger than a bushel.
Swahili A.	Shabbu, alum.
Swahili A.	Shaba, copper, brass.
Hebrew	Zhb or Zahb (זהב), gold. Gen. ii. 11, the whole land of Havilah, where there is <i>gold</i> . Ezra i. 4, with silver and with <i>gold</i> . Zech. vi. 11, take silver and <i>gold</i> .
Turkish 706	Zeheb, gold.
Arabic 676	Sav, pure gold.
Persian 645	Zaba, pure gold.
Malayan 173	Sapoh, or Sapuh, to temper or harden metal.

- Gallafrican Sofe, to polish.  
 Arabic 754 Shaff, gaining, increasing; profit, overplus.  
 Arabic 805 Zafw, abounding; redundancy, profusion.  
 Sanscrit 1031 Svi, to increase, grow or thrive.  
 Fijian Sivi, to outstrip, exceed, pass another, get past or before.  
 Turkish 769 Sahib, an owner, a possessor.  
 Icelandic Skipa, to establish, ordain, appoint, give order to things.  
 Welsh Saib, a state of rest; sedate, quiet.  
 Anglo-Saxon Sib, peace, concord, agreement.  
                   Moeso-Gothic—Sib.  
 Egyptian 474 Seba, to teach or learn.  
 Egyptian 474 Sba, or Sbau, to instruct.  
 Egyptian 765 Sab, a wise man, a counsellor. [to know.  
                   Coptic—Sbo, learning, wisdom, science;  
 Arabic 723 Sawf, a philosopher; patient, being patient.  
 Manchu Tartar Sefou, a master from whom one receives lessons.  
 Greek Sophoo, or Sophizo, to instruct, to make wise.  
 Hebrew Zv or Zav (זב), a precept.  
                   Isaiah xxviii. 10, for *precept* must be upon  
                   *precept*, *precept* upon *precept*, line upon  
                   line, line upon line, here a little and there  
                   a little; for with stammering lips and  
                   another tongue will he speak to this  
 Bambarra A. Sefe, paper. [people.  
 Mandingo A. Safe, to write.  
 Turkish 775 Sahife, a page on a leaf.  
 Hindu 1417 Sahifa, a book, a leaf, a letter.  
 Egyptian 472 Saph, to reckon, to examine, to prepare.  
 Egyptian 472 Sap, to count, to reckon.  
 Egyptian 484 Ssap, to prepare.  
 Malayan 196 Sip, or Siyap, to make ready. [tribe.  
 Arabic 752 Shaab, a people, a nation, a large and noble  
 Polish Szczep, stock, race, tribe, family.  
 Anglo-Saxon Sibbo, relations.  
 Persian 795 Suba, a province, such as Bengal, &c.  
 Hindu 1424 Suba, a province.  
 Egyptian 482 Sepa, a country, a district.  
 Anglo-Saxon Secoppa, a treasury.  
 Anglo-Saxon Scipe, or Scype, as the termination of nouns it  
                   denotes state, office, dignity. [in "Lordship."  
 English Ship, as a termination denotes state or office, as  
 Egyptian 498 Sep, a judge.  
 Sanscrit 1065 Sabha, an assembly, council, court of justice.  
 Irish Suibhe, a session, assize.

Hebrew	Zv, or Zav (זב), a commandment.
	Hosea v. 11, walked willingly after <i>the com-</i>
Sanserit 1140	Sauva, an order, an ediet. [ <i>mandments.</i> ]
Latin	Sufes, a chief magistrate, a dietator, a consul.
Spanish	Xefe, a ehief, the first, the principal, superior and head.
Portuguese	Sova, the governor of a province (in Angola).
Italian	Zaffo, a police officer, sergcant or bailiff.
Hindu 1414	Sahibi, rule, eommand, lordship.
Arabie 777	Sahibi, rule, lordship.
Arabie 776	Sahib, <i>plural</i> Sahb, a lord, a chief, a governor.
Malayan 200	Saheb, master, lord.
Hindu 1413	Sahib, a lord.
Hindu 1424	Suba, a governor.
Persian 681	Sipawa, power, pomp, magnificenee.
English	Sophi, or Sofi, title of the kings of Persia in
Freneh Romn	Sofi, a Sophi or king of Persia. [ <i>ancient times.</i> ]
N'golaAfriea	Soba, a king.
Egyptian 498	Sep, a throne.

No. 173. Hvyllh, Havilah, Hevila, Evila. Havila, Chavila or Chavilah (*son of Cush*).

Eskimo	Uvlo, a nest.
Latin	Cubile, a bird's nest.
Welsh	Cyfeiliaw, to construct.
Icelandic	Efla, to build, found, raise.
ManehuTartar	Yabilambi, to plaee under the eaves those planks which are immediately under the tiles.
Polish	Kafel, or Kaffa, a square tile or briek. a small flagstone.
Freneh Romn	Keville, a nail, a peg. (Supplement.)
French	Cheville, a wooden bolt, pin or plug, a tree-nail.
French	Cheviller, to bolt together with wooden pins or
Icelandic	Gafl, a gable. [ <i>plugs.</i> ]
English	Gavel, a gable. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Gable, the triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top.
Polish	Kablak, an arch.
Spanish	Cupula, the dome of a building.
Italian	Cupola, a dome, a enpola.
English	Cupola, a spherical vault on the top of an edi- fice, a dome or the round top of a dome.
English	Kevel, a large hammer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Spanish	Cepillo, a plane.
Polish	Hebel, a joiner's plane.

Swedish	Hyfvel, a plane.	
Swedish	Hyfla, to plane.	
Basunde A.	Kcafulu, a door.	
Swahili A.	Kufuli, a padlock.	
Arabic 973	Kuff, a lock, bolt or bar.	
Turkish 891	Kuff, <i>plural</i> Kuful, a lock, bolt or latch.	
English	Hovel, a shed, a cottage, a small house.	
Turkish 660	Havli, a courtyard.	
Icelandic	Hibyli, or Hibili, a homestead, home.	
Zincali	Chivel, a village.	
Latin	Cubile, a bee-hive.	
French	Abeille, a bee.	
French Romn	Aveille, a bee.	
Arabic 486	Hafil, diligent in business, straining every nerve.	
English	Apply, to fix the mind, to engage and employ with attention, to be busy, to keep at work; as, "to <i>apply</i> one's self to study."	
Turkish 633	Chabalamak, to strive, to make efforts.	
Gbandi A.	Gbalai, a farm.	
Dutch	Gaffel, a great fork, a pitch-fork.	[ <i>Obsolete.</i> )]
English	Evil, a fork, as a hay fork, &c.	(Wright's)
Italian	Cavolo, a cabbage.	
Quichua Peru	Capallu, a pumpkin, a gourd.	
Polish	Cebula, an onion, bulb.	
English	Chibbal, a small sort of onion.	
Persian 1027	Kubal, camomile.	
Latin	Gabalium, Gabalii, a kind of Arabian spice.	
Anfue African	Gbeli, or Ebile, maize.	
Marawi A.	Kapile, kuskus or oats.	[ <i>Obsolete.</i> )]
English	Avel, the awn or beard of barley.	(Wright's)
Norse	Avle, to harvest. (See <i>Icelandic Dictionary</i> under <i>Afla</i> .)	
English	Gavel, a small parcel of wheat, rye or other grain laid together by reapers.	
English	Gavel, a sheaf of corn before it is tied up. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )	[shoots.]
Spanish	Gavilla, a sheaf of corn or a bundle of vine	
Portuguese	Gavela, a sheaf of corn.	
German	Keubel, a sort of sieve.	
Latin	Evallo, to winnow corn or make it clean.	
Welsh	Afallach, an orchard.	
Cornish	Avalau, all manner of fruit.	
Cornish	Aval, <i>plural</i> Avalau, an apple.	
Welsh	Afal, an apple.	
Dutch	Appel, an apple.	
Swedish	Apel, an apple.	



English	Apple, the name of a well-known fruit.
Irish	Abhal, an apple.
Danish	Aeble, an apple.
English	Able, having strong or unusual powers of mind or intellectual qualifications, having sufficient skill or knowledge (for the purpose in view).
French Romn	Hable, capable, expert.
French	Habile, clever.
Arabic 943	Kabil, capable, able.
Turkish 862	Kabil, capable.
Turkish 862	Kabiliyyet, capacity, ability, genius.
Hindu 1502	Kabil, able, clever, deserving.
Hindu 1503	Kabiliyat, ability, skill.
Latin	Cubile, a mine.
English	Cupalo, a smelting house. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cupel, a melting-pot for gold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cupellation, the refining of gold or silver by means of a cupel which retains them while in a metallic state, but absorbs them when melted, &c. &c.
Welsh	Gefail, a smithy, tongs, pincers, nippers, &c.
English	Kivel, a pick used in quarries. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Havel, a mattock or pickaxe for excavating earth. (Supplement.)
Dsarawa A.	Uval, or Uvoal, iron.
Bambarra A.	Afaley, to exchange.
Bambarra A.	Afwale, barter.
Spanish	Cofila, a certain weight used in Moca.
Swahili A.	Kofila, a caravan.
Turkish 868	Kafile, a caravan of travellers.
French	Avaler, to go down a river with the current.
Timmani A.	Abil, a canoe.
Cornish	Ceibal, a barge. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Ceubal, a cobble, lighter or ferry boat.
English	Coble, a boat used in the herring fishery.
English	Coble, a flat-bottomed boat with a lug sail. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Copill, Coble, or Kobil, a small boat.
Anglo-Saxon	Cuople, a coble, a small ship.
Icelandic	Kcipull, a kind of boat, the coble of England and Scotland.
Malayan 248	Kapal, a ship.
Malayan 261	Kapal, a ship or square-rigged vessel.
Irish	Cabal, a ship.
Irish	Cabaile, a fleet, a navy.



Gaelic	Cabail, a fleet, a navy.
English	Cable, a large strong rope or chain used to retain a vessel at anchor. Armoric—Chabl.
Irish	Cabla, a cable, a chain.
Spanish	Cable, a cable.
French	Cable, a rope, a cable.
Danish	Kabel, a great rope.
German	Kabel, a cable.
Dutch	Kabel, a cable.
Icelandic	Kafli, a buoy fastened to a cable.
English	Kevel, a piece of timber used on board ships for belaying.
French	Affaler, to overhaul a rope or slide down a back
Icelandic	Hefla, to furl a sail. [stay.
Norman	Hable, a haven or port.
French Romn	Abailier, to succeed well, to go straight to one's end, to attain one's object.
Zincali	Abelar, to have, possess.
Welsh	Afflau, possession.
Greek	Ophello, Ophelo, Opheila, to increase, to enlarge, to elevate, to strengthen.
Greek	Opheleia, Ophelic, or Ophelia, use, profit, advantage, gain.
Icelandic	Afla, to gain, acquire, earn, procure.
Welsh	Caffael, to get, to obtain or attain.
Swahili A.	Kibali, to prosper.
Swahili A.	Kabila, a tribe.
Turkish 876	Kabile, a tribe, a clan, a sept.
Gaelic	Gabhail, colonisation, peopling. (Supplement.)
Hebrew	Gbol or Gabol (גבול), a landmark, a border. Prov. xxii. 28, remove not the ancient landmark. Gen. x. 19, <i>the borders</i> of Canaan. Josh. xiii. 4, <i>the border</i> of the Amorites.
Hebrew	Gbolh or Gabolah (גבולה), landmarks, coasts. Job xxiv. 2, remove <i>the landmarks</i> . Numb. xxxiv. 2, Canaan with <i>the coasts</i>
Cornish	Gavael, lands-bounded. (Borlasc.) [thereof.
Cornish	Gavael, a tenure. (Borlasc.)
Gaelic	Gabhail, a lease, a tenure. [tax.
English	Gabel, a tax, impost or duty, usually an excise
Spanish	Gabela, tax, duty or excise.
Italian	Gabella, custom, tax, duty.
English	Gavel, toll, custom.
German	Gaffel, impost, tax, duty, excise.

German	Gefalle, income, revenue, rents, taxes, dues. (N. I. Lucas' <i>Dictionary</i> : Bremen, 1863.)
Anglo-Saxon	Gafol, tax, rent.
Greek	Cephalaïos, Cephalaia, or Kephalaïos, Kephalaia, principal, chief.
Greek	Cephale, or Kephale, the chief or head.
Greek	Cephaliotai, or Kephaliotai, the principal men, chieftains.
Norman	Chapel, or Chappell, a crown, a coronet.

No. 174. Sbth, Sabatha, Sabtha, Sabthah, Sabtah or Sabta  
(*son of Cush*).

Egyptian 472	Sapti, to construct.
Egyptian 474	Sebti, a wall.
English	Spout, a pipe to conduct water from the gutter round a roof.
Persian 737	Shibt, a hall.
Irish	Sabadh, a saw.
English	Shaft, the body of a column between the base and the capital.
Spanish	Sofito, the under side of the flight of a cornice enriched with drops, panels, &c.
Persian 775	Shufta, a lath.
French	Soffite, the soffit in architecture.
Italian	Soffitto, the ceiling of a room.
Polish	Sufit, a ceiling.
English	Soffitt, a ceiling. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Italian	Soffitta, a garret, attic, entresole or small apartment.
Egyptian 493	Sebt, a gate. [ment.]
Arabic 672	Sabat, <i>plural</i> Sawabit, a covered passage connecting two houses.
Polish	Zabudowac, to cover a place with buildings, houses, &c.
Polish	Zabudowania, premises, houses, buildings, &c.
French Roman	Souptiu, one who has plenty of industry.
Egyptian 482	Sept, care.
Irish	Sibht, a providing, industry.
Egyptian 474	Sebt, to prepare.
Greek	Spseudo, or Speydo, to strive after, to promote, to further zealously.
Greek	Spoude, or Spoyde, an earnest, serious purpose; zeal, pains, trouble; in earnest, seriously.
Latin	Septio, a dike, dam or mound.

Latin	Septum, Septi, any place paled in, hedged or enclosed.
English	Spit, to dig. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Skapto, or Scapto, to dig, to delve, to hoe.
Swedish	Skaft, a handle, a haft, a helve.
Scotch	Shaft, a handle.
Swedish	Spade, a spade.
Dutch	Spade, a spade.
Anglo-Saxon	Spad, or Spadu, a spade.
English	Spade, an instrument for digging, consisting of a broad palm with a handle.
English	Spud, a tool of the fork kind used by farmers.
French Romn	Sivade, oats.
English	Spathe, the sheath of an ear of corn. (Wright's
Dutch	Zift, a sieve. [ <i>Obsolete</i> ].)
Dutch	Ziften, to sift.
Anglo-Saxon	Siftan, to sift.
English	Sift, to purify grain, flour, &c., from the coarser parts by separating them with a screen or
Anglo-Saxon	Sifetha, or Syfetha, bran. [sieve.]
English	Sivedes, refuse of bran. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 1107	Sabdi, a sort of grape.
Mexican	Zapote, the generic name of certain fruits of various species. (See Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> .)
French Romn	Souptiu, ingenious, adroit.
Spanish	Zapito, a pail.
Kra African	Sebode, soap.
Swahili A.	Shupatu, a piece of matting.
Malayan 172	Sapatu, a shoe.
Spanish	Zapata, a sort of coloured half-boot.
Spanish	Zapato, a shoe.
French	Sabot, a shoe.
French	Savate, an old shoe.
Italian	Sovatto, a leather strap, a thong.
Persian 703	Safad, a wicker basket.
Arabic 703	Safat, a case, casket, basket, box or sack.
Arabic 798	Zafit, one who carries merchandise for sale from city to city.
English	Scheft, a sort of scale or machine for weighing, called the <i>auncel</i> . (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 703	Sufta, a consignment made by a person of one country to one in another country.
Persian 703	Safta, a bill of exchange.
Scotch	Skift, facility in operation.
Sanscrit 1130	Suvita, prosperous.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphita, successful, prosperous

- English Speed, success, prosperity.  
 Anglo-Saxon Sped, prosperity, wealth.  
 Anglo-Saxon Spedan, to speed, prosper, succeed, effect.  
 Anglo-Saxon Spedig, rich, happy, prosperous.  
 Scotch Saft, at rest, tranquil.  
 Welsh Safedig, established, fixed, confirmed.  
 Welsh Safedd, a fixed state.  
 Welsh Safadwy, lasting, durable.  
 Welsh Safaeth, rest.  
 Arabic 678 Sabt, rest, quiet, repose.  
 Arabic 403 Sabit, of vigorous intellect.  
 Sanscrit 1001 Sabda, a philologist—viz. “one versed in the  
 “history and construction of language, and  
 “principally in the science of etymology or  
 “origin and combination of words.” (*See*  
*Webster’s Dictionary.*)  
*Memo:* This is the second time we have  
 had a reference to this idea; *Kosh*, it will  
 be remembered, signifies a dictionary.  
 Sanscrit 1098 Savidya, learned, wise, versed in science.  
 French Supputer, to calculate, reckon.  
 Hebrew Sbt or Sabt (שבת), a tribe.  
 Gen. xlix. 28, these are the twelve *tribes*.  
 English Sept, a clan, race or family proceeding from  
 one common progenitor.  
 Circassian 122 Zeppet, bottom, ground, foundation.  
 Egyptian 568 Sheft, order.  
 Anglo-Saxon Sciftan, to appoint, to order.  
 Greek Scepto, to prop, stay or fix.  
 Irish Seibhte, a general.  
 Arabic 798 Zabit, one who holds firm; provident, prudent:  
 a governor, commander, superior, chief, lord,  
 master.  
 Arabic 800 Zabt, government, direction, administration,  
 discipline, management, control, regulation.  
 Hindu 1427 Zabt, government, direction, control, discipline,  
 regulation.  
 Turkish 789 Zabt, a holding firmly, governing, taking pos-  
 session.  
 Turkish 789 Zabti, pertaining to the police.  
 Malayan 161 Sabda, a command, order, mandate or law.  
 words spoken by a king or other high autho-  
 Hindu 1426 Zabita, a canon, ordinance, rule or law. [rity.  
 Turkish 789 Zabit, an officer, a magistrate.  
 Hebrew Spt or Sapt (שפט), a magistrate.  
 Ezra vii. 24, set *magistrates* and judges.

Hebrew	Spt or Sapt (שפט), to judge. Gen. xvi. 5, the Lord <i>judge</i> between me and thee. Exod. xviii. 13, sat <i>to judge</i> the people. Deut. xvi. 18, they shall <i>judge</i> the people.
Hebrew	Spot or Sapot (שפוט), judgment. Ezek. xxiii. 10, they had executed <i>judgment</i> .

No. 175. Ramh, Raamah, Raama, Raema, Rahma, Rahamah, Rhegma or Regma (*son of Cush*).

Frisic	Rama, to build, make, prepare. (See <i>Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</i> , under <i>Remian</i> .)
Malayan 153	Rumah, a house, a habitation.
Irish	Rum, a room, floor, space or place.
English	Room, an apartment in a house; as, a <i>bed-room</i> , a <i>dining-room</i> .
Greek	Rume, a street or lane, a quarter of a city.
Arabic 631	Rama, remaining, dwelling.
Malayan 144	Rami, populous.
TimneAfrican	Romai, honey.
Greek	Ruema, honey-cake.
Persian 605	Ram, industrious.
Greek	Rumma, soap.
Irish	Ruamh, a spade.
Portuguese	Romaa, a pomegranate.
Quichua Peru	Rucma, a fruit tree.
Spanish	Racimo, a bunch of grapes, the fruit of the vine.
Latin	Racemus, Racemi, a bunch or cluster of grapes.
Latin	Rechamus, Rechami, a truckle or pulley used in drawing up water, a winch or windlass.
Latin	Remus, Remi, an oar to row with.
Latin	Remex, a waterman, one who rows in a boat.
French Romn	Rem, the oar of a boat.
French	Raine, an oar, a boat oar, a paddle.
French	Ramer, to row, to ply the oar.
Italian	Remo, an oar.
Dutch	Riem, an oar.
Gaelic	Ramh, an oar.
Irish	Ramha, an oar.
Greek	Ruma, a towing line.
Gaelic	Ruaim, a fishing line.
Irish	Rumhar, a mine.
Italian	Rame, copper, brass.
French Romn	Rayme, a ream of paper.



English	Ream, a bundle or package of paper consisting of twenty quires. [almanack.
Icelandic	Rim, a computation, especially a calendar, an
Anglo-Saxon	Riem, a number.
Anglo-Saxon	Riman, to reckon or number.
Irish	Riomh, or Riamh, number, numeration, reckoning.
Turkish 715	Rakam, arithmetic, writing.
Arabic 628	Rakm, writing.
Arabic 629	Rukum, characters.
Arabic 627	Rakaaïm, books. [inkstand.
Arabic 629	Rakim, <i>plural</i> Rakaaïm, a book, a tablet, an
Persian 629	Rakima, a letter, epistle, or note.
Arabic 629	Rakim, wise, sensible.
Hebrew	Rgmh or Ragmah (רגמה), a council.
,	Ps. xlviii. 27, the princes of Judah and their council.
Anglo-Saxon	Ryman, Rymde, to increase, to enlarge.
Egyptian 467	Rema, people, natives.
Irish	Reim, power, sway, authority.
Norman	Reame, Reaume, or Reangme, the realm.
French	Regime, rule, government.
Persian 628	Rakam, a royal edict.

No. 176. Sbtka or Sabtecha (*son of Cush*); I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 177. Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba (*grandson of Cush*), has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Saba\*, or Seba.

No. 178. Ddn, Dadan or Dedan (*grandson of Cush*).

Latin	Diatoni, corner stones, band stones.
Greek	Titanos, Titanon, lime.
Greek	Titanoo, to cover with lime, to plaster.
Arabic 394	Tawtin, choosing as a place of residence.
Turkish 608	Tewattm, settling one's self in a place and making it one's home and country.
Hindu 703	Tawattm, residence, fixing one's residence in a country. [ment.
Welsh	Tyddyn, land under cultivation, a farm, a tene-
Arabic 397	Tahadun, cultivating peace and amity amongst
Welsh	Dedwyn, being tranquillised. [themselves.
Turkish 701	Deydene, a custom or usage.
Arabic 592	Daydan, manner, custom, habit.

Anglo-Saxon	Teting, discipline, rule, instruction.
Cornish	Tedna, to lead. (Borlase.)
Arabic 589	Dahdan, people.
Irish	Duthan, a nation.
Egyptian 586	Tatann, head, chief, proper. (Vol. I.)
Greek	Titene, a queen or princess.
Greek	Titenos, Titenon, royal, illustrious.
Anglo-Saxon	Theoden, the people's ruler, the king.
Persian 550	Dadan, a title of the kings of Persia from Kayumars to Gushtasp.

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No. 178 *otherwise spelled* Daran.

Hindu 1093	Dharan, a beam.
Norman	Trone, a beam.
Irish	Tarran, a nail.
Gaelic	Tarran, a nail.
Gaelic	Truan, a trowel.
Scotch	Trone, a trowel used by masons.
French Romn	Train, straw, thatch.
Icelandic	Turn, a tower.
Sanscrit 386	Torana, an arch, a gate, an outer door.
English	Dearn, or Dorn, a door or gate post. (Wright's
Cornish	Dorn, the door post. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Malayan 132	Darni, the threshold and lintel of a door case.
Sanscrit 441	Druna, a bee.
English	Drone, the male of the honey bee.
Norman	Derreiner, to endeavour.
English	Darrain, to try, to endeavour.
Gaelic	Dearn, to do, to act, to accomplish.
Irish	Droinn, to make or do.
Welsh	Trin, that which is persevering, managing or conducting any affair, labour.
ManchuTartar	Tarin, sweat which is visible on the outside of one's clothes. [the earth.
ManchuTartar	Tarinambi, to go and plough or otherwise till
Gaelic	Turn, a work, a job.
Irish	Turn, or Turna, a job of work.
Scotch	Turn, a piece of work of whatever kind.
English	Turn, an act of industry, (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Irish	Tarna, a cross road or way. (Supplement.)
Zincali	Dron, or Drun, a road.
English	Drain, a channel through which water or other liquid flows off, particularly a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land, a watercourse, a sewer, a sink.

English	Trone, a provincial word for a small drain.
French Romn	Torne, a cistern to preserve rain water, a drain, a ditch.
Spanish	Torna, a channel opened to water gardens.
French Romn	Troyne, an enclosed field, an orchard.
Persian 334	Tarina, a kind of food or sowings eaten by the poor; pot herbs.
Gaelic	Tuireann, wheat.
Irish	Tuireann, wheat.
Cornish	Tryn, to feed. (Borlase.)
English	Train, clever, apt. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 593	Dirina, wise, cunning. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .]
English	Trin, a tub used in cider-making. (Wright's
Irish	Torn, a kiln or oven.
Gaelic	Torn, a kiln, a furnace or oven.
Irish	Toirn, a furnace.
Cornish	Tern, a furnace.
English	Tuarn, the place in an iron furnace which receives the metal. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Tarin, name of a gold coin.
Scotch	Trone, a market.
Hebrew	Trn or Taran (תרן), a mast. Ezek. xxvii. 5, cedars from Lebanon to make <i>masts</i> . Isaiah xxxiii. 23, strengthen their <i>mast</i> .
Hindu 653	Tarni, a ship, vessel or boat.
Hindu 652	Tarani, a boat.
Persian 593	Dirina, ancient, old.
Turkish 702	Dirin, old, ancient, long-established.
English	Doron, a measure of three inches.
Sanscrit 441	Drona, a measure of capacity.
Persian 566	Durun, a corn-measure.
Scotch	Trone, an instrument used for weighing.
Cornish	Tryn, to look after. (Borlase.)
English	Train, to exercise, to discipline, to educate, to teach and form by practice; also regular method, process or course.
Gaelic	Darn, a school.
Irish	Darn, a school.
Welsh	Darwain, to administer, to lead.
Irish	Trian, a district.
Hindu 643	Taran, revenue.
English	Tourn, Torn, or Turn, the sheriff's court. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Torn, a lord.
Irish	Torn, a lord or sovereign.

Irish	Tiarna, a lord, a prince, a ruler.
Cornish	Teyrn, a prince. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Teyrn, a sovereign, a king.
Latin	Tyrannus, Tyranni, a king.
Latin	Tyrannis, supreme power, government.
Italian	Tiranno, a lord. [lute sovereign.
Greek	Turannos, Turannou, a lord, a master, an abso-
Greek	Turannis, absolute power or sway, kingly power, sovereignty, royalty.
Greek	Turanneo, to be an absolute sovereign.
Greek	Thronos, Thronou, a chair of state, the seat of a teacher or judge, a throne, and hence the king's estate or dignity.
Latin	Thronus, Throni, a throne, royal seat, &c.
English	Throne, a royal seat, a chair of state.
English	Trone, a throne. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Trone, a throne.
Scotch	Trone, a throne.
Irish	Troin, a throne. (Supplement.)
Dutch	Troon, a throne.
Polish	Tron, a throne.
Welsh	Tron, a throne.
Cornish	Dron, a throne.

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No. 179. Nimrod, Nebrod, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Nimr or Nebr (*son of Cush*).

Dutch	Nabuur, a neighbour.
English	Neighbour, one who lives near another, one who lives familiarly with another, a friend, a confidant.
English	Neighbourhood, the districts adjoining any place, the inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.

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No. 180. Lod, Lud, Lehad, Loudie, Ludi or Ludie (*son of Mizra*).

Persian 1052	Lad, a foundation, a wall, the plastering of a wall, improvement of a place.
Latin	Lutum, Luti, mortar.
French	Lit, a layer or bed in building.
Latin	Later, a brick, a tile.
Persian 1052	Latu, a ladder, steps.
Arabic 1057	Lat, a hammer.
Dutch	Lat, a lath.

Latin	Lata, a lath.
German	Latte, a lath.
French	Latte, a lath.
English	Lath, a thin, narrow board or slip of wood, nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering; also a narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs to support the plastering.
Hindu 1782	Ladao, an arched roof or terrace. [turn-stile.
Danish	Led, a gate, a passage into enclosed ground, a
Persian 1052	Lad, a cause, reason, motive, foundation, root.
Welsh	Llud, that which is essential.
Arabic 1063	Latt, being assiduous.
Arabic 1053	Lat, the act of persevering. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]
English	Leat, an artificial watercourse. (Wright's
German	Lot, or Lote, an instrument for drawing mud out of ditches, a sort of shovel.
Anglo-Saxon	Lodan, to draw water.
English	Lade, to draw water.
Irish	Lad, a watercourse.
English	Lade, a drain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Load, or Lode, a ditch for draining the water from fens. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Hindu 1800	Lodha, a husbandman.
Icelandic	Lod, or Loth, the crop or produce of the land.
Malayan 295	Lada, pepper.
English	Lead, to cart corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Swedish	Lada, a barn.
Swahili A.	Ladu, a kind of sweet cakes.
English	Lad, a thong of leather. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Lathe, an engine by which wood, ivory or metals are cut into a smooth and rounded form.
German	Leite, a sort of tub or cask.
English	Lead, a vat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Scotch	Lade, the canal which carries water to a mill. Teutonic—Leyde.
Anglo-Saxon	Lad, or Lode, a canal.
Danish	Lod, a plummet or sounding-line.
Polish	Lodka, or Lodz, a boat, canoe or skiff.
Anglo-Saxon	Lid, a ship, a vessel.
Italian	Liuto, a pinnace, a small boat.
French Roman	Lahut, a boat, a small skiff.
Icelandic	Lith, or Lid, a ship.
Icelandic	Lithi, or Lidi, a traveller, especially a sailor.
Norman	Layde, custom.
Danish	Lod, half an ounce.
Welsh	Llad, the name of a measure.



Welsh	Llath, a yard, the length of a yard.
English	Lode, (among miners) a metallic vein.
Welsh	Llud, pure ore.
Irish	Luaidh, lead.
Gaelic	Luaide, or Luaid, lead.
Swedish	Lod, lead.
Dutch	Lood, lead.
English	Lead, a metal.
Scotch	Late, to heat metal.
Latin	Lautus, Lauta, rich.
Welsh	Llud, wealth.
Welsh	Lloedd, abundance.
Welsh	Lloeddi, to make abundant.
Welsh	Llwydd, success, prosperity.
Welsh	Llwyddaw, to cause success, to prosper, to be fortunate, to cause prosperity.
Irish	Lith, happiness, prosperity.
Arabic 1063	Lata, establishing, confirming.
Polish	Lad, order, harmony.
Anglo-Saxon	Lida, quietness.
Latin	Ludo, to prepare, to exercise.
Latin	Ludus, Ludi, a school or place of exercise.
Polish	Lud, a people, a nation.
Anglo-Saxon	Leod, a nation. Latin of the Middle Ages—Lidi, Leudes, Leudi, Leodi, Læti, Liti.
Welsh	Lliwed, a nation.
French Romn	Leud, or Leude, a kind of tax or market dues levied at fairs.
French Romn	Layde, a duty on merchandise.
Norman	Layde, law.
Latin	Latio, a making of laws.
Latin	Lator, a maker or giver of laws.
Latin	Latus, Lata, given, published, made, appointed.
English	Lath, a division of a county.
English	Leet, a court of criminal jurisdiction.
Welsh	Llywydd, a president.
French Romn	Laud, arbitration, decision.
Scotch	Laude, sentence, decision, judgment.
Welsh	Llywed, or Llywied, to lead, guide, direct.
Welsh	Llywawd, guidance, government.
Welsh	Llywyd, guidance, management.
English	Lead, to guide, to direct, to precede or to govern as a chief holding authority.
Swedish	Leda, to lead, to conduct.
Danish	Leder, to lead or guide.

Danish	Leden, guidance, direction.
Dutch	Leiden, to lead, conduct or guide.
Dutch	Leider, a leader.
Anglo-Saxon	Laedan, to lead.
Anglo-Saxon	Laedere, a leader.
German	Leiten, to lead, guide or conduct.
German	Leiter, a leader.
English	Lautu, a band of cotton twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru as a badge of royalty.
French	Leude, a name given in the early times of the French monarchy to such great vassals as voluntarily attended their king to war. (Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)
Scotch	Leuedi, a lady.
English	Lady, the wife or daughter of a lord.

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No. 181. Anm, Anam, Enam, Enem or Hanam (*son of Mizra*).

Igu African	Incm, a house.
Ashanti A.	Enim, a street.
Arabic 174	Inaam, striving, straining every nerve.
Arabic 1404	Hanam, a species of date.
Swahili A.	Hanamu, the cutwater of a dhow.
Fanti African	Ehenum, aboard.
Naikude India	Yinamu, iron.
Telugu India	Inumu, iron.
Asante A.	Enuma, a book.
French Romn	Anmis, near relations.
Turkish 492	Enam, mankind.
Irish	Inmhe, an estate, patrimony, land.
Irish	Inmhe, rank, dignity.
Banyun A.	Unam, a king.

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No. 182. Lhb, Lahab, Lehab, Leab, Laab, Lab, Labi or Labie (*son of Mizra*).

Mandingo A.	Laibe, a carpenter.
Polish	Lepic, to build; as " <i>Lepi sobie chatke</i> , he builds "a cottage for himself."
Polish	Lepic, I build.
French Romn	Laoupio, a roof to keep out rain.
German	Laube, a covered walk or place, a shed.
English	Lobby, an entrance into a principal apartment, the space between that and the portico, a hall.
Arabic 1055	Lab, stopping, remaining in a place.

Malayan 300	Lebbu, a street.
Malayan 300	Leboh, a street or highway.
Arabic 1052	Lahib, an open beaten road.
Arabic 1071	Lub, a bee.
Malayan 300	Lebah, or Lebbah, a bee.
Arabic 1055	Labb, steadiness, assiduity, one who sticks close.
Latin	Labos, or Labor, labour, drudgery, fatigue, suffering any vehement exercise of the body, a [burden.
Kasands A.	Libia, a farm.
English	Loop, a length of paling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Wadai African	Lubia, beans.
Turkish 963	Lubiya, the haricot bean.
Arabic 1071	Lubaa, a kind of pulse.
Latin	Loba, the stalks or stems of Indian wheat or millet. (Pliny.)
Zulu Kafir	Libo, all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c.
Hindu 1774	Labi, the juice of the sugar-cane when boiling into sugar.
Arabic 1055	Lubb, understanding, genius, judgment.
Fijian	Loba, the lower baekstay of a canoe.
Malayan 295	Labuh, to anehor, to drop anehor.
Fulah African	Lebbe, a fisherman.
English	Leap, half a bushel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Lope, or Loupe, a large mass of iron as it leaves the forge where the pig-iron has been melted, and which is placed under the hammer to reduce it into bars.
English	Lob, a till or money-drawer. ( <i>Slang</i> .)
Sanscrit 861	Labh, to have or possess.
Sanscrit 862	Labh, to get, acquire, enjoy.
Sanscrit 862	Labha, gain, advantage, profit.
Malayan 294	Laba, gain, profit, benefit, advantage, premium.
Malayan 300	Lebih, superior, greater.
Irish	Leabadh, reading.
Irish	Leabhaim, I read.
Hindu 1774	Lipi, writing in general.
Sanscrit 867	Livi, a writing or transcribing.
English	Leaf, a part of a book containing two pages.
Assyrian	Lavu, a tablet.

No. 183. Npth, Naphtuh, Nephthu, Neptu, Nephath  
(*son of Mizra*).

Hebrew	Npt or Napat (נפת), the honeycomb. Prov. xxiv. 13, the <i>honeycomb</i> which is
Hindu 2040	Nabat, vegetation. [sweet.

Turkish 1077	Nebat, a vegetable.
French	Navet, a turnip.
French	Navette, esculent rape, rape seed.
English	Navet, rape seed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Naveta, a small Indian vessel.
Latin	Navita, a mariner, a seaman.
Greek	Naubates, Naubatou, a seaman.

*Memo.*—This word is said to be derived from *Naus*, ‘a ship,’ and *baino*, ‘to go;’ and the preceding word *Navita* is said to be from *Navis*, ‘a ship.’ The word *Naveta* is in the same way said to be from *Nave*, ‘a ship’; but it seems more than probable that they are all from a distinct root in which the *t* is radical.

Sanscrit 488	Nipatha, reading, recitation, studying.
Sanscrit 503	Nivid, instruction.
Persian 1343	Nihuft, a king's private chamber.

No. 184. Ptrs, Patrus, Pathrus, Phatrus, Phetrus, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Ptr, Patar, Phatr or Phatar (*son of Mizra*).

French	Poutre, a beam (of a house).
Polish	Pietro, a floor, a story.
Persian 273	Padir, a prop, support, buttress.
Persian 204	Badir, a pillar, prop, support or buttress.
English	Buttress, a wall or abutment, built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside when very high, or loaded with a heavy superstructure.
English	Botrasen, to make buttresses. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Polish	Podreeze, a baluster. a balustrade. [ <i>lete</i> .)
Greek	Bater, Bateros, the threshold.
Greek	Baterios, belonging to the threshold.
Irish	Fodhorus, a wicket.
Gaelic	Fuadaraeh, active, diligent.
Gaelic	Fuataaraeh, active, diligent, industrious.
Turkish 1105	Vetire, a road, way, or path.
Zineali	Putar, a well.
Greek	Bothreno, or Bothrizo, to dig a trench.
Greek	Bothros, Bothron, Bothro, a trench, a ditch.
Irish	Putraisc, the chain of a plough. (Supplement.)
Hindu 598	Pitras, turmeric ( <i>viz.</i> a medicinal root).
Polish	Pietruszka, parsley.
Persian 203	Badresh, a euemmer.

Persian 203	Badresh, rice.
French Romn	Peantree, a sort of grain.
English	Padar, grouts, coarse flour or meal.
Spanish	Pedresas, cherries of a large kind.
Greek	Botrus, Botruos, a cluster or bunch of grapes; also the tendril and the stalk of the grape.
Greek	Botruoeis, full of grapes, clustering.
Latin	Botrus, Botri, a bunch or cluster of grapes.
Norman	Bentre, butter.
Anglo-Saxon	Buter, or Butera, butter.
Dutch	Boter, butter.
English	Butter, an oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning.
English	Batter, a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, &c., used in cookery.
French Romn	Bottrusse, spiced meat.
Persian 203	Badroza, daily bread, common fare.
Portuguese	Petrechar, to supply with provisions and stores.
Portuguese	Petrechos, stores generally.
German	Futter, food.
Anglo-Saxon	Fother, food.
Anglo-Saxon	Fother, a basket.
French	Fentre, felt.
French	Voiture, a vehicle or carriage in general.
French	Vitre, glass, especially window glass.
French	Vitrage, glass windows, glazing.
Spanish	Vidrio, glass.
Spanish	Vidrioso, glassy.
Italian	Vetro, glass.
Italian	Vetraja, a glass foundry.
Italian	Vetroso, vitreous.
Latin	Vitrum, Vitri, glass.
Latin	Vitreus, Vitrea, glassy.
Latin	Vitrea, vessels of glass. [drink out of.
Latin	Patera, a goblet, or broad piece of plate to
English	Buttrice, a tool used to pare the hoofs in shoeing horses. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 203	Badris, a flat piece of wood, circular, and perfor- ated to receive the top of a tent-pole.
French Romn	Bouteris, a wine cask containing half a hogshead.
English	Battery, among the Hanse Towns, a factory or magazine which the merchants have in foreign
Italian	Paterassi, the shrouds of a ship. [countries.
Spanish	Patarræz, a preventer shroud, an additional rope used at times. [iron.
Portuguese	Pitaraza, a maritime word meaning a horsing-



Italian	Patarasso, a kind of mariner's chisel for calking vessels.
English	Fother, to endeavour to stop a leak in a ship while afloat.
English	Fother, a weight used for lead.
Anglo-Saxon	Fother, a fother (of lead).
Persian 220	Badra, a certain weight.
English	Pewter, a composition of factitious metal, consisting of tin and lead or tin, lead and brass.
Dutch	Peauter, pewter, white brass.
Norman	Peutre, pewter.
Arabic 916	Fudurr, silver.
Gaelic	Fiodhrach, increase.
English	Better, to advance, support, ameliorate, improve.
Persian 273	Padaraz, content, at ease.
Hindu 463	Padaraz, contented, tranquil, at ease.
Greek	Patrios, hereditary, customary, long-established.
Greek	Patria, manners, customs, institutions of ancestors.
Latin	Pater, Patris, the author or founder. [tors.
Latin	Patrius, Patria, ancient, received from one's ancestors.
Latin	Pater, Patris, a title given to magistrates and senators in general, a title of honour given by the younger to the elder even though not related.
Latin	Patrius, Patria, belonging to one's nation or country, in it, of it.
Latin	Patrocinium, a maintaining or defending from injury anything that is weak or exposed.
Latin	Patricius, Patricii, one of the race of those who were made senators in the time of Romulus (viz., when Rome was founded in 753 B.C.): patrician.
Italian	Patrizio, a nobleman, lord or patrician.
Malayan 215	Putra, a prince.
Arabic 220	Badr, a lord, a prince.

No. 185. Kslh, Cashh, Chashh, Chaslu, Chasla, Cheslo or Ceslu (*son of Mizra*).

Portuguese	Casulo, a nest.
Irish	Caisiol, the foundation of a wall or building, any stone building.
Irish	Caiseal, a wall.
Polish	Ciesla, a carpenter.
Polish	Kazly, a sawing-block or trestle.

Hebrew	Ksyl or Kasył (כַּשִׁיל), a chisel.
	Ps. lxxiv. 5, 6, A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees, but now they break down the carved work of it with <i>axes</i> and hammers.
	<i>Memo.</i> —This word <i>Kasył</i> only appears once in the Bible, and here though translated <i>axe</i> it should evidently have been rendered <i>chisel</i> ; for a chisel is almost always used with a hammer, and is eminently calculated to efface carved work; the sound of the word <i>Kasył</i> might also have suggested the word “chisel,” as was undoubtedly meant; the word <i>axes</i> used in the previous part of the sentence in connection with thick trees is properly rendered <i>axes</i> , but the Hebrew in that case is Krdm or Kardam, which appears in various other parts of the Bible, and is always translated the same; there can, therefore, be no reason for rendering <i>Kasył</i> otherwise than by <i>chisel</i> in future translations.
Armoric	Gisell, a chisel. ( <i>See Webster’s English Dictionary, under Chisel.</i> )
English	Chisel, an instrument used in masonry, carpentry, &c., for cutting, paring, hewing or gouging with the assistance of a hammer.
Latin	Casula, a little cottage or house.
French Romn	Casal, a house, a habitation, a farm, a hamlet, a
French Romn	Chesal, or Cheseolage, a house. [village.
French Romn	Cosel, a cottage, cabin or small house.
French Romn	Kasal, Kasel, or Quasel, a habitation, domain,
Arabic 954	Kazl, striving, straining every nerve. [manor.
French Romn	Gausle, a machine for drawing water from wells.
Italian	Cusella, a sort of pulley. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]
English	Gozell, or Guzzle, a drain or ditch. ( <i>Wright’s</i>
English	Gushill, a gutter. ( <i>Wright’s Obsolete.</i> )
LimbaAfrican	Kusala, a hoe.
Arabic 896	Ghazalat, a certain sweet esculent herb.
Persian 1008	Kasila, cassia of Arabia.
Persian 1008	Kasayla, a sort of cassia.
Arabic 966	Kasl, treading out wheat.
Arabic 998	Kasl, a heap of corn.
Sanscrit 243	Kusula, a granary or store-house.
Zulu Kafir	Qazula, to grind coarsely.
English	Chisel, bran, coarse flour. ( <i>Wright’s Obsolete.</i> )

French	Chasselas, name of a species of grape.
English	Chasselas, a sort of grape.
English	Gazel, the black currant. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Beran African	Gasal, soap.
Latin	Quasillus, or Quasillum, Quasilli, a basket, more especially a work basket, used in carding and [spinning.
Sanscrit 242	Kusala, skilful, expert.
Sanscrit 258	Kausala, skilfulness, cleverness, experience.
Arabic 1028	Kawsal, the stern or poop of a ship; the helm.
Italian	Chiesola, or Gesola, the binnae of a ship.
Irish	Ceasla, an oar.
Hindu 988	Khaslat, plural Khisal, habit, custom, virtue, talent, property.
Sanscrit 258	Kausala, or Kausalya, good fortune, happiness, [prosperity.
Cornish	Kusual, peace. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Cyseiliaw, to constitute.
Welsh	Cyseiliwr, one who constitutes or establishes.
Jeelandie	Gisl, a king's officer.
French Romn	Cossal, a consul, judge, or mayor,
English	Coysell, a consul, a judge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Guazil, the governor of a sea town in Arabia or Persia.

No. 186. Plst, Philist, Phulistie, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Phili or Pali (*grandson of Mizra*).

Hindu 468	Pal, a small tent, a shed.
French	Paille, straw.
Latin	Palea, short straw (used in making mud walls).
French	Pile, a pile in building, also a pier or mole.
English	Pile, a large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbour, for the support of a building or other superstructure.
Latin	Pila, a buttress.
Persian 210	Balish, a staple. [building.
Persian 936*	Fuluza, the timber which supports the roof of a
Gaelic	Plasd, to cover with lime or clay, to plaster.
Welsh	Plas, an edifice, a large house.
Welsh	Plasu, to build a large house.
English	Pile, a large building or mass of buildings, an [edifice.
Fijian	Vale, a house.
French	Folie, a country house, a gentleman's seat or hall.
Latin	Villa, a manor-house out of a city or town.

English	Villa, a country seat or farm furnished with a mansion and outhouses.
French Romn	Villois, Villoiz, or Vilois, a small town, a village, or hamlet.
French	Ville, a town.
Sanscrit 557	Palli, a hut, a small village.
Karnataka I.	Palli, a village.
Norman	Plasse, a town.
Greek	Polis, a city.
Greek	Pyle or Pule, a gate.
Greek	Pylis or Pulis, a little gate, a postern.
French Romn	Palicc, a palisade or row of posts.
English	Palisade, to surround with stakes or posts.
French	Palisader, to surround by paling, to palisade.
French	Palisser, to enclose with a palisade.
French	Palis, <i>plural</i> Paulx, piles or posts, a wall, enclosure or palisade.
Malabar I.	Valzi, a road.
German	Fleiss, diligence, speed, dispatch.
Italian	Fiale, a honeycomb.
Turkish 857	Fil, an act, an action.
Fijian	Vala, to make or to do.
English	Play, to operate or act; as the lungs <i>play</i> and thus we breathe, the fire-engines <i>play</i> and extinguish the conflagration.
English	Ply, to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to practice or perform, as to <i>ply</i> the needle, to <i>ply</i> the oar, &c.
Malayan 228	Pelnh, sweat, perspiration.
Hebrew	Pal, <i>otherwise</i> Palh or Palah (פעל and פעלה), work, labour. Ps. civ. 23, man goeth forth unto his <i>work</i> . Isa. xlv. 11, <i>the work</i> of my hands. Ezek. xxix. 20, his <i>labour</i> wherewith he.
English	Pile, to collect many things into a mass, as to pile wood or stones.
Latin	Pila, a pile, mole, dam or bay, to break or stay the course of water.
Hindu 468	Pal, a dam, dyke, or bank.
Cornish	Pil, a sea ditch.
Spanish	Val, a sewer or drain.
French	Faille, an excavation, an out-throw, a dyke.
French	Fouille, an excavation or digging.
English	Vale, a tract of low ground or of land between hills. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)



English	Valley, the space enclosed between ranges of hills or mountains. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
English	Fellah, a peasant or cultivator of the soil among the Egyptians, Syrians, &c. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Arabic 935	Fallah, a farmer, villager, peasant, boor.
English	Fallow, the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season; also to plough, harrow and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow.
Sanscrit 670	Phala, a kind of hoe or shovel, also a plough-
Swahili A.	Palia, to hoe. [share.
Latin	Pala, a sort of shovel or spade.
French	Pelle, a shovel.
Welsh	Palu, to delve, to dig. [plough.
English	Plow, to trench and turn up the ground with a
English	Plow, or Plough, an instrument used in agriculture for breaking up and preparing the ground for the reception of seed.
Nyamban A.	Pila, kuskus or oats.
French	Ble, corn, wheat, grain.
Arabic 251	Bulus, Balis, or Buls, lentils.
Polish	Puls, pulse, [peas, &c.
English	Pulse, leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans,
Cornish	Valz, a reaping-hook.
Latin	Vallus, Valli, a little fan to winnow corn with.
Latin	Pala, a fan to winnow corn.
Latin	Polio, to winnow corn.
Latin	Pollis, fine flour.
Greek	Pale, the finest sifted meal.
Hindu 470	Palez, a field of melons or cucumbers.
Tamil India	Valli, a yam.
Latin	Vallus, Valli, a palisado, or stake to which vines are bound.
English	Bolas, a bullace. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 249	Balash, scientific, skilful.
English	Bellows, an instrument for blowing fire, either in private dwellings, forges, furnaces or shops.
Greek	Polos, a pivot or hinge.
English	Pulley, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a small wheel turning on a pin in a block with a furrow or groove in which the rope runs that turns it. The word is also used in the general sense of tackle to denote all parts



of the machine for raising weights of which the pulley forms part.

English	Pail, an open vessel of wood, tin, &c., used for carrying liquids. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Welsh	Paeol, a pail, a pot.
Greek	Pella or Pellas, a bowl, pail, or bucket.
Quichua Peru	Paylla, a cooking utensil.
French	Balai, a broom or long-handled brush.
French Romn	Balesta, a large basket.
Spanish	Plaste, size, a fine paste made of glue and lime.
Latin	Plastes, Plastæ, a potter.
Swahili A.	Balasi, a large kind of water-jug.
Spanish	Belhez, a large jar.
Dutch	Vles, a bottle.
Dutch	Fles, or Flesch, a bottle of glass.
Dutch	Fiool, a phial, a bottle, a glass bottle.
French	Fiole, a phial.
Italian	Fiala, a glass bottle, a phial.
English	Phial, or Vial, a glass vessel or bottle.
Dutch	Vyl, a file.
Danish	Fil, a file.
Anglo-Saxon	Feol, a file.
German	Feile, a file.
English	File, an instrument of iron or steel cut in little furrows, and used to smooth metals.
English	Vallow, a press for cheese. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Fijian	Voli, to buy.
Fijian	Voli, the price or cost of a thing, or article for which a thing is bartered.
Spanish	Plaza, a mart or market place.
English	Palace, a storehouse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Balize, a pole raised on a bank as a sea mark.
French	Balise, a beacon.
French	Baliser, to set up beacons, to buoy. [ &c.
Spanish	Valiza, a beacon or buoy set up to direct pilots,
Polish	Flis, a waterman.
Polish	Flisowac, to navigate, to exercise the profession of a waterman.
French Romn	Voiles, a raft.
French	Voiles, ships' sails, canvas.
French	Voile, a sail.
Italian	Vela, a sail.
Hindu 468	Pal, a sail.
Portuguese	Falua, a barge.
Icelandic	Flaust, a ship.

Polish	Balast, ballast.
Gaelic	Balaist, ballast.
English	Ballast, heavy matter, such as stone, sand or iron, laid on the bottom of a ship to sink it in the water to such a depth as will enable it to carry the required sails without oversetting.
	Russian—Ballast.
Anglo-Saxon	Behlaestan, to load a ship.
French	Baleston, a sprit (namely a small boom used to extend and elevate a sail).
Swedish	Blysa, a poop lantern.
French	Balise, a tow-path.
Portuguese	Balso, a cable.
Swahili A.	Puliza, to let go an anchor.
Assyrian	Palasu, to weigh.
Hebrew	Pls or Palas (פֶּלַס), a weight, scales, to weigh. Isaiah xxvi. 7, thou <i>dost weigh</i> . Prov. xvi. 11, a just <i>weight</i> and balance. Isaiah xl. 12, <i>weighed</i> the mountains in scales. [a balance.
Greek	Plastigx, a pair of scales, a balance, or scale of
Greek	Palaiste, a measure of length of about three
Persian 251	Bilist, a span. [inches.
Hindu 353	Bilast, or Bilisht, a span.
Persian 210	Balish, a weight of gold.
Spanish	Balsa, half a butt of wine.
Hindu 610	Paila, a vessel for measuring grain.
Quichua Peru	Payllani, to reward, to pay.
Hebrew	Palh or Palah (פַּעֲלָה), wages. Lev. xix. 13, <i>the wages</i> of him that is hired.
English	Pile, a punch or puncheon used in stamping
Spanish	Folluz, the third part of a denier. [coins.
Turkish 859	Filizz, mineral ore.
Arabic 936	Filizz, Filazz, or Fuluzz, <i>plural</i> Filizzat, ore, metal in general.
Hindu 1497	Filizz, ore, metal.
Hindu 1497	Filizzat, mines.
Spanish	Bolsa, a purse.
Spanish	Bolsita, a little purse.
Greek	Blasteo, to burst forth, to grow.
Greek	Blaste, increase, growth.
Arabic 210	Balish, growth, increase, development.
Latin	Plus, more, better.
Swedish	Fyllest, enough. [wealth.
Latin	Felicitas, fruitfulness, prosperity, opulence.
Latin	Felix, Felicis, prosperous, profitable, fruitful.

English	Flush, affluent, abounding, well furnished, having plenty of money, free in spending it, liberal.
Hindu 594	Phailao, plenty, profusion.
Arabic 935	Falah, prosperity.
Turkish 858	Felah, a state of virtue, happiness, or prosperity.
Fijian	Vuli, to be taught.
ManchuTartar	Falha, a race or family, people of the same hamlet or village.
Greek	Phyle or Phule, a union of individuals into a community or state, a union according to ties of blood and descent, a clan.
Greek	Phylazo or Phulazo, to divide into tribes, clans
German	Philister, a cit, a townsman. [or races.
Greek	Polizo, strictly to build or found a city, hence in general, to build or found.
English	Place, to set, fix, locate, establish, also the locality in which a person or thing is established, a residence, seat, mansion, village, town, city, country.
English	Police, the corporation or body of men governing a city ; the government of a city or town ; the internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state.
English	Policy, the settled method by which the government and affairs of a nation are administered. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
	<i>Memo.</i> —This, and the preceding words are respectively pronounced <i>plase</i> , <i>polise</i> , and <i>polisy</i> ; it is, moreover, evident, by the Greek words just quoted that they should be so written.
Greek	Ballo, Ballesthai, to found, as “ <i>ballesthai astu</i> , to found a city.”
Turkish 529	Balyoss, a consul, an ambassador.
Dutch	Belasten, to order, to charge.
French Romn	Plaist, the money paid by a tenant to his landlord on his first entry.
French Romn	Ples, the place where the assizes are held.
French Romn	Plesse, a court.
French	Palais, a palace, court of justice, court, hall.
French Romn	Pales, a palace.
English	Paleis, or Ples, a palace. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Palazzo, a palace, court of a prince or seat of
German	Pfalz, a palace. [government.
Gaelic	Pailluis, a palace.

Irish	Palas, a palace, a regal seat.
Irish	Palasda, like a palace, regal.
French Romn	Plyste, state, right, power.

No. 187. Kptr, Kaphthorie, Gaphthori, Chaphtor, Caphtor, Cappadoce, or (as already explained in this chapter) Kpt, Copt or Cappad (*son of Mizra*).

French	Chevetre, the binding-joint in carpentry.
English	Chapiter, the upper part or capital of a column or pillar.
Hindu 849	Chabutra or Chabutara, a terrace or mound to sit and converse on, an elevated seat or platform.
Hebrew	Kptor or Kaptor (כפתור), the lintel. Amos ix. 1, <i>the lintel</i> of the door. Zeph. ii. 14, the upper <i>lintel</i> of it.
Sanscrit 201	Kapata, a door.
French	Chevet, the apsis or arched roof of a house.
French Romn	Caibode, a little hut or cabin built of stones, without mortar.
Persian 994	Kabt, a bee.
Persian 1014	Kaftur, perseverance in any undertaking.
Arabic 890	Ghabt, wishing to be like or equal to another without envy.
Arabic 887	Ghabit, anxious one's self to possess something equal to what another enjoys (it implies emulation without envy).
Latin	Cœpto, to begin, to undertake, to attempt.
French Romn	Copyate or Copitier, to make ditches.
Greek	Kapetos, Kapetou, a ditch, a trench.
French Romn	Cibade, oats, barley.
Quichua Peru	Coptra, a storehouse.
Malayan 115	Chapat, expert, ready, handy, dexterous, ingenious, accurate, quick.
Persian 889	Ghubad, the invention or production of something new.
Greek	Capter or Kapter, an earthen tube.
Latin	Gabata, a porringer or platter.
Galla African	Kabdo, pincers, tongs.
Greek	Copto or Kopto, to hammer, to forge.
Greek	Copeter or Kopeter, the rowlock of a ship.
French	Cabotier, a coasting ship.
French	Caboteur, a coaster.
French	Cabotage, the coasting trade.
Swahili A.	Gubeti, the prow of a dhow.



French	Gaviteau, a buoy (in the dialect of Provenee; <i>see</i> Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> ).
Galla Afrieian	Kabato, rope.
Egyptian 410	Kept, measured out.
English	Cubit, an ancient measure which has been variously stated to have been from 17 to 22 inches in length.
Latin	Cubitum, Cubiti, a eubit.
Irish	Cubhad, a cubit.
French Romn	Cabat, name of a grain measure.
Greek	Capithe or Kapiithe, the name of a measure containing about half a gallon.
Arabic 890	Ghabit, quicksilver.
Greek	Copto or Kopto, to stamp metal, to coin money.
Irish	Coibhthe, a hire.
Latin	Captura, earnings, wages.
Hebrew	Kbd Kabd, or Kabad (כבד), to be rich. Genesis xiii. 1, 2, Abram returned from Egypt . . . and <i>was</i> very <i>rich</i> in cattle, in silver, and in gold.
Egyptian 529	Chaibt, repose. (Vol. i.)
Egyptian 413	Kabt, a family.
French Romn	Gepte, a tax or eustoms duty.
Persian 1032	Kahbad, a king's tax-gatherer.
Hindu 849	Chabutra or Chabutara, a eustom-house or police officer.
English	Chapiter, that which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest.
English	Chapter, a division of a book or treatise.
Latin	Caput, the head, an author, or beginner, the principal point, a chief city or metropolis.
Portuguese	Capitao, a captain.
Galla Afrieian	Gofta, a lord or master, a king.
Galla Afrieian	Gifti, a mistress.
Arabie 529	Khaftar, the title of the king of Mesopotamia or Ethiopia.

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No. 188. Zydn, Zidon, Sidon, Sidona, Saidon or Saidun  
(*son of Canaan*).

Spanish	Sactin, a nail or tack.
Manehu Tartar	Sitehoun, the bolt of a door or the bar of a
Persian 683	Sitana, a threshold. [window.
Hindu 1255	Situn, a pillar, a column.
Persian 684	Sutun, a pillar, a column.
Turkish 731	Sutun, a column, a pillar.



- Hindu 1265 Sadan, a house or mansion.  
 Sanscrit 1055 Sadana, a dwelling, residence, house or palace.  
 Persian 731 Shadwan, eaves.  
 Welsh Syddyn, a habitation, a tenement.  
 Welsh Syddynu, to take up a settled abode.  
 Guresa A. Saten, a town.  
 Persian 740 Shatan, a city.  
 English Schadon, a young bee. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Greek Schadon, Schadonos, a honeycomb.  
 Sanscrit 1105 Sadhana, an effecter or perfecter, the act of accomplishing, effecting or performing.  
 Egyptian 501 Sten, to make.  
 Spanish Saetin, a mill-trough, channel or conveyance of water from the dam to the wheel.  
 Polish Sadownik, a nurseryman or orchard-keeper.  
 Latin Setania, a kind of onion.  
 GyarungTibet Seten, a yam.  
 Sanscrit 1104 Satina, pease or pulse.  
 Polish Zytn, rie or rye.  
 Greek Siton, Sitonos, Sitoni, a corn field.  
 Polish Sytny, nourishing, nutritive, substantial.  
 Anglo-Saxon Setin, a shoot of a vine.  
 Cornish Sten, a milk pail.  
 English Stean, a cask or vat. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Steen or Stean, a vessel of clay or stone.  
 Polish Zdun, a potter.  
 Scotch Steuin, the prow of a ship; also to direct the course of a ship.  
 Irish Suidheann, the cable of a ship.  
 Dutch Zeeton, a buoy.  
 English Stone, the weight of fourteen pounds.  
 Latin Stannum, Stanni, tin, pewter.  
 Cornish Stean, tin.  
 French Romn Stain, tin.  
 Arabic 797 Saydan, gold, brass.  
 Sanscrit 1056 Sadhana, possessing riches, opulent, wealthy.  
 Irish Sodhan, prosperous.  
 Egyptian 501 Sten, to reckon.  
 English Stan, to reckon, to count. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Turkish 731 Sitan (in composition), one who takes possession.  
 Accadian Siten, to rule.  
 Egyptian 511 Suten, a king, royal.  
 Arabic 797 Saydan, a king.  
 French Romn Soudan, a title of dignity in the Bordeaux [dialect].  
 Norman Sowdan, a snltan.  
 French Sondan, the Sultan of Egypt.

No. 189. Ht, Ethae, Hethae, Hith, Heth, Cheth, Chettae or Chette (*son of Canaan*); words derived from No. 238 Aty, Athi, Ethi, Ethai, Ithai. or Ittai, and from No. 257 Gt, Gath or Geth are included with this name.

Egyptian 352 At, to build.

Egyptian 417 Kauti, to build.

Arabic 526 Khatt, marking out the foundations of a house.

English Hod, a kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick used in bricklaying.

French—Hotte.

Egyptian 542 Utt, a wall.

Turkish 646 Hait, a wall.

Arabic 462 Haait, a wall, inclosure, or fence.

Arabic 30 Ihtaa, shoring up, strengthening a wall.

Egyptian 401 Htai, a ceiling.

Turkish 631 Chati, the skeleton roof of a house.

Hindu 916 Chhat, a roof.

Quichua Peru Ccatani, to roof.

Turkish 863 Kat, a story or floor of a house.

Turkish 505 Oda, a room.

Spanish Hita, a brad or small nail.

English Kit, a box of tools. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

Danish Kit, putty, a kind of cement used by glaziers.

Icelandic Gatt, the rabbet of a door sill, the doorway.

Anglo-Saxon Geat, a door, a gate.

Anglo-Saxon Gat, a gate.

Irish Geata, a gate.

Gaelic Geat, a gate.

English Gate, a large door which gives entrance into a walled city, palace, or large edifice. A frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any court, garden, or other enclosed ground.

English Yat, Yate, or Yete, a gate. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

Scotch Yct, or Yhate, a gate.

French Romn Aiot, a little house, a habitation.

French Romn Hute, a little house.

French Romn Hente, a hut or cabin.

French Hutte, a shed, a hut.

German Hutte, a cot or hut.

Danish Hytte, a hut, a cottage.

Dutch Hut, or Hutte, a cottage, tent, or shed.

English Hut, a small house, hovel, or cabin.

English Cot, a small house, a hut.

Welsh Cut, or Cwt, a hut, a hovel, a shed.

Anglo-Saxon Cota, or Cyta, a cot, a cottage.

Polish	Chata, a hut, a cottage.
French	Cahute, a hut, a hovel.
Dutch	Kot, a cottage.
German	Koth, a cot.
Hindu 1560	Kuti, a cottage, a hut.
Toda India	Kuat, a house.
Sanscrit 252	Keta, a house or abode.
Chourasya	} Kudu, a house.
East Nepal	
Turkish 918	Kede, a house.
Kano African	Gida, a house.
Hausa A.	Gadda, or Giddah, a house.
Hausa A.	Giddah, a dwelling.
French	Gite, home.
Swahili A.	Keti, to sit down, to stay, to live.
Swahili A.	Kati, the court within a house.
French	Chateau, a homestead, a country seat.
Caribbean	Authe, a village.
Santali India	Ato, a village.
Sokpa Tibet	Hoto, a village.
Toda India	Hatti, a village; <i>Badaga</i> , India, the same.
Kol India	Hattu, a village; <i>Ho</i> , India, the same.
Mundala India	Hatu, a village,
Hindu 1677	Gata, a division of a village.
Hausa A.	Gyiddah, or Gidda, a village.
Italian	Citta, a city or town.
French Romn	Chite, a city, a town.
French	Cite, a city.
English	City, a large number of houses and inhabitants established in one place.
Persian 1033	Kit, a bee.
Sanscrit 287	Gatu, a bee.
Hindu 921	Chhatta, a honeycomb.
Manchu Tartar	Hitha, a honeycomb.
English	Heath, a place overgrown with a plant of the [same name.
Pati African	Etu, honey.
Latin	Aedis, Aedis, Aedi, a beehive.
English	Heed, care, attention.
Anglo-Saxon	Hedan, to heed, take care of, attend.
Dutch	Hoeden, to take heed, to have a care, to keep.
Dutch	Hoede, heed, care.
Egyptian 370	At, labour, produce.
Egyptian 359	At, or Ati, a labourer, a workman.
Egyptian 540	Utt, endeavour.
Turkish 514	Etmek, to do, make, render, or cause to become.
Arabic 20	Aty, doing, effecting.

Arabic 860	Aitaa, labouring for, serving.
Arabic 110	Ithaa, being skilful at any work, clever.
Greek	Ithus, Ithuos, Ithni, a direct impulse or purpose, a plan, undertaking, wish, endeavour.
Greek	Ithuo, to go straight, to press right on, to purpose, intend, strive, be eager, struggle, to do.
Welsh	Gweithiaw, to work, to labour.
Welsh	Gwaith, work, labour, act, action, workmanship.
Cornish	Guaith, a work. (Borlase.)
Spanish	Cuidar, to heed, to mind, to execute anything with care, diligence, and attention.
Spanish	Cuidado, heeded, cared; also a caution and attention in the execution of anything.
Icelandic	Gat, heed, attention.
Sanscrit 305	Ghat, to be intently occupied about anything, to be busy with, to strive or endeavour after, to exert oneself for.
Galla African	Gute, to accomplish.
Zulu Kafir	Gidi, work of any kind.
Arabic 999	Kadda, he laboured.
Arabic 999	Kadd, labour.
Turkish 918	Kedd, work, real hard work.
Egyptian 417	Kat, or Kati, work, labour.
Egyptian 417	Kauti, to work, to labour.
Egyptian 408	Kati, workers.
Hindu 1523	Kut, livelihood, subsistence.
Swahili A.	Kitu, a thing, especially a tangible thing.
Hindu 1556	Katta, a bank, a dam, a bar, a mole.
Scotch	Keith, a sort of dam.
Scotch	Got, or Gote, a drain, a gutter. Belgic — Gote or Geute. Sueo-Gothic—Giuta.
Scotch	Goat, a small trench.
Norman	Got, a sluice, a drain.
Dutch	Geut, a kennel, a channel.
Welsh	Gwyth, a channel, drain, or gutter.
English	Gote, a sluice or ditch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Gout, a drain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Gawt, the channel to convey water from a water-wheel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Gait, or Gate, a path, road, or street. (Wright's
Scotch	Gait, a street. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .]
Swedish	Gata, a street.
Icelandic	Gata, a thoroughfare, a way, a path, a road.
Arabic 526	Khatt, a street, a road, a highway.
Magyar	Ut, a road.



- Arabic 1394 Hatia, a broad highway.  
 Koro African Ete, a farm.  
 English Gate, a farmyard. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Hindu 1677 Gata, a field, a plot, a piece of land.  
 Scotch Geit, a fence or border.  
 Turkish 641 Chit, a kind of fence.  
 Greek Ceites, Ceitou, Geites, Geitou, Cetes, Cetou, or  
     Getes, Gctou, a husbandman.  
 Hindu 1667 Kheti, husbandry, corn-fields, sown lands.  
 Egyptian 565 Khat, arable land, ploughed land.  
 Sanscrit 272 Khata, a plough.  
 Galla African Kote, to plough up.  
 Hebrew At (אֶת), a ploughshare.  
     Isa. ii. 4, and they shall beat their swords  
     into *ploughshares*.  
 New Zealand Hoto, a wooden spade.  
 Hindu 2166 Hatta, a large spoon-like wooden shovel, about  
     five feet long, used for throwing water into  
     fields from aqueducts.  
 Arabic 18 Atw, watering ground plentifully in order to  
     have a large crop.  
 Hindu 1742 Ghat, a watering-pot.  
 Sanscrit 329 Cuta, the mango-tree.  
 Kuswar N. Geti, a yam.  
 Egyptian 393 Hut, an onion (also on 405).  
 Egyptian 545 Uat, green herbs.  
 Egyptian 545 Uati, plants.  
 Asante A. Atua, beans.  
 Boritsu A. Atah, beans.  
 Egyptian 352 Att, grain of some kind.  
 Anglo-Saxon Ate, oats.  
 English Oat, a plant which produces a valuable grain,  
     from which meal is made for food.  
 Irish Ith, Ioth, or Etha, corn.  
 Hebrew Hth or Hath (חֵט), wheat.  
     Deut. viii. 8, a land of *wheat* and barley.  
     Judges xv. 1, in the time of *wheat* harvest.  
 Assyrian Ittu, wheat.  
 Egyptian 405 Hut, wheat, white corn.  
 Dutch Weit, or Weite, wheat.  
 English Wheat, a plant, whose seed furnishes flour for  
     Gothic—Hwit. [bread.  
 Scotch Quhit, wheat.  
 Persian 988 Kat, a kind of rice.  
 Swahili A. Kota, the stalks of a kind of millet.  
 Gbandi A. Ketei, guinea corn.



- Landoro A. Kete, kuskus or oats; *Mende*, African, the same.  
 Egyptian 565 Khat, a crop.  
 Hindu 1667 Kheti, a crop.  
 English Hit, a good crop. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)  
 English Gait, a sheaf of corn. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)  
 Hindu 1690 Gaddi, a sheaf of corn.  
 Hindu 1629 Kotha, a barn, granary.  
 Gaelic Guite, a sieve, a hand winnow for corn.  
 Irish Guite, a winnowing fan, a sieve.  
 Quichua Peru Cutani, to grind.  
 Arabic 986 Kit, provisions for one day.  
 Hindu 1523 Kut, food, victuals.  
 Turkish 896 Kut, food.  
 Egyptian 392 Het, bread.  
 Egyptian 350 Atah, a kind of food.  
 Egyptian 405 Hut, wine.  
 Coptic Hot, a wine skin. (*Bunsen, v. 754.*)  
 Hebrew Gt or Gat (גַּת), a winepress.  
                     Judges vi. 11, threshed wheat by the wine-  
 Hindu 1685 Gattha, a bale or pack. [press.  
 English Cade, a barrel or cask.  
 English Caddy, a small box for keeping tea.  
 Dutch Kati, Kathi, or Catu, a little leaden box, in  
                     which the best tea comes from East India.  
 Turkish 900 Kutu, a box or case.  
 Fijian Kato, a basket, a box.  
 French Hotte, a basket.  
 Egyptian 397 Hati, bellows.  
 Gaelic Ath, a kiln.  
 Irish Ath, a kiln.  
 Turkish 499 Utu, an iron for ironing with, a tailor's goose.  
 Galla African Hattaie, to sweep.  
 Egbele A. Ota, soap.  
 Yasgua A. Ato, soap.  
 Goburu A. Kata, soap.  
 Fulah African Kata, soap.  
 Polish Kwit, a quittance, receipt, or discharge.  
 Polish Kwita, quit, clear.  
 Hindu 860 Chittha, a rough note, or memorandum of  
 Galla African Gatti, price, value, worth. [money paid.  
 French Cout, the cost or expense, or price of anything,  
                     " Combien le *cout*? What is the price? Il  
                     " *coute* cinq francs. It costs five francs."  
 Manchu Tartar Houta, the price of a thing, its cost.  
 German Hutte, a place where any particular work or  
                     manufactory is carried on.

- Turkish 505 Oda, an office, a bureau or counting-house.  
 Swahili A. Awithi, to barter.  
 ManchuTartarHouta, barter.  
 Sanscrit 1164 Hatta, a market or fair.  
 Hindu 2161 Hat, a market, a moveable market, a fair. a  
 Zincali Chati, a fair. [shop.  
 Quichua Peru Ccatu, a market.  
 Gaelic . Ceide, a market, a fair.  
 Irish Ceide, a market or fair.  
 Fijian Kata, the larger body or hull of a double canoe.  
                   The smaller is *Cama*.  
 German Gat, the stern or hind part of a ship.  
 Scotch Cahute, the cabin of a ship.  
 French Cahute, a small cabin.  
 English Cuddy, a cabin under the poop of a ship.  
 Egyptian 367 At, a cabin.  
 Egyptian 549 Utu, a part of a vessel, the poop.  
 Egyptian 549 Utui, the poop.  
 ManchuTartarHoute, the poop of a vessel.  
 English Hathe, a trap-door in a ship. (Wright's *Obso-*  
 Egyptian 394 Hutau, a sail. [*etc.*)  
 Malayan 110 Chadi, the outriggers of a boat.  
 English Cat, a ship built on the Norwegian model, with  
                   projecting quarters, narrow stern and deep  
                   waist; they are strong built vessels, of about  
                   500 tons, and employed in the coal trade:  
                   also a strong tackle, or combination of pulleys.  
                   used to hook and draw up an anchor perpen-  
                   dicularly to the cat-head of a ship.  
 French Romn Chat, a large kind of ship.  
 Italian Chiatta, a flat-bottomed boat.  
 Icelandic Kati, a kind of small ship.  
 Gaelic Coit, a small boat, coracle or canoe.  
 Irish Cot, a small boat.  
 English Cot, or Cote, a little boat.  
 Egyptian 406 Hut, or 408 Iti, a boat.  
 Sanscrit 1178 Hoda, a raft, float or boat.  
 ManchuTartarAta, a raft.  
 New Zealand Uta, to put on board a ship or canoe.  
 Icelandic Yta, to launch, to start on a voyage.  
 Egyptian 394 Hutau, to sail.  
 Egyptain 558 Khet, to sail, to navigate.  
 Egyptian 489 Cht, to navigate. (Vol. I. and on 526 also.)  
 English Cut, a canal.

*Memo:* This is the usual word among

those who live on canal boats, and get their living by going up and down with goods.

- Egyptian 404 Hut, 393 Het, or 352 Atth, a canal.  
 English Hithe, a wharf, a small port. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Anglo-Saxon Hith, or Hyth, a haven, a port.  
 Norman Hada, a haven, a port.  
 Swahili A. Gudi, a dock for ships.  
 Dutch Gat, a channel, a harbour.  
 Egyptian 558 Khet, a port.  
 Hindu 1646 Khataw, a pin with which a boat is fastened.  
 Dutch Kat, a small anchor.  
 Manchu Tartar Koutembi, to moor a boat.  
 Manchu Tartar Koute! moor!  
 Hindu 841 Chat, habit, custom.  
 English Gate, manner, fashion. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Get, fashion, custom, behaviour. (Wright's *Obs*.)  
 Dutch Weet, practice.  
 Latin Utor, Uti, to use, to employ.  
 Icelandic Hattr, *dative* Haetti, *accusative plural* Hattu, manner, habit, mode of life, conduct; as "*Hatt-prydi*, good manners, courteousness."  
 Greek Etho, to be accustomed, to be wont.  
 Greek Ethos, Etheos, Ethei, custom, habit, usage, manners.  
 French Romn Hoet, a grain measure used in Flanders.  
 Anglo-Saxon Hyth, a measure.  
 Egyptian 563 Khaut, measure.  
 Egyptian 420 Kat, a dry measure of capacity.  
 Hindu 1559 Kattha, a corn measure.  
 Hindu 901 Chauthiya, a measure in general use for grain.  
 Greek Cyathos, Cyathou, Cuathos, Cuathou, Kyathos, Kyathou, or Kuathos, Kuathou, an Attic measure, of about the twelfth of a pint.  
 Latin Cyathus, Cyathi, the name of a small measure, also of a weight. (Ainsworth's *Dictionary* by Beatson and Ellis, London, 1860.)  
 Malayan 253 Kati, a weight.  
 Fijian Katu, a fathom.  
 Malayan 420 Etta, a cubit.  
 Hindu 2158 Hath, a cubit.  
 English Hide, an old English land measure of about 100 arable acres; a knight's fee was five hides.  
 Arabic 459 Chita, estimate and measurement of lands.  
 Hindu 1559 Kattha, a land measure.  
 Egyptian 560 Khaut, or Khat, a quarry, a mine.

- Fanti African Gwete, silver.  
Mandingo A. Kudée, silver. (J. G. Jackson's *Empire of Morocco*, London, 1811.)  
Filham A. Godi, gold.  
English Quid, a sovereign in money. (*Slang.*)  
Hindu 1645 Khutti, a purse.  
Dselana A. Kut, iron.  
Munipuri B. Yot, iron.  
Mampa A. Etu, iron.  
Sgau-karen S. Hta, iron.  
Egyptian 392 Het, steel.  
Quichua Peru Aytini, to wash metal.  
Polish Huta, a smelting house, a foundry.  
Swedish Hytta, a melting house for metal.  
Swahili A. Ita, to cast in a mould.  
English Geat, the hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting.  
Malayan 250 Kawat, wire.  
Turkish 644 Hadde, a rolling machine for making wire, &c.  
Sanserit 185 Edh, to prosper, to grow, to become great, strong and happy.  
English Get, to procure, to obtain (as to *get* wealth by industry, to *get* coals out of a mine), to gain possession of, to have.  
English Ahte, possessions, property. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)  
Manchu Tartar Hethe, patrimony.  
Swahili A. Ota, to grow.  
Egyptian 540 Ut, or Utt, order, place.  
Galla African Iado, a plan or principle.  
Gaelic Oid, a teacher.  
Irish Oide, a teacher, an instructor.  
Hausa A. Gwada, to teach.  
Wolof African Kaete, paper.  
Mandingo A. Kaito, or Koitu, paper. [writing.  
Swahili A. Khati, a note, letter, document, memorandum,  
Hindu 1546 Kayath, name of a tribe of Hindus, who are generally writers.  
Hindu 1671 Kaithi, a method in which *Kayaths* write the Nagari characters.  
Turkish 671 Khatt, writing, handwriting.  
Egyptian 401 Hant, ought, should.  
English Ought, *pronounced* Aut, to be fit or expedient in a moral view, to be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.  
Latin Audio, to hear, to give credence to, to be an auditor or scholar.



- Arabic 838 Aath, or Auth, being intelligent, studious, de-  
 Icelandic Att, a family a race. [sious to learn.  
 Icelandic Aett, one's family, kindred.  
 Anglo-Saxon Cyththe, kindred.  
 Scotch Kith, relations.  
 Hindu 1727 Got, race, family, lineage, stock of a family.  
 French Romn Gette, a tax, custom, duty, rent or ground-rent.  
 French Romn Quait, a certain kind of duty or tax.  
 French Romn Quot, a contribution which each one pays ac-  
 cording to the amount of his land, to cover the  
 wages of the rural police or field keepers. 3  
 English Quota, a just part or share, or the share, part or  
 proportion assigned to each, as "each state  
 " was ordered to furnish its *quota*."  
 Turkish 672 Khitte, a district, region, or country.  
 Egyptian 393 Het, or 407 Hut, a region.  
 Turkish 647 Hadd, a boundary or limit.  
 Egyptian 541 Uta, a treasury, or storehouse.  
 Egyptian 352 Atai, a chief, a noble, a superior.  
 Hebrew Yat (יַעַץ), to consult together, a counsellor.  
 Dan. vi. 7, have *consulted together* to esta-  
 blish a royal statute.  
 Ezra vii. 15, the king and his *counsellors*. <sup>חַיִּים</sup>  
 Turkish 1116 Hadi, a guide or conductor.  
 English Guyte, a guide. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Guide, to lead, to direct, to order, to instruct, to  
 regulate, to manage; one who leads, directs,  
 conducts, instructs, or regulates.  
 Turkish 867 Kaide, a rule.  
 French Code, a code or collection of laws, a constitution.  
 English Code, any collection or digest of laws.  
 English Cadi, the title of the village or town judge, in  
 the Turkish dominions.  
 Turkish 871 Kaid, a conductor, a leader.  
 Hindu 1505 Kaid, a general, a leader.  
 Arabic 943 Kada, he led.  
 Sanscrit 252 Ketu, a chief or leader.  
 Swahili A. Kathi, a judge, a cadi.  
 Arabic 968 Kitt, a written decree of a judge.  
 Egyptian 558 Khet, a seal.  
 Arabic 969 Kata, defining or ordaining anything necessary  
 to be observed.  
 Turkish 671 Khatt, the Sultan's autograph commands.  
 Persian 996 Kata, a mandate.  
 Spanish Auto, a sentence or judicial decree given in a  
 cause either civil or criminal.



- Egyptian 548 Utu, a command, a wish, an order.  
 English Hat, Heet, or Hot, ordered or commanded.  
 (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Anglo-Saxon Hatan, to command.  
 Anglo-Saxon Haet, he commands.  
 Anglo-Saxon Heht, commanded.  
 Friesie—Heta.  
 Anglo-Saxon Geatan, to grant, to confirm; as, " *Ic geate the,*  
 " I grant thee."  
 Norman Ottie, granted.  
 Arabie 1379 Hati! let it be so!  
 ManchuTartarHete! salute!  
 Egyptian 393 Hti, the silver or upper crown.  
 Egyptian 396 Hat, a crown.  
 Egyptian 407 Hut, or Hutu, a throne.  
 Egyptian 418 Kat, a throne. [India.  
 Persian 996 Kat, a royal throne, the throne of the kings of

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No. 190. Ybos, Iebous, Iebus, Jebus or Jebusi (*son of Canaan*).

- Icelandic Ups, the eaves.  
 Old High German—Opusa.  
 Anglo-Saxon Efese, the eaves of a house. [*Obsolete*.]  
 English Evese, Oavis, or Office, the eaves. (Wright's  
 English Eaves, that part of the roof of a building which  
 overhangs the walls, and casts off the water  
 that falls on the roof.  
 Sanscrit 131 Avasa, an abode, a residence, a dwelling-house.  
 Sanscrit 131 Avas, to inhabit.  
 Latin Obex, Obieis, a gate, also a bolt or bar, anything  
 that shuts in, or out, and secures a gate.  
 French Romn Apas, the threshold of a door. (Supplement.)  
 French Romn Eps, a bee.  
 Norman Eps, a bee.  
 ManchuTartarHipsou, honey.  
 Assyrian Episu, to make. [towards.  
 Latin Ops, Opis, that which contributes or is effectual  
 Sanscrit 53 Apas, work, action.  
 Turkish 1125 Yapishmak, to be assiduons or persevering.  
 Arabic 411 Jaabazat, stndy, effort, exertion.  
 Arabie 411 Jabizat, endeavour.  
 Arabie 1382 Habbash, one who acquires and scrapes together  
 for his family.  
 Persian 129 Afza, a causer, a mover.  
 Sanserit 131 Avas, to be occupied or engaged in.  
 Arabic 484 Hifaz, persevering.

Sanscrit 94	Avaso, to finish, to accomplish.
Latin	Efficio, to accomplish, to effect, to perform, to make, to do.
English	Office, to perform, to do, to discharge.
English	Office, a duty, charge, trust, employment, business, the place in which a business is carried on.
French	Office, office, duty, employment, functions.
Spanish	Oficio, trade, work.

*Memo:* The last five words are respectively pronounced *Effisio*, *Offis*, *Ofisio*, and from the ten words which precede them it is abundantly evident that they should be so written.

Turkish 660	Havz, a reservoir of water, pond or tank.
Hindu 949	Habs, a bank, mound, dam, reservoir, tank, pond.
Galla Africa	Obase, to irrigate.
Mandingo A.	Abusa, to dam.
Arabic 882	Aawbas, a road over a mountain.
Tene African	Hebisi, a hoe.
Arabic 4	Ibasat, ploughing.
Polish	Obsiac, to sow a field.
Polish	Obzac, to finish the harvest.
Walachian	Obiz, oats. (Borrow's <i>Romano Lavo-lil</i> , p. 54.)
Romany	Jobis, oats.
Sanscrit 74	Abhyusha, bread.
Okuloma A.	Ayabas, an onion.
English	Apis, a kind of apple-tree. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 417	Jabus, a vine-tendril.
Turkish 627	Jevz, or Jeviz, a walnut.
Arabic 862	Aafaz, a walnut.
Anglo-Saxon	Aevesa, fruit.
Icelandic	Hvass, sharp, acute, keen.
Swedish	Hvass, sharp, keen, acute.
Arabic 485	Hafs, <i>plural</i> Hufus, a leathern sack used in cleaning out a well.
Arabic 485	Hifsh, a little box or casket.
Persian 130	Afsu, a fork.
Egyptian 362	Absh, a jar. [build it.
ManchuTartar	Apsa, to prepare the timber for a boat and
French	Episser, to splice.
French	Epissoir, a fid, a splicing-fid, a marling-spike.
Arabic 431	Jafz, a ship's rope.
Spanish	Avezar, to use, inure or accustom. (J. Barretti's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1786.)
Spanish	Avezadura, custom, use. (J. Barretti's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1786.)

Italian	Avezzo, accustomed ; custom, habit.
Norman	Eups, or Opse, usc.
English	Abas, the name of a weight used in Persia.
Arabic 16	Abyaz, silver.
Sanscrit 123	Apusha, tin.
Greek	Epso, to smelt, to refine.
English	Abassi, the name of a coin used in Persia.
Arabic 862	Aifas, a kind of purse.
Arabic 446	Jihbiz, a money-changer.
Arabic 446	Jahbazat, banking, the business of a banker or money-changer.
Egyptian 386	Hebs, or 401 Hebsi, to reckon.
Latin	Opes, riches, wealth, substance, estate.
Greek	Epauxo, or Epauxano, to increase, to enlarge, to grow, to add to.
Norman	Aviscement, addition.
Norman	Aviscera, shall add.
Sanscrit 97	Avis, an extender, an enlarger.
Turkish 474	Efza, in composition, that which augments.
Persian 129	Afza, more, greater, increasing, multiplying.
Persian 129	Afzaya, adding.
Hindu 137	Afza, or Afzai, increasing.
Fijian	Yavusa, a tribe, genealogy.
Italian	Avissare, to inform, teach, instruct.
English	Avise, to inform, to teach. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 17	Abhyas, practice, exercise, study, the frequent repetition of a thing in order to fix it in the mind. [study.]
Sanscrit 72	Abhyasa, education, repeated reading, reciting,
Latin	Ops, Opis, rule, dominion, empire.
Italian	Officio, a court where justice and other civil affairs are administered.
English	Office, a particular duty, charge, or trust conferred by public authority, employment undertaken by authority from government; also the house, &c., where public officers transact their business.
Arabic 461	Hafiz, a commander, a governor. [rentines.]
Italian	Affisso, a municipal distinction among the Flo-
No. 191. Amr, - Amor, Amorr, Amorrh or Emori ( <i>son of Canaan</i> ); words derived from No. 211 Hmor, Hemor, Emmor, Hamur, Hamor or Chamor are included with this name.	
Hebrew	Hmr or Hamar (חמר), slime, mortar, clay. Gen. xi. 3, and <i>slime</i> had they for <i>morter</i> .

Ps. xxix. 16, as the potter's *clay*.

Jer. xviii. 6, as *clay* in the potter's hand.

Job iv. 19, in houses of *clay*.

Arabic 1420	Aamir, a builder.
Arabic 875	Aamara ( <i>Future</i> Yaamuru) he built.
Gaelic	Comhair, a dry-stone builder.
French	Chaumiere, a small hut or cottage.
Persian 1022	Kamra, a high wall, a tower, a lofty archway.
Persian 1021	Kamar, an arch, cupola, dome, or arched bridge.
Hindu 1609	Kamar, an arch.
Turkish 933	Kemer, an arch, an aqueduct on arches.
Greek	Kamara, or Camara, anything with a vaulted or
Latin	Camera, an arch, an arched roof. [arched roof.
Arabic 874	Aimarat, any inhabited place, a habitation, an
Hindu 1459	Imarat, a public edifice, a structure. [edifice.
Turkish 893	Kameriyye, an arbour, a summer-house in trellis work.
Hindu 1610	Kamara, a room, a chamber, an apartment.
Zincali	Cumorra, a hall or chamber.
Romany	Comorrus, a room, a hall.
	Hungarian—Kamara.
Italian	Camera, a room or chamber.
German	Kammer, a chamber, a room.
Dutch	Kamer, a parlour, room or chamber. [larder.
Polish	Komora, a chamber, a room, a storehouse, a
English	Gimmer, a hinge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Hamer, or Hamor, a hammer.
Dutch	Hamer, a hammer.
German	Hammer, a hammer.
English	Hammer, an instrument for driving nails, &c.
Swedish	Hamra, to hammer.
Gaelic	Omar, a cupboard.
Irish	Amri, a cupboard.
Irish	Umar, a press or cupboard.
Scotch	Amry, a cupboard.
Arabic 877	Aamirat, a bee hive.
English	Hammer, to work or labour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Quichua Peru	Camarini, to prepare, to arrange.
Hindu 1613	Kamera, a workman, an assistant.
Arabic 157	Amr, a thing, business, an affair, action.
Hindu 177	Amr, <i>plural</i> (p. 181) Umur, an affair, a trans- action, a thing, an action, an affair, business.
Turkish 489	Emr, business, a matter or affair.
Turkish 814	Amir, busy, full of life and kept in good order.
Turkish 490	Umur, an affair of importance.
Swahili A.	Amara, urgent business.



Greek	Amara, a stream, a conduit, a trench for water.
Greek	Amariaios, Amariaia, drained off by an <i>amaro</i> or conduit.
Irish	Umar, a trough.
Gaelic	Amar, a trough, a narrow channel for liquid.
Ashanti A.	Amerawa, a ditch.
Gaelic	Iomaire, a ridge or furrow, a ridge in ploughed
Irish	Iomaire, a ridge. [land.
Arabic 119	Iamar, cultivating, rendering habitable.
Arabic 874	Aamarat, cultivating, rendering habitable, the means whereby a place is rendered habitable.
Arabic 834	Aamir, inhabited, cultivated.
Arabic 834	Aamirat, a cultivated country.
Turkish 470	Imar, a rendering cultivated, populous, full of
Hindu 1446	Amira, inhabited, cultivated. [life.
Greek	Emeris, cultivated.
Persian 1020	Kamar, land cultivated by contract.
Italian	Camorro, a peasant.
Dselana A.	Kumarh, a hoe.
Welsh	Camraw, a shovel.
German	Eimer, a pail.
Dutch	Emmer, a pail or bucket.
Assyrian	Amaru, wheat.
Quichua Peru	Aymurani, to gather maize.
Quichua Peru	Aymuray, harvest time.
Hebrew	Amr or Amar (עמר), a sheaf. Deut. xxiv. 19, thou hast forgotten <i>a sheaf</i> in the field. Ruth ii. 7, the reapers among <i>the sheaves</i> .
Hebrew	Amyr (עמיר), a sheaf. Amos ii. 13, a eart full of <i>sheaves</i> . Mieah iv. 12, he shall gather them as the
Egyptian 363	Amr, a storehouse. [sheaves.
Hindu 1658	Khamar, a barn or threshing-floor.
Latin	Cumera, a great wicker vessel to hold corn in, also a meal-tub.
Ecuador } S. America }	Cumar, the sweet potato. ( <i>See Quichua Grammar and Dictionary</i> , p. 219.)
New Zealand	Kumara, the sweet potato.
Fijian	Kumara, New Zealand sweet potatoes.
Sanscrit 78	Amra, the mango-tree.
Spanish	Oumery, or Oumeri, a kind of fruit like a pear.
Arabic 499	Humar, or Hawmar, a tamarind.
Latin	Humerus, Humeri, the stalk of a vine.
Hebrew	Hmr or Hamar (חמר), wine. Isa. xxvii. 2, a vineyard of <i>red wine</i> .



Ezra vi. 9, wheat, salt and *wine*.

Dan. v. 4, they drank *wine*.

- Persian 157 Amara, wine.  
 Arabic 36 Ahmar, *plural* Humr, wine.  
 Turkish 675 Khamr, wine.  
 Hindu 1612 Kamori, a small earthen pot.  
 Hindu 1612 Kumhar, a potter.  
 Hindu 886 Chamar, a worker in leather, a shoemaker,  
 cobbler, tanner or currier.  
 Irish Umhaire, a tinker, a brazier.  
 Persian 153 Amar, starch.  
 Hindu 173 Amar, account, reckoning, a daily account-book,  
 a register of receipts and expenditures.  
 Persian 153 Amar, numeration, calculation.  
 Persian 153 Imara, computation, reckoning.  
 Arabic 874 Aammar, firm and steady in business.  
 Arabic 1400 Hamarraj, acute, sagacious, enterprising.  
 Gaelic Iumhrach, a boat.  
 Gaelic Iomair, to row. [rowers.  
 Anglo-Saxon Hamere, a staff by which the pilot directs the  
 Latin Camera, a kind of ships, with close sides and  
 covered at top, used by those who lived near  
 the Black Sea.  
 Turkish 869 Kamara, a ship's cabin.  
 Italian Camerino, a cabin.  
 Italian Camerotto, a cabin-boy.  
 New Zealand Komaru, the sail of a ship or canoe.  
 Spanish Amura, the main-tack on board a ship. (J.  
 Baretti's *Spanish and English Dictionary*,  
 London, 1786.)  
 French Amure, the tack of a sail.  
 French Amurer, to haul aboard the tack.  
 French Amarrer, to make fast, to hitch, to belay.  
 French Amarre, a mooring.  
 Swahili A. Amara, a cable. [measure.  
 Hebrew Hmr or Hamar (חמר), a homer, the name of a  
 Levit. xxvii. 16, an *homer* of barley.  
 Ezek. xlv. 11, the ephah, the tenth part of  
 an *homer*.  
 Latin Homer, the name of a Hebrew measure, con-  
 taining three pints.  
 German Eimer, the name of a liquid measure.  
 French Emeri, emery.  
 English Emery, a granular mineral, which is almost in-  
 dispensable in polishing metals and hard  
 Arabic 36 Almar, *plural* Humr, gold. [stones.

Manchu Tartar	Oumouri, silken purse-strings.
Latin	Emereo, to deserve, to merit.
Latin	Emereor, to deserve, to win, to get.
Latin	Emeritus, deserved, earned.
Arabic 157	Amir, happy, blessed, fortunate.
New Zealand	Waimarie, lucky, fortunate, quiet; to be lucky.
Irish	Amhra, prosperous,
Irish	Iomradh, fame, abundance, plenty, multitude.
Arabic 157	Amr, multiplying, rendering numerous.
Arabic 157	Amar, being numerous.
Arabic 834	Aamirat, a well-replenished treasury.
French Romn	Amire, an admiral.
English	Ameral, or Amrayl, an admiral. This word. which is very varied in its orthography, is a mere corruption of the Arab <i>emir</i> ; according to some the word is from <i>emir-alma</i> , or emir of the water. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swahili A.	Amiri, an emir, an officer.
Swahili A.	Amri, order, command.
Swahili A.	Amru, to order, command.
Hebrew	Amr or Amar (אמר), to command. 2 Kings xxi. 17, I <i>commanded</i> the people. Dan. iii. 20, he <i>commanded</i> the most mighty. Dan. vi. 24, the king <i>commanded</i> .
Turkish 491	Emir, a commander, a prince, a chief, a chieftain.
Turkish 489	Amir, a commander, one who commands, the competent authority.
Turkish 486	Imaret, commandership, chieftainship.
Turkish 486	Emmare, that which commands and will be
Turkish 489	Emr, a command, order, or injunction. [obeyed.
Malayan 16	Amir, an emir, leader, commander, noble.
English	Emir, an eastern title of dignity. denoting a prince.
Hindu 177	Amir, one who orders, a ruler, a commander.
Hindu 177	Umara, nobles, grantees.
Hiudu 177	Umarai, nobility,
Hindu 177	Amr, an order, a command.
Hindu 173	Imarat, or Amarat, government, sovereignty,
Hindu 1446	Amira, royal, imperial. [lordship.
Arabic 157	Imrat, a government, a principality.
Arabic 153	Amarat, or Imarat, dominion, power, authority, sovereignty, command.
Arabic 153	Imar, or 157 Amirat, a command.
Arabic 157	Amr, a mandate, edict, decree. [dates.
Arabic 157	Amir, one who commands, orders, or issues man-

Arabic 161	Amir, to reign properly.
Arabic 834	Aamir, royal, imperial.
Arabic 161	Amiri, a principality.
Arabic 161	Amir, <i>plural</i> Umaraa, a leader, chief, governor, commander, lord, prince, emperor.
Arabic 161	Amirat, a princess, queen, empress.
Sanscrit 237	Kumara, a prince, the heir apparent.

No. 192. Grgs, Gerges, Girgas, Ghirghasi or Girgosi (*son of Canaan*).

French	Carcasse, the shell or frame-work of a building.
English	Carcase, the main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a house. ( <i>Johnson's Dict. by Todd, London, 1827.</i> )
Latin	Gurgustinn, Gurgustii, a hut, a shepherd's cottage or small dwelling house.
Sanscrit 222	Karkasya, rough labour.
Persian 451	Charkhast, or 515 Kharkhusht, a wine press.
Irish	Gearchuiseach, ingenious, shrewd.
Persian 1005	Karkuz, a direction post, a road guide.
French	Carquese, an annealing furnace. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
Spanish	Carquesa, an annealing tower for glass.
Spanish	Carcax, an oblong fire engine.
French Romn	Corgosson, a calendar or almanac.
Irish	Caircheas, a little vessel.
Norman	Carkoys, a mast.
Greek	Carchesion, Carchesiou, or Karchesion, Karchesiou, the mast-head of a ship through which the halyards worked.
Greek	Carchesioi, the halyards.
Latin	Carchesium, Carchesii, the tunnel at the upper part of the mast of a ship, or scuttle through it, whereby the cords, ropes, or shrouds are fastened.
Greek	Carchesion, Carchesiou, or Karchesion, Karchesiou, the upright beam of a crane.
Latin	Carchesium, Carchesii, a crane for loading and unloading goods. [a vessel.
Spanish	Cargazon, a cargo, a ship's loading put on board
French	Cargaison, a cargo, freight or shipload.
Persian 1041	Garguz, the governor of a province.
English	Gorgeous, splendid, as "a gorgeous robe," "the prince was gorgeously attired."

No. 193. Hv, Eva, Heva, Hivi or Chivvi (*son of Canaan*); words derived from No. 206 Abi or Aby and from No. 226 Ypya or Iaphiah are included with this name.

Icelandic	Haefa, a foundation.
Sanscrit 95	Avi, a wall.
Egyptian 340	Ab, a wall.
French	Appui, a buttress.
QuichuaPeru	Huypa, a mason's plummet.
Turkish 1125	Yapi, a building, builder's work while in pro-
Swahili A.	Ubao, a plank. [gress.
Latin	Abies, Abietis, a board or plank.
Egyptian 370	Ab, carpenters.
English	Hip, the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof which have their wall plates running in different directions. (Webster's <i>Dict.</i> by Goodrich)
French Romn	Hobe, a cabin or small house. [and Porter.)
	Low Latin—Hoba.
Turkish 499	Oba, a Tartar hut.
Caribbean	Aioupa, a penthouse, covering or hut.
Fijian	Yavo, the reeds on which the thatch is fastened.
Anglo-Saxon	Ofa, a chimney, a stove.
Fanti African	Ifi-ye, a home.
English	Heuf, a home, a shelter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
German	Hof, a yard or courtyard.
Turkish 498	Ev, a house.
Rajmahali I.	Ava, a house.
Italian	Chiavo, a nail.
Turkish 641	Chivi, a nail, peg, or wedge.
Kano African	Kofa, a doorway; <i>Kadzina</i> , African, the same.
Haussa A.	Kofo, a door.
Italian	Gheffo, a balcony.
English	Cove, to arch over, as a coved ceiling.
English	Cove, a low building, with a shelving roof. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
German	Kiffe, a small house, cottage, or apartment.
Romany	Gav, a town, village.
Scotch	Kianve, to work.
Arabie 973	Kafaa, labour, toil.
Latin	Cavea, a bee hive.
English	Hive, the habitation of a swarm of bees.
	Ethiopian—Kafu.
Anglo-Saxon	Hyfe, a hive.
French Romn	Apie, a bee-hive.
Latin	Uva, Uvae, a swarm of bees.



Nupe African	Efu, a bee, honey.
Norman	Oef, a bee.
Arabic 183	Awb, a bee.
Arabic 4	Abb, making vigorous application to anything.
Egyptian 370	Ab, work, skill.
Egyptian 401	Hab, a workshop.
Egyptian 545	Uba, work in any way.
English	Hobby, any favourite object, that which a person pursues with zeal or delight.
Hindu 19	Upana ( <i>imperative</i> Upa), to earn, to get, to
Galla African	Hafe, to finish. [produce.
Latin	Effio, to be made or done.
Circassian 94	Ahffey, work.
Fanti African	Efo, agriculture.
Dutch	Hof, a garden.
Turkish 509	Ova, a field.
Ngoala A.	Afe, a farm.
Param A.	Efa, a farm.
Asante A.	Efuo, a farm.
Knpa African	Ifa, a farm.
Gugn African	Efoa, a farm.
Puka African	Ofua, a farm.
Ebe African	Afa, a farm.
German	Hof, a farm, a grange.
Dutch	Hoeve, a farm.
Isoama A.	Ubi, a farm; <i>Ibu, Abadsa</i> and <i>Mbofia</i> , African,
Arabic 183	Awb, a way, a road. [the same.
French	Abee, a mill-dam.
Egyptian 387	Hhab, to plough.
QuichuaPeru	Yapuni, to plough.
Hindu 4	Ubana ( <i>imperative</i> Uba), to sow, to plant.
French Romn	Chaver, to dig, to make a ditch.
Spanish	Cavar, to dig or turn up the earth with a spade.
Spanish	Cavado, dug up.
English	Caff, a gardener's hoe. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Portuguese	Couve, a cabbage.
French	Cive, a chive or small onion. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
English	Chive, a species of small onion.
Sanscrit 319	Cavi, a species of pepper.
Egbele A.	Ofie, beans.
Spanish	Haba, a bean or pulse.
Latin	Apium, Apii, parsley.
Spanish	Apio, celery.
Portuguese	Aipo, celery.
French Romn	Api, celery.

Fijian	Yabia, arrowroot.
Fijian	Uvi, the yam.
Malayan 21	Ubi, the roots called yams.
Egyptian 340	Ab, food.
Egyptian 361	Ab, an ear of corn.
French	Epi, an ear, spike or blade of corn.
German	Hippe, a scythe or sickle.
Alege A.	Abo, guinea corn.
Mahi African	Abo, kuskus or oats.
Adampe A.	Evuo, or Efhuo, kuskus or oats.
Anfue A.	Efu, kuskus or oats.
Portuguese	Avea, oats.
ManchuTartar	Hife, oats.
Romany	Giv, wheat.
English	Goaf, or Gofe, a rick of corn in the straw in a barn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 1015	Kafa, a heap of corn in a barn winnowed.
German	Kaff, chaff.
Dutch	Kaf, chaff.
English	Chaff, the husk or dry calyx of corn, &c.
Scotch	Cave, to separate corn from chaff.
English	Cave, to thrash corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Have, to clean corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ManchuTartar	Oufa, flour, meal.
Arabic 16	Abi, a kind of grape.
Italian	Uva, grapes. [bunch.
Latin	Uva, Uvæ, a vine, a grape, a raisin, a cluster, a
English	Guava, an American fruit, like a pomegranate, from which delicious jelly is made.
Galla African	Kufa, refreshment.
Icelandic	Kaffe, coffee.
German	Kaffee, coffee.
Spanish	Cafe, coffee.
French	Café, coffee.
English	Coffee, a well-known plant from the berry of which a refreshing beverage is made.
Sanscrit 214	Kavi, sensible, intelligent, wise, clever.
Sanscrit 227	Kavya, wisdom, intelligence, understanding.
Cornish	Kuf, wise. (Borlase.) [knowledge.
Cornish	Gafe, to contrive. (Borlase.)
Galla African	Hofa, acute.
French	Huppe, skilful.
Nufi African	Heppa, a shoe.
French Romm	Ieppe, soap. (Supplement.)
English	Whave, to turn pottery when drying. (Wright's
Zincali	Chavo, a plate. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Turkish 944	Kyufe, a kind of basket.
Scotch	Keeve, a tub.
Polish	Kufa, a tub or vat.
German	Kufe, a large tub or vat.
French	Cuve, a vat, a tub.
Anglo-Saxon	Cyf, or Cyfe, a tun, a vessel, a hogshead, a
Swahili A.	Gofia, a pulley. [bushel.
Welsh	Gwif, a lever, a crow.
Cornish	Gov, Gofe, Goyff, or Goffe, a smith. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Gof, an artist, a metallurgist, a smith.
Swahili A.	Chovya, to dip, to gild.
French Romn	Chouver, to sweep.
English	Chove, to sweep. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Chovey, a shop. ( <i>Slang</i> .)
German	Kauf, the act of buying; purchase, bargain.
Scotch	Coff, to buy or purchase.
Scotch	Cofe, a bargain.
Scotch	Coffe, a merchant.
Circassian 95	Ohpey, trade.
Egyptian 346	Ap, or Apa, to take account, to reckon.
Quichua Peru	Yupani, to count.
Quichua Peru	Yupa, price.
Persian 3	Ab, worth, price, value.
Arabic 834	Aiba, or Aaba, a bale of merchandise.
Kota India	Ibbe, iron.
Persian 3	Ab, quicksilver.
French Romn	Ebe, the reflux of the sea when the tide goes down and which the sea stems.
French Romn	Ebee, a flood-gate which retains the water in a canal or lets it flow.
Wolof A.	Yebe, a cargo.
Adampe A.	Evu, a canoe.
Ibu African	Ubo, a canoe; also a ship.
Latin	Abies, Abietis, a ship.
English	Wapp, the rope with which the shrouds in a ship are set taught in wale-knots.
Spanish	Gavia, the main top sail.
English	Gaff, a sort of boom or pole used in small ships
French	Gaffe, a boat-hook.
Swahili A.	Kafi, a paddle.
Manchu Tartar	Kouafou, small oars for rowing little boats.
Italian	Giava, the store room of a ship.
Spanish	Cofa, a sort of stage at the lower mast head of a ship.
German	Kuffe, a kind of vessel with a main and mizen
Fijian	Cavu, to tack (of a ship). [mast.

English	Cove, a small inlet where vessels may be sheltered from the winds and waves.
English	Heave, a word variously used in nautical matters, as to <i>heave</i> the windlass, and thus <i>heave up</i> the anchor; to <i>heave down</i> , careen or lay the ship on one side; to <i>heave out</i> or unfurl a sail; to <i>heave in</i> stays in tacking; to <i>heave</i> or rise on the billows as a ship <i>heaves</i> ; to <i>heave</i> in sight, as a ship when making its first appearance in the distance; to <i>heave to</i> or bring the ship's head to the wind and thus stop her motion.
Scotch	Haave, to fish with a peck net.
Sanserit 186	Eva, eustom, usage, habit.
Persian 3	Ab, eustom, habit, fashion, mode, rule.
Hindu 3	Ab, mode, manner.
English	Hoop, a measure equal to a peek.
Hebrew	Ayph (אֵיפָה), a measure called an ephah. Exod. xvi. 36, the tenth part of an <i>ephah</i> . 1 Sam. i. 24, an <i>ephah</i> of flour. <i>Memo</i> : "The Ephah was the same as the "Bath, each containing ten Homers or seven "gallons and a half." (See Cruden's <i>Con-</i> <i>cordance</i> .)
French Romn	Auve, a measure used in Flanders.
French Romn	Choveau, a small liquid measure.
English	Affa, the name of a weight used on the Guinea coast.
Spanish	Aba, a small measure for lands of about two ells.
Persian 3	Ab, prosperity.
Arabie 4	Ab, <i>originally</i> Abaw, <i>plural</i> Abaa, the possessor or inventor of anything.
Latin	Habeo, to have, to possess.
German	Haben, to possess.
German	Habe, all one possesses, property, effects.
Spanish	Haber, to possess, to have in one's power or
Spanish	Habido, had, &c. [eustody.
French Romn	Haber, to have.
Anglo-Saxon	Habban, to have.
Anglo-Saxon	Haefde, had.
Portuguese	Haver, to have.
Portuguese	Havido, had.
Danish	Haver, to have.
Danish	Havende, having.
Italian	Avere, to have, to hold, to possess.
French Romn	Auver, to have, to possess.



French	Avoir, to have, to possess.
Swedish	Hafva, to have.
English	Have, to possess, to hold in possession, to own.
Hindu 1445	Afiyat, success, prosperity.
Turkish 1103	Wafi, sufficient, ample.
Arabic 1352	Wafi, plentiful, copious, numerous, many.
Arabic 1014	Kaff, plenty, comfort, abundance.
English	Cheve, to succeed, to thrive, to compass a thing. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Chevir, to act, finish, complete a thing, to possess, to enjoy, to govern.
Sanscrit 275	Khay, to cause prosperity, to produce wealth.
Swedish	Ofva, to exercise or practise.
Bagba African	Afu, a book.
Arabic 484	Hafaa, the Egyptian papyrus.
Arabic 4	Abaa, a tender kind of plant, growing chiefly in Egypt, of which paper is made, and the root of which is eaten like sugar.
Arabic 14	Abw, educating.
French	Huppe, high, great, leading.
Greek	Obe, a subdivision of the three original Spartan
Egyptian 357	Apa, an ancestor. [Phylai or clans.
Latin	Avus, Avi, an ancestor.
Latin	Avitus, left by a man's ancestors, belonging to ancestors, of long time, ancient.
Latin	Civitas, a corporation or assembly of people living under the same laws, the rights of citizens, a state, a whole country, a city.
Latin	Civis, Civis, Civi, a citizen, a denizen, a free man or woman.
English	Civic, pertaining to a city or citizen, relating to civil affairs or honours.
English	Civil, relating to the community or the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; also reduced to order, rule and government under a regular administration.
Italian	Cive, a citizen.
Hindu 1594	Kufu, a tribe, a family.
French Romn	Gave, a tax or payment made to one's recog- nized lord to have his protection in time of
French Romn	Apau, seignorial right. [war.
Spanish	Apeo, a landmark or limit.
Egyptian 398	Hapu, laws.
Egyptian 347	Ap, to guide, lead, judge.
Egyptian 357	Apu, a guide, police.
Manchu Tartar	Hebe, deliberation, consultation.

Arabic 461	Hafi, a cazi or judge.
Dutch	Hof, a court where judges sit and hear causes, a royal court.
German	Hof, a court, the residence of a prince.
Danish	Hof, a court, the palace of a prince.
Greek	Ephemi, Epheso, to refer to, to appeal, to permit, to allow.
Latin	Caveo, to appoint, settle or provide.
French Romn	Quiéf, chief, first. (Supplement.)
English	Chief, the principal person of a tribe, &c., a commander, principal, the highest in rank.
French	Chef, a head, chief or leading man, the chieftain of a clan, a superior, a principal.
Egyptian 551	Khef, a title.
Sobo African	Ovie, a king.
N'goala A.	Efa, a king.
Sanscrit 95	Avi, a master.
Arabic 4	Ab, <i>originally</i> Abaw, <i>plural</i> Abaa, a master.
Irish	Ab, a lord, a master.
Egyptian 346	Ap, or 356 and 357 Api, head, the head, chief.
Quichua Peru	Apu, a chief or lord.

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No. 194. Ark, Arki, Harki, Harchi, Arci, Aroucha, Arach, Araca or Aruca (*son of Canaan*); words derived from No. 245 Ark, Arach, Orech, Erech or Erec are included with this name.

Gaelic	Earg, to build, frame or make up.
Irish	Eargaim, I build, I frame.
Latin	Erigo, to erect, to build up.
Greek	Erkos, Erkeos, Erkei, a wall.
Latin	Arcus, <i>genitive</i> Arcus or Arci, an arch in building, the vault of a roof.
Latin	Arcuo, to arch or vault over.
Italian	Arco, an arch, vault or arcade.
Spanish	Arco, an arch.
Portuguese	Arco, an arch.
French	Arc, an arch.
English	Arch, a hollow structure of stone, brick, &c., forming part of a circle, and supported by its own curve, much used in bridges.
Hebrew	Hrk or Harak, <i>plural</i> Harakym (הֲרַךְ), a lattice. Cant. ii. 9, sheweth himself through <i>the lattice</i> .
English	Wark, a building (used by Spenser, now obsolete except in the word bulwark).

French Romn	Heriquet, a hut, a shed, a shop.
Irish	Aroch, a hamlet.
Gaelic	Aroch, a hamlet, a village.
Latin	Arx, Arcis, a metropolis or chief city, such as Athens, Rome, &c.
French Romn	Erce, a city gate which is lowered down.
	Low Latin—Ericius.
Irish	Arc, or Earc, a bee.
Gaelic	Arc, or Earc, a bee.
Sanscrit 128	Argha, a sort of yellow bee.
Portuguese	Orucu, a large bee in the Brazils.
Greek	Ereike, heath, heather.
Latin	Erica, or Erix, heath or sweet broom.
Gaelic	Earc, honey.
Irish	Earc, honey.
Arabic 475	Harik, industrious.
French Romn	Arecier, to work, to set to work.
Greek	Ergo, or Erco, to work, to do.
German	Wirken, to work, to effect, to operate.
German	Wirker, a worker, agent or cause.
Dutch	Werk, work.
Anglo-Saxon	Weore, work, labour.
English	Werche, to work. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [ <i>lete</i> .]
English	Wirke, to do, to make, to work. (Wright's <i>Obso</i> -
English	Work, to labour, whether mentally or physic- ally, to act, operate, produce effects, carry on Gothic—Waurkyan. [business.
Icelandic	Orka, to work; work, employment, strength, power for work.
Icelandic	Yrki, a work. [employment.
Swedish	Yrke, profession, trade, calling, vocation or
Scotch	Yerk, to be busy, to be engaged on any work that requires attention, to be laboriously and earnestly engaged.
ManchuTartar	Ourouchembi, to do a thing well.
Arabic 1363	Warak, being equal to any business.
Arabic 61	Irkaa, wiping off the perspiration.
Assyrian	Urukhkhu, a road.
French Romn	Arce, a boundary stone between farms.
Latin	Arca, a dam of wood to keep away the course
Quichua Peru	Huirca, a subterranean aqueduct. [of waters.
Turkish 449	Ark, a small watercourse for irrigation.
Hebrew	Arogh (ערוגה), a furrow. Ezek. xvii. 7, by the furrows of her planta- Ezek. xvii. 10, in the furrows. [tion.
Latin	Irrigo, to water, to irrigate.

English	Irrigate, to water land by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.
Greek	Orux, Orukos, Oruki, any sharp iron tool for
French Romn	Herche, or Erce, a harrow. [digging.]
French Romn	Werck, an implement for ramming down stakes, poles, vine-props, &c. (Supplement.)
Greek	Erkion, Erkiou, a fence or enclosure.
Greek	Erkos, Erkeos, Erkei, an enclosure, hedge, fence.
Greek	Orchos, Orchou, an orchard, garden or vineyard.
Hebrew	Yrk or Yarak (ירק), herbs. Deut. xi. 10, a garden of <i>herbs</i> . 1 Kings xxi. 2, that I may have it for a garden of <i>herbs</i> .
English	Orach, or Orrach, a plant used as a substitute for spinach.
French	Haricot ( <i>pronounced</i> Hariko), a bean, a kidney
French	Orge, barley. [bean.]
Turkish 501	Orak, a sickle, a reaping hook.
Irish	Orog, a sheaf of corn.
Gaelic	Orag, a sheaf of corn.
French Romn	Arco, a large bin for containing flour.
Turkish 450	Erik, a plum.
Ako African	Irreke, sugar-cane.
Arabic 475	Harik, ingenious. [millet straw.]
ManchuTartar	Erikou, a species of broom made of bamboo or
Latin	Urceus, Urcei, a pitcher or pot for water.
Latin	Orca, a jar or similar earthen vessel.
Polish	Ircha, white leather.
French	Argue, a draw-bench for wire-drawing.
Irish	Urc, merchandise, ware.
Persian 61	Ark, a canal.
Irish	Arach, a fishing weir or fishing tackle.
French Romn	Urac, herring-drying for purposes of shipment.
Arabic 1362	Warak, the sail of a ship.
ManchuTartar	Ourki, a sail-yard.
French Romn	Hurque, a sort of ship. [ship.]
Spanish	Urca, a ship masted like a hoy or sloop, a store
Spanish	Arqueo, the tonnage, dimensions or burden of a vessel.
Latin	Auriga, the pilot of a ship or steersman.
Arabic 850	Aarak, seamen.
Arabic 851	Aaruk, sailors.
Greek	Orcnia, or Orgyia, a measure supposed to have been derived from a man's height, viz. 6 feet 1 inch, or from his width from finger-tip to finger tip when his arms are extended, which



is usually the same as his height; it was  
about equal to the English fathom, which is  
[6 feet.

Sanscrit 82	Arka, copper.	[6 feet.
Romany	Horki-pen, copper.	
	Hungarian Gypsey—Horki.	
Gallafrican	Worki, gold.	
Arabic 1362	Warak, <i>plural</i> Wirak and Awrak, coin, stamped	
Latin	Area, money.	[money.
Hebrew	Ark (ערך), value, price, estimation.	
	Lev. xxvii. 8, shall <i>value</i> it.	
	Job xxviii. 13, <i>the price</i> thereof.	
	Lev. xxvii. 27, sold according to thy	
Sanscrit 83	Argha, worth, value, price.	[ <i>estimation</i> .
Latin	Origo, the first or greatest ancestor, the founder,	
	stock or top of nobility from whence a family	
French Romn	Arghe, a domain.	[descends.
Assyrian	Erieu, to extend.	
Latin	Erigo, to found.	
Latin	Origo, the founding of cities, the beginning of	
Gaelic	Araich, to educate.	[a nation.
TimneAfrican	Areka, a book.	
Persian 1413	Yaragha, a reed prepared for writing.	
Swahili A.	Waraka, a letter.	
Latin	Arx, Arcis, a court or palace, the residence of	
	kings, princes, governors, &c.	
Greek	Archeion, Archeiou, the senate house, town	
	hall or residence of the chief magistrate.	
Persian 1413	Yaragh, a meeting, an assembly, a consultation.	
French	Arguer, to argue, to infer, to draw an inference,	
	to conclude.	
English	Argue, to reason, to offer reasons to support or	
	overthrow a proposition, opinion or measure,	
	to discuss or persuade by reasons, as a counsel	
	argues a cause before the court.	
Latin	Erogo, to make a law and order for the employ-	
	ing and laying out of the public money.	
Polish	Wyrok, a decree or sentence.	
Irish	Eirighe, a command or government.	
Gaelic	Eirige, a command or government.	
Greek	Archeuo, to command, lead or rule.	
Cornish	Hyreh, to command.	
Hindu 94	Arak, a title, an epithet or honorary appellation.	
Irish	Aireach, a degree of nobility.	
Irish	Oircachas, pre-eminence, supremacy.	
Cornish	Orch, or Oruch, eminent, supreme. (Borlase.)	
Welsh	Arch, chief, principal.	

English	Arch, chief, of the first class, principal.
Greek	Arche, a sovereignty, empire, realm, magis-
Irish	Orc, a prince. [tracy, an authority.
Gaelic	Orc, the son of a prince.
Irish	Eirigh, a viceroy or chief governor, a command.
Irish	Urraith, a chief next to a king.
Gaelic	Airg, a prince.
Gaelic	Airigh, a ruler, a prince.
Arabic 53	Arikat, <i>plural</i> Araaik, a throne.
Turkish 450	Erike, a throne.

No. 195. Syn, Sin, Sina or Sini (*son of Canaan*); words derived from No. 221 Syhn, Seon, Sehon, Sihon or Sichon are included with this name.

Arabic 798	Siwan, a tent.
Greek	Scene, or Skene, a tent, a booth, a dwelling-
Greek	Scenao, or Skenao, to dwell. [place, a house.
Greek	Scenoo, or Skenoo, to settle, to take up one's
Assyrian	Sacunu, a building. [abode.
Arabic 707	Sakan, a dwelling.
Hindu 1296	Sakin, a dwelling.
Polish	Sciana, a wall.
Gaelic	Sunn, a wall.
Irish	Sunn, a wall.
Gaelic	Son, a beam. [the roof.
ManchuTartar	Son, the rafters in the framework which sustains
ManchuTartar	Sihin, that part of a roof which projects, the gutters.
Chin. II. 353	San, an overhanging roof to keep off the wind
Persian 670	Zina, a ladder, step or stair. [and rain.
Hindu 1223	Zina, a ladder, stairs, steps.
Polish	Sien, a vestibule, lobby or entrance hall.
Turkish 775	Sahn, the nave or central interior of an edifice.
Chinese I. 845	Shin, a retired apartment.
Chin. II. 809	Shin, a house.
Chin. II. 98	Seen, a cottage.
Arabic 781	Sahn, a court, a courtyard, a floor.
Hindu 1417	Sahn, a courtyard.
Pika African	Soni, a bee.
Arabic 830	Zayyan, honey.
Egyptian 575	Shen, honey. [bee-hive.
Persian 734	Shan, or Shana, virgin honey, a honey-comb, a
Turkish 763	Shen, cultivated, inhabited, populous.
Chin. III. 33	Shen, to mend, to repair, to put in order, to pro- vide, to adjust.

- Chin. II. 276 Shen, to put to rights, to mend, to repair.  
 Haussa A. Shina, busy.  
 Polish Czynny, active, busy.  
 Scotch Sonyhe, or Sunye, care, pains, industry.  
 Arabic 793 Sanaa, industrious.  
 Arabic 794 Sana, making, doing, preparing, constructing.  
 French Romn Sen, a path, a road.  
 Chin. II. 579 Tseen, to keep off water by stones and earth.  
 Chin. II. 755 Tseen, an artificial bank raised against the water.  
 Arabic 793 Sanaa, a water dam.  
 Coptic Sne, a garden. (Bunsen, v. 769.)  
 Mandenga A. Sene, a farm; *Dsalunka*, *Kankanka*, *Kono*,  
*Vei* and *Bambarra*, African, the same.  
 Toronka A. Senye, a farm.  
 Dsarawa A. Sun, a farm.  
 English Swain, a countryman, a freeholder. In England  
*Swainmotes* or *Swanimotes* are held thrice  
a year, the *Swains* or freeholders composing  
Chin. II. 190 Tseen, an instrument of husbandry. [the jury.  
Coptic Sine, a plough-share. (Bunsen, v. 766.)  
Coptic Sini, to make furrows. (Bunsen, v. 766.)  
Santali India San, a yam.  
Bagbalan A. Suan, beans.  
Bulanda A. Suna, beans; *Legba*, African, the same.  
Kaura A. Suena, beans.  
Kasm African Suana, beans.  
Yula African Soni, beans.  
Koama A. Suen, beans.  
Hindu 1350 Son, a sort of sugar cane.  
Chin. II. 348 Tsin, a species of cassia.  
English Senna, a species of cassia much used in  
French Scue, senna. [medicine.  
Swahili A. Sena, a kind of rice.  
Chin. III. 721 Sin, a particular kind of rice.  
Chin. II. 870 Seen, a particular sort of rice.  
Chin. II. 786 Tsin, a particular kind of grain.  
Chin. III. 177 Seen, the name of a sort of grain.  
Chin. II. 796 Sin, a name of grain.  
Kono African Seinye, guinea corn.  
Toronka A. Sanyo, guinea corn; *Dsalunka*, *Kankanka* and  
*Bambarra*, African, the same.  
Nso African San, kuskus or oats.  
Arabic 661 Zinn, oats.  
Chin. III. 556 Shan, a large hook or sickle; also a sort of hoe.  
Persian 734 Shana, a hay or corn fork.  
Egyptian 577 Shen, a granary, a threshing floor.

French	Son, bran.
Greek	Sinion, Siniou, a sieve.
Greek	Siniao, or Siniazoz, to sift, to winnow.
Chinese I. 292	Seuen, a kind of sieve for washing rice.
Sanscrit 1115	Sina, food.
Circassian 140	Shoonna, nourishment.
Swahili A.	Sinia, a tray to carry food on.
Turkish 752	Sini, a brass or copper tray.
Turkish 775	Sahn, a metal food dish.
Hindu 1146	Zihn, genius, ability, wit, sagacity.
Arabic 602	Zihn, genius, ability.
Arabic 602	Zahin, sagacious, ingenious.
Chin. III. 8	Tseen, clever, ingenious.
Persian 734	Shan, science.
Chinese I. 838	Seuen, a high degree of intelligence.
Arabic 794	Sina, clever-handed.
Arabic 793	Sanaa, dexterous.
Arabic 778	Sania, a maker, manufacturer, artificer, artizan.
Arabic 793	Sannaa, an artizan or handicraftsman.
Arabic 794	Sinaa, Sanaa, or Sunaa, industrious, clever-handed people.
Arabic 794	Sunaiy, artistic.
Arabic 794	Sanaat, profession, art, trade, craft, work, handiwork, skill.
Arabic 793	Sinaaat, trade, craft, industry.
Hindu 1422	Sinaat, art, trade, profession.
Hindu 1415	Sani, an artificer, a maker.
Hindu 1423	Sin, dexterous, clever.
English	Seen, skilled, experienced. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Turkish 782	Sania, an act, work or deed.
Turkish 782	Sun, handiwork, work, the thing made.
French Romn	Saine, a certain kind of fishing net.
French	Seine, a drag net.
French	Sauner, to make salt.
Persian 719	Sanay, iron, steel.
Persian 676	San, a rasp, a file.
Chin. II. 739	Tsin, an awl.
Persian 734	Shan, a shoemaker's last.
Chin. II. 545	Shin, a furnace. ( <i>See also page 808.</i> )
Arabic 716	Sann, making clay into earthenware.
Chin. III. 785	Sin, a large earthenware vessel.
Latin	Sinum, Sini, or Sinus, Sini, a bowl for wine or [milk.
Quichua Peru	Sanu, a glazed tile.
Persian 729	Sini, painted tiles on walls or baths.
Arabic 798	Siniy, porcelain.
Chin. III. 486	Sin, a cart or carriage.



Circassian	136	Shanee, vendible, saleable.
Circassian	141	Shelmeh, to sell.
Chin. II.	454	Tshin, to fathom the depth of water with any-
Swahili A.		Shehena, cargo. [thing.
German		Sehnaue, a kind of ship ealled a snow.
Dutch		Snau, or Snauw, a long kind of boat.
English		Snow, a ship with two masts. ( <i>See Johnson's Dictionary by Todd, London, 1827.</i> )
Chin. III.	141	Tseen, a boat.
Tibetan		Syen, a boat.
Latin		Sinus, Sinus, Sinu, the sail of a ship filled with
Persian	729	Sina, the prow or stem of a ship. [wind.
Chin. II.	5	Sin, or Tsin, to use, to employ.
Chinese I.	118	Sin, according to aneient usage.
Persian	676	San, law, eustom, fashion, rule.
Arabic	716	Sann, rule, law, custom.
Greek		Xune, or Xyne, in eommon, by common consent.
Arabie	664	Ziniy, relating to weight or measure.
Chin. II.	5	Sin, or Tsin, the name of a measure of eight cubits' length. [English feet.
English		Sagene, a Russian measure of about seven
Greek		Sehoinos, Schoinou, the name of a land measure.
Latin		Sehœnos, Schœni, a measure of land.
English		Schene, an Egyptian measure of length, equal to about seven and a half miles.
Italian		Zaina, a liquid measure.
Persian	729	Sini, name of a eertain ore.
Chin. III.	558	Sin, a name of metal.
Burman		San, iron.
Kami Arra- kan, &c.	}	Shein, iron.
Chin. III.		
Chin. III.	568	Shin, round iron.
Persian	772	Shiyani, name of an ancient coin.
English		Sequin, or Zechin, the name of a gold eoin current in Venice, Turkey, &c.
German		Zain, an ingot, bar or wedge of gold, silver, &c.
Biafada A.		Sanu, gold.
Mandenga A.		Sani, gold.
Toronka A.		Sanyu, gold.
Egyptian	496	Snaa, to inerease.
Chin. II.	612	Sin, to extend to every part.
Irish		Sinim, I stretch out, I extend.
Irish		Sineadh, extension, stretching out, progress.
Chin. III.	129	Tsin, or Tseen, to extend to the utmost limit, to reach to the highest degree.
Gaelic		Sean, prosperity.

Irish	Sean, prosperity.
Chin. II. 493	Tsin, affluence; at ease.
Hebrew	San (שָׁן), rest, quiet, ease. Job. iii. 18, there the prisoners <i>rest</i> together. Jerem. xxx. 19, shall be in rest and <i>quiet</i> . Jerem. xlviii. 11, Moab hath been <i>at ease</i> .
Malayan 188	Suni, tranquil, quiet.
Chinese I. 154	Seen, to number, arrange, adjust.
Greek	Xunos, Xune, or Xynos, Xyne, public, general, concerning all in common, the common good.
Hindu 1370	Sena, an officer who collects the revenue in a
Chinese I. 851	Sin, a sort of government office. [village.
Arabic 409	Siny, or Sina, the lieutenant or substitute of a king, the chief magistrate.
Turkish 755	Shahne, a magistrate, a governor.
Chin. III. 359	Sin, to enquire, to ask.
Chinese I. 863	Shin, to protect and discriminate, to judge righteously, to restrain.
Zincali	Sichen, a kingdom.
Arabic 798	Siwan, a palace.
Chinese I. 845	Shin, the Imperial apartments.

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No. 196. Arod, Arad or Arnd (*son of Canaan*); words derived from No. 220 Ard, Arad or Harad are included with this name.

Irish	Art, a tent.
French	Hourder, to pug.
French	Hourdage, or Hourdis, pugging ( <i>viz.</i> clay kneaded in a particular manner for brick-making and other building purposes. See Tomlinson's <i>Cyclopædia of Useful Arts</i> , [article <i>Brick</i> ].)
Irish	Arad, a ladder. [article <i>Brick</i> ].)
Gaelic	Arad, a ladder.
Irish	Uired, a pillar or column.
Anglo-Saxon	Wraeth, or Wrath, a pillar, a prop.
Hindu 90	Urut, a rafter or cross beam.
French	Arete, the arris in building, the quoin (or corner of a stone wall).
French	Aretier, the hip-piece or corner of a sloping roof. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
Spanish	Herrada, a wooden utensil for mortar used in
Irish	Ord, a hammer or mallet. [tiling.
Gaelic	Ord, a hammer, mallet or maul.
Icelandic	Hurd, or Hurth, a door. [apartment.
Persian 1418	Yurd, Yurda, or Yurdi, a chamber, room,

Turkish 1143	Yurd, a habitation, home or country.
Anglo-Saxon	Eardian, to dwell, rest or inhabit.
English	Erde, to inhabit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Art, a house.
Irish	Art, a house.
Latin	Hortus, Horti, a village.
Igu African	Orada, a town.
Welsh	Eorth, diligent, assiduous, studious.
Anglo-Saxon	Worth, a street, a public way.
Polish	Wrota, a gate.
French Romn	Ourdeis, a palisade.
Hindu 2129	Warrad, a gardener.
English	Yard, a cottage garden. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Yard, or Yaird, a garden, properly of pot herbs.
Spanish	Huerta, a kitchen garden.
Spanish	Huerto, an orchard.
French Romn	Ort, a garden or orchard.
Latin	Hortus, Horti, a garden, an orchard.
Norman	Hort, a garden.
Egyptian 404	Hert, a garden.
French	Aratoire, concerning husbandry or farming.
Adirar African	Hart, <i>plural</i> Harait, a farm.
Beran African	Hart, <i>plural</i> Hareit, a farm.
Polish	Areda, a lease, also a farm.
Welsh	Arad, a plough.
Gaelic	Aradair, a ploughman or tiller.
Anglo-Saxon	Arod, a species of herb.
Swedish	Ort, a herb, a plant; as, " <i>Orte kanning</i> , botany, "the science of plants."
Egyptian 366	Arti, plants.
Portuguese	Orto, a sort of cabbage.
English	Wort, a plant of the cabbage kind.
Swedish	Art, the pea; as, " <i>Art mjöl</i> , pea meal."
French	Arete, the awn or beard in botany.
Hindu 93	Urud, a kind of pulse.
Ngodsin A.	Ardua, beans.
Persian 64	Arhad, a species of grain.
Latin	Hordeum, Hordei, barley.
Norman	Ordi, barley.
Ankaras A.	Eridi, kuskus, oats.
Winn African	Eride, kuskus, oats.
Scotch	Wraith, provision, food.
Greek	Artos, Artou, bread, especially a wheaten loaf.
Greek	Arete, skill.
French	Art, practical skill in industrial, manufacturing or artistic pursuits.

English	Art, the disposition or modification of things by human skill to answer the purpose intended; a system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; skill, dexterity, &c.
Spanish	Arte, art, a collection of rules and precepts by which anything is performed. [thing.
Latin	Heuretes, Heuretæ, the inventor or deviser of a
Anglo-Saxon	Wyrhta, or Wyrhtc, an artificer, maker, work-
Anglo-Saxon	Wryhta, a wright. [man or labourer.
English	Wright, an artificer, a workman, a manufacturer.
Spanish	Herrada, a pail.
Swedish	Hard, a forge.
Norman	Hard, implements, goods, furniture.
Irish	Arradh, merchandise, ware.
French Romn	Harder, to truck, barter, make bargains.
Ankaras A.	Urota, or Uroate, a canoe.
Wun African	Urate, a canoe.
Greek	Eretto (Attic), to row.
Greek	Eretes, Eretou (Attic), a rower.
Greek	Eretai (Attic), oars.
Irish	Aort, or Art, a ship.
English	Yard, a piece of timber by which the sail of a ship is extended.
English	Hard, a kind of landing-place or water-side stairs. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 851	Aarid, custom, habit, usage.
English	Yard, a measure of three feet; a yard of land, however varied, from 15 to 40 acres in different
Anglo-Saxon	Ierde, a yard. [counties.
Persian 54	Arat, a cubit.
Anglo-Saxon	Writh, an ounce, also an inch. [better return.
Arabic 57	Aradd, most useful or profitable, bringing a
French Romn	Hardi, the name of a small coin.
Dutch	Waarde, price.
English	Worth, value, usefulness.
Greek	Aretao, to thrive, to prosper.
Turkish 448	Artmak, to augment or increase, to become more in quality or degree.
English	Hoard, a store, stock or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up, a treasure.
Latin	Haeredium, Haeredii, an inheritance such as a farm, estate or such like which has fallen to one by line of succession.
French	Hereditaire, hereditary.
French	Heritage, heritage, inheritance.



French	Heriter, to succeed as heir to the estate of another, to inherit.
French	Heritier, an heir or inheritor.
Italian	Ereditario, hereditary.
Italian	Erede, an heir.
English	Hereditary, descended or derived from an ancestor and transmissible to an heir.
Welsh	Haredd, calmness, the state of being tranquil.
Persian 1361	Wird, a disciple, a pupil, an apprentice. [lized.
Latin	Ordo, a regular disposition, method, regularity, order.
Latin	Erudio, to teach, instruct, bring up, inform.
English	Aread, Areed, or Arede, to explain, to interpret. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Aradde, explained. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 5	Arti, meaning, signification, purport.
Hindu 2130	Wartta, a wooden pen for writing on a board.
Anglo-Saxon	Awritan, to write out, transcribe, describe.
Anglo-Saxon	Awrat, wrote, &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Writan, to write, to compose, to give or bestow
Anglo-Saxon	Write, I write, &c. [by writing.
Anglo-Saxon	Wrat, wrote.
Anglo-Saxon	Writ, a writing, a letter.
English	Write, to express by forming letters and words
Swedish	Harad, a district. [on paper, &c.
Turkish 515	Irad, revenue, income.
Arabic 195	Irad, citing, bringing to the <i>mawrid</i> (or place of appearing, <i>see</i> page 1271).
Turkish 446	Irade, a rescript, command or injunction, as " <i>Tradei Shahane</i> an imperial rescript."
French	Arret, a sentence, judgment, fiat, decree.
Latin	Ordo, an established rule or law, the senate.
Welsh	Ardwy, a rule or regulation.
Welsh	Ardwyaw, to govern or manage.
Welsh	Arddwy, rule, management.
Welsh	Arweddu, to lead, to conduct.
Irish	Aird, state, order, improvement.
Gaelic	Aird, order, state, happiness.
Gaelic	Oirde, improvement, order. [office.
Anglo-Saxon	Arde, that which gives honour, an ensign of
German	Wurde, dignity, honour, importance, office.
Anglo-Saxon	Worth, a palace, a hall.

No. 197. Zmr, Zemar, Zemari, Semari, Samara or Samar (*son of Canaan*).

Welsh Swmer, a beam.

English	Summer, the chief beam of a floor. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Simmer, or Symmer, the principal beam in the roof of a building.
Irish	Seamra, or Seomra, a chamber, a room.
Gaelic	Seomar, Seomair, or Seumar, a chamber, room or apartment.
Gaelic	Seomarach, having chambers, &c.
Hindu 1314	Samar, a vestibule.
Malayan 193	Sumur, a well.
Persian 763	Shamar, a small tank or cistern.
Arabic 786	Suamur, a water wheel.
Icelandic	Smari, clover.
Arabic 408	Samar, fruit.
Arabic 408	Simar, or Samar, fruits, products.
Arabic 408	Samr, bearing fruit.
Hebrew	Zmorh or Zamorah (זמורה), a vine branch. Nahum ii. 2, and marred their <i>vine branches</i> .
Arabic 600	Zimr, intelligent, wise, sagacious.
Ashanti A.	Semira, soap.
Arabic 408	Samar, gold, silver.
Assyrian	Semiru, a diamond.
Greek	Smyris, or Smuris, emery.
Arabic 715	Sumayriyat, a kind of ship.
Persian 713	Sumari, a ship.
Italian	Samoro, a kind of barge used on the Rhine.
German	Simmer, or Simri, a bushel.
Arabic 408	Samarat, honesty in making a bargain.
Arabic 408	Samar, profit, advantage.
Turkish 614	Semere, fruit, result, consequence.
Hindu 751	Samara, recompense, profit, reward.
Arabic 408	Samr, growing rich.
Arabic 408	Samar, various kinds of wealth.
Persian 762	Shumari, counting.
Persian 762	Shumaridan, to number, to calculate.
Turkish 762	Shumar, a counting, count, tale.
French	Sommaire, a summary, compendium or abstract.
English	Summary, a comprehensive statement or account, condensed from a fuller one or from a variety of sources.
Sanscrit 1154	Smriti, tradition, law, the institutes or body of traditional or memorial law.
Egyptian 480	Smern. to collect taxes.
Egyptian	Smer, or Smerna, an honorific title. (See Cooper's <i>Archaic Dictionary</i> .)
French	Simarre, the robe of certain magistrates.

No. 198. Hmt, Amathi, Hamathi or Chamathi (*son of Canaan*); words derived from No. 237 Amyhod, Ammihud, Ham-mihud or Emiud are included with this name.

French Romn Amette, a hod.

Egyptian 542 Uamti, a wall.

Hebrew Amod (עמוד), a pillar.

Judges xvi. 29, Samson took hold of the two middle *pillars*.

1 Kings vii. 21, he set up *the pillars* in the [porch.

Arabic 874 Aimad, a column, pillar or pilaster. [porch.

Arabic 834 Aamud, a column.

Turkish 829 Imad, a post, a column, a prop, a support.

Manchu Tartar Imete, a small kind of nail, a tack.

Arabic 874 Aimad, a house.

Hindu 1539 Kamati, an architect, builder, bricklayer, mason,

Assyrian Cimmatu, a family (household). [tiler.

Greek Camatos, Camatou, or Kamatos, Kamatou, toil, trouble, that which is made by labour, that which is painfully earned by toil.

Hindu 1716 Gammat, occupation, business.

Hindu 1716 Gamat, a road.

Meto African Emata, a farm.

Matatan A. Omata, *plural* Imata, a farm.

Welsh Amaeth, *plural* Emeith, a husbandman.

Welsh Amaethu, to do husbandry work.

Portuguese Amota, a sort of sluice to prevent floods.

Hindu 1609 Kammata, a plough.

Spanish Camote, a species of potato.

Galla African Kamadi, corn, grain, wheat.

Galla African Hamtu, a sickle.

Greek Ameter, a reaper.

Greek Ametos, Ametou, a reaping, harvesting, harvest time, the harvest.

Latin Emcto, to reap, to mow.

Egyptian 343 Amt, a kind of wine.

Hebrew Hmt or Hamat (חמת), a bottle.

Gen. xxi. 15, the water was spent in *the bottle*.

Hab. ii. 15, that puttest thy *bottle*.

Portuguese Gamote, a wooden bowl.

Fijian Kumete, a wooden bowl.

Polish Komoda, a chest of drawers.

Irish Comhtha, goods, property.

English Commodity, anything that is useful, especially in commerce, including everything moveable

that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land, manufactures.

Hindu 1526	Kimat, price, value.
Turkish 908	Kimet, value, price.
Irish	Coimde, custom, use, practice.
Arabic 945	Kamat, a measure of 6 feet.
Assyrian	Ammatu, a cubit.
Arabic 875	Aamad, a raft.
Malayan 268	Kamudi, a rudder or helm.
Malayan 116	Chamat, to make fast to or haul upon the shore.
Arabic 156	Amid, a freighted ship.
IheweAfrican	Emato, iron.
Abadsa A.	Amade, rich.
Arabic 191	Ihmad, being quiet, sedate.
Anglo-Saxon	Aemta, Emta, or Aemetta, quiet, leisure, rest.
Greek	Eumatheia, easiness.
Greek	Eumatheia, quickness in learning or compre-
Greek	Eumathes, quick at learning. [hending.
French	Amateur, one who works on a subject or follows out an object for the love of that subject or
Malayan 29	Imat, careful, attentive. [object.
QuichuaPeru	Amauta, wise, prudent, able, learned.
Arabic 154	Amt, a proper regulation for living.
French	Amodier, to lease out lands.
Hebrew	Amd or Amad (עמד), to set, appoint, establish. Isaiah xxi. 6, go <i>set</i> a watchman. Nehem. xiii. 30, and <i>appointed</i> the wards. Prov. xxix. 4, the king by judgment <i>establisheth</i> .
Turkish 489	Amediyye, import duty on merchandise.
Irish	Comadh, law, equity. (Supplement.)
Latin	Comitium, Comitii, an assembly of people met for the making of laws; the court. town-hall, or parliament house where the Comitia met.
Latin	Comitia, an assembly of people for choosing officers and for making by-laws.
Scotch	Comite, the common council of a burgh.
English	Committee, one or more persons elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or by a court, corporation, &c.
French	Comte, a county, a shire.
French	Comte. a count.

*Memo:* "A count is a nobleman who  
"possesses a domain known as a county  
"(French *Comte*, Latin *Comitatus*), under



“the emperors the *Comites* were officers of  
 “the palace; these counsellors of the em-  
 “peror were really counts.” (See *Encyc.*  
*Brit.*, *Artiele Count.*)

Irish	Coinhdhe, a lord or master.	[the king.
Zulu Kafir	Gumede, a word used as a title of honour for	
Turkish 488	Amedi, the title of one of the higher func- tionaries of the Turkish government.	
Sanscrit 125	Amatya, a minister, counsellor, adviser, or	
Egyptian 356	Amuth, a title of some kind.	[general.

No. 199. Prz, Periz, Perizz, Pheriza, Phereza or Pheresi  
 (*a descendant of Canaan*).

Arabic 918	Firash, a bird's nest.	
Malayan 221	Perusah, to build, construct or make.	
Persian 228	Barz, or Burz, a trowel.	
English	Brace ( <i>pronounced</i> Brais), in architecture, a piece of timber framed to keep a building from swerving.	[house.
Persian 281	Parwaz, a small beam or batten for roofing a	
Coptic	Pres, a roof (for the tent); also a mat. (Bunsen,	
Gaelic	Poirse, a porch.	[v. 761.)
Irish	Poirse, a porch. (Supplement.)	
Persian 281	Parwaz, a porch or portico.	
Dutch	Fries, an architectural term signifying a certain portion of a building.	
English	Frieze, in architecture, part of the entablature of a column.	
Gaelic	Forus, a dwelling, an abode.	
Irish	Forus, a dwelling, an abode.	
Arabic 921	Farsh, a large court or quadrangle.	
Persian 281	Parwaz, a residence or resting place.	
Hebrew	Prz or Paraz, <i>plural</i> Parazy, also Parozym, (פרוז), a village. Hab. iii. 14, the heads of his <i>villages</i> . Esth. ix. 19, the Jews of the <i>villages</i> .	
Turkish 1102	Vwarush, the suburb of a large town.	
Zincali	Foros, a city.	
Romany	Foros, or Vauros, a city. Hungarian—Varos.	
Hindu 529	Prayas, labour, pains, fatigue.	
Greek	Prasso, or Presso, to practise, to do, to work, bring about, effect, avail, perform, make, finish, bring to an end, to achieve, to accomplish.	

Greek	Praxis, Praxeos, Praxei, a doing, a deed, action,
Welsh	Brasiaw, to do rough work. [fact, reality.
French Romn	Brisee, a road, a public way.
Spanish	Presa, a dam, a mole, or bank, formed in a river to carry it to a mill, &c.
Greek	Phrasso, to enclose, fence in, hedge round.
Greek	Prasia, a garden-plot, a garden, especially a kitchen garden.
Persian 228	Barz, or 229 Barza, agriculture.
Persian 229	Barzi, a husbandman.
Persian 224	Baraz, plough-gear.
Persian 278	Puraz, plough-harness.
Irish	Foirsim, I harrow.
Irish	Foirseadh, or Fuirse, harrowing.
Persian 228	Barz, seed, a sown field.
Persian 229	Barza, seed, sowing.
Spanish	Berza, a cabbage.
Icelandic	Pors, a kind of onion. [ground.
Arabic 921	Farsh, blades of corn just sprouting above
Greek	Briza, a kind of grain in Thrace and Macedonia still called <i>Vrisa</i> .
Malayan 38	Bras, rice.
Polish	Proso, millet.
Sanscrit 556	Parsu, a pruning hook, a sickle.
Hindu 517	Parsiya, a reaping hook, a sickle.
Malayan 240	Peris, to strike a measure of corn.
Norman	Brayes, Breiz, or Brees, corn.
Irish	Bras, or Braise, bread, means of living, &c.
French	Fraise, a strawberry.
Hindu 1486	Firasat, penetration, sagacity, understanding.
Turkish 849	Ferasset, sagacity, judgment, penetration.
Arabic 224	Barazat, becoming clever, skilful, adroit.
Arabic 228	Barz, or 229 Barziy, intelligent.
Persian 273	Parsa, clever, skilful, adroit in business.
Cornish	Peruez, learned, expert. (Borlase.)
Italian	Perizia, skill, experience, art, science.
French Romn	Barrois, a gimlet.
Spanish	Parauso, a drill for boring holes in metal.
Turkish 1102	Vwariyoss, a heavy sledge hammer.
Anglo-Saxon	Byrs, a file, a graving iron.
French	Brosse, a brush.
English	Brush, an instrument for cleaning anything of dust and dirt.
Polish	Brus, a whetstone, a grinding stone; also a great piece of timber.
Welsh	Prws, a state of activity or business.

Greek	Prasso, or Presso, to follow a business or trade, especially that of trading as merchants.
Greek	Praxis, Praxeos, Praxei, business, traffic.
Greek	Prasis, Praseos, Prasei, or Presis, Preseos, Presei, a selling or sale.
Persian 925	Farosh, selling, a seller.
Hindu 1492	Farosh, selling, a seller.
Turkish 853	Furush, (in composition) a seller, a vendor.
French	Frais, expense, cost, charge, outlay.
Scotch	Feiris, or Fiars, the prices of grain legally fixed.
Welsh	Pris, rate, value, price.
Irish	Pris, price, value.
Gaelic	Pris, a value, rate or price.
German	Preis, worth, price, value.
Danish	Priis, the price, rate, value or worth.
Dutch	Prys, price or rate.
Norman	Preis, price.
English	Price, the sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods at market.
<i>Memo:</i> This word is pronounced <i>prise</i> or <i>pries</i> , and from the foregoing, it is evident that it should be so written.	
Italian	Prezzo, price, value, rate, pay, gain.
Polish	Borysz, a bargain cup, or earnest money.
Norman	Pursui, to purchase.
English	Burse, a public edifice in certain cities for the meeting of merchants. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]
English	Burse, an exchange for merchants. (Wright's
Scotch	Burse, a court of merchants for determining mercantile affairs.
French	Bourse, an edifice for the purposes of exchange.
German	Brasse, the brace on board ship.
French	Bras, the brace of a ship's yards.
English	Brace ( <i>pronounced</i> Brais), in marine language a rope reeved through a block to square or traverse the yard.
Arabic 919	Fars, <i>plural</i> Furus, a small ship.
Arabic 920	Furz, a bank of a large river where boats may
French Romn	Fors, usage, the customs of a place. [harbour.
Irish	Foras, old, ancient, antique.
English	Phrase, a habit or custom. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Irish	Peirse, a perch in length.
Spanish	Braza, a fathom or measure of six feet.
French	Brasse, a fathom.
Irish	Borras, solder.

English	Braze, to solder with brass.
English	Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc.
Anglo-Saxon	Bracs, or Bres, brass.
Welsh	Pres, brass.
Irish	Pras, brass.
Gaelic	Prais, brass, pot metal.
Sanscrit 538	Parasa, tin.
Wolof African	Vurusse, gold.
Spanish	Feraz, fertile, abundant, copious, plenteous.
Irish	Foras, increase, augmentation, addition.
Turkish 861	Firuz, successful, fortunate.
Persian 941	Firoz, or Feroz, prosperous, successful.
Hindu 1501	Firoz, happy, fortunate.
Persian 282	Parwez, happy, fortunate.
Irish	Bras, prosperity, increase.
Irish	Breis, increase, addition.
Irish	Breas, prosperous.
Gaelic	Breas, prosperous. (Supplement).
Gaelic	Bras, prosperity, increase. (Supplement.)
Arabic 226	Baras, being blessed abundantly with the conveniences and comforts of life.
Sanscrit 647	Pras, to extend, to spread, to diffuse.
English	Prize, the reward gained by any performance, any valuable thing gained.
Swedish	Pris, a prize.
Norman	Bruse, a purse or pocket.
Gaelic	Borsa, a purse.
French	Bourse, a purse, money.
English	Purse, a small bag in which money is contained ; also the public coffers, as, the public purse.
Turkish 523	Barish, peace.
Persian 920	Farz, learned.
Persian 921	Farzu, wisdom, intelligence.
Irish	Farsa, an instructor.
Gaelic	Furas, easy.
Irish	Furas, easy, feasible, practicable.
Arabic 940	Fihris, an index, summary, syllabus, table of contents, inventory, list, preface of a book.
Turkish 861	Fihriiss, the index of a book.
Spanish	Frase, a mode of speech peculiar to a language, expressed with vivacity.
English	Pliraze, a short sentence or expression, a particular mode of speech, style, expression.
English	Parse, to resolve a sentence into its elements, a term in grammar.
Latin	Prosa, prose, that which is not metre.



Italian	Prosa, prose, discourse, language.
Polish	Proza, prose.
Spanish	Prosa, prose, a natural speech unconfined by poetical measure, rhymes, &c.
English	Prose, the natural language of man; language unconfined to poetical measure.
Portuguese	Prazo, a contract by which lands are given to be possessed for ever, on condition that a yearly rent shall be paid to the proprietor.
Greek	Prasso, or Presso, to manage matters, such as state affairs, taking a part in government, &c.
French Romn	Pros, a judge, a provost.
English	Fres, a doubt or question. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fraise, to interrogate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Phrazo, to counsel, advise, order, bid.
Cornish	Bres, judgment. (Borlase.)
Cornish	Vres, judgment, sentence. (Borlase.)
Irish	Foras, a law.
Arabic 940	Fihris, a canon, rule. [according to law.
Hindu 1487	Faraiz, the knowledge of dividing inheritances
Turkish 850	Faraiz, the science of apportioning property among the relatives of deceased persons. <sup>1</sup>
Turkish 1102	Vwariss, an inheritor, one who has received his inheritance or has a right to receive it.
Norman	Peres, a peer.
Gaelic	Breas, a prince, a potentate.
Irish	Breas, a prince, a potentate.
Swahili A.	Baraza, a stone seat or bench table, where the master sits in public and receives his friends; hence the durbar or public audience held by the sultan and the council then held.
Swahili A.	Barizi, to hold a public reception.
Persian 280	Parza, a noble or princely dwelling.
Icelandic	Priss, pomp, state, honour.

No. 200. Mmra, Mamre or Mambre (*the Amorite, a descendant of Canaan*).

Spanish	Mampara, a screen or fence of boards, &c., to keep out the wind; a rail before a door. (J. Baretti's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1786.)
Portuguese	Membro, a moulding (in architecture).
English	Member, a frieze, cornice or moulding in architecture.
Hindu 1926	Mimar, a builder, architect, or mason.
Hindu 1926	Mimari, architecture, building, masonry.

- Persian 1215 Miamari, an architect.  
 Turkish 1034 Mimar, an architect. [an architect.  
 Arabic 1215 Miamar, or Miamariy, an overseer of buildings,  
 Arabic 1215 Maamar, a large mansion abounding with water  
 Arabic 1216 Maamur, delightfully built. [and provender.  
 Arabic 1249 Mamarr, a pass, passage, transit, ford.  
 Turkish 1050 Memerr, a path, a way.  
 Arabic 1215 Muaammir, one who renders habitable and  
 Arabic 1249 Mimraa, fertile, cultivated. [prosperous.  
 Arabic 1249 Mumarrah, trained, fruit-bearing.  
 Arabic 1249 Mumria, fruitful.  
 Arabic 1215 Muamar, cultivated; (anything) given towards  
     the support of life.  
 Arabic 1216 Maamur, cultivated, inhabited, peopled.  
 Turkish 1034 Mamur, peopled, cultivated, prosperous.  
 Hindu 1926 Mamur, inhabited, populous, cultivated.  
 Hindu 1926 Mamura, an inhabited place, a cultivated spot.  
 Hindu 1926 Mamuri, cultivation, population, fulness, popu-  
     lousness, happiness.  
 Banyan A. Mumer, salt.  
 Spanish Mimbire, an osier or twig of the willow kind  
     used to make baskets.  
 Norman Membres, goods.  
 Spanish Mamparo, the bulk heads of a ship.  
 New Zealand Mamaru, the sail of a ship or canoe.  
 Dutch Mamiering, a kennel made of sailcloth through  
     which the water of the pump of a ship flows.  
 Arabic 1248 Mamarr, a canal.  
 Hindu 1824 Mamur, usage, established customs.  
 English Memoir, a written account, a register of facts.  
 Dutch Momboir, a tutor, a guardian.  
 French Romn Mambourg, or Mambours, a teacher, guardian,  
     administrator or governor.  
 Malayan 334 Mimbar, a reading desk.  
 Arabic 1268 Muaamir, one who consults or asks counsel.  
 Arabic 1268 Muaamarat, a consulting or advising.  
 Anglo-Saxon Meomor, skilful, expert, known.  
 Arabic 1216 Maamuri, a flourishing condition, fulness (of the  
     treasury), efficiency (of the army).  
 Arabic 1216 Maamur, full, abundant, affluent, prosperous,  
     flourishing.  
 Arabic 1276 Muamir, one who multiplies or makes numerous.  
 Arabic 1082 Maamurat, multiplied, grown numerous.  
 Arabic 1082 Maamur, fixed, defined, determined.  
 Hindu 1824 Mamur, ordered, fixed, established.  
 Turkish 970 Memur, under orders, under authority.

- Turkish 970 Memur, a public functionary, a commissioner.  
 English Member, one of a community, corporation, college, &c.  
*Memo:* This word, though in general application is almost always a term of respect, and usually denotes an honour, as "a member of parliament," &c.  
 Arabic 1276 Muaammar, invested with office, appointed to government  
 Hebrew Mamr (מַמֵּר), a decree, a commandment.  
 Esth. ix. 2, and *the decree* of Esther confirmed.  
 Esth. i. 15, hath not performed *the command*.  
 Turkish 970 Memure, an order, a command. [*ment.*]

As this name commenees with *M*, I need scarcely say that grammarians would consider many of the above words unsound; in fact a word like Mamre, if in Arabie, is almost certain to be considered a grammatical formation of either Amr or Mre; thus the Arabic word *Miamar* "an architect," is said to be derived from 875 *Amara*, "he built," and the rest are all traced to 874 *Aimarat*, "rendering habitable," 157 *Amr*, "commanding, multiplying," 1154 *Marr*, "passing through, persevering," and 1167 *Maria*, "fertile." I have already alluded to the unfortunate habit among eastern grammarians, of considering that almost every word beginning with *M* is a mere formation from some similar word, minus the *M*, and have certainly shown in many cases (although often without any remark), that comparative etymology does not warrant their conclusions; in this case, however, it is of very little consequence if words really derived from *Mamre* are deduced from *Amre* and *Mre*, for *Mamre*, the *Amry* (or Amorite) lived in the plain of *Mamre*, and the Arabie and Syriac versions of Genesis xii. 6, call that plain *Mamre*, which the other versions call *Morh*, *Moreh*, or *More*.

No. 201. Ask1, Eseol, Eshcol or Eshchol (*brother of Mamre, a descendant of Canaan*).

- Welsh Ysgol, a ladder.  
 Spanish Escala, a ladder.  
 Spanish Escalera, a staircase.  
 French Esealier, a staircase.  
 French Romn Eseaillon, or Escaille, a slate or tile.  
 French Romn Escailier, a slater or tiler.  
 Greek Aseholia, occupation, industry.

- Greek Ascholos, Ascholon, busy, industrious. [nesses.  
 Arabic 98 Ashghal, affairs, employments, occupations, busi-  
 Arabic 98 Ashghal, more or most employed, busy.  
 Arabic 98 Ishghal, employing, keeping occupied.  
 Arabic 98 Ushghulat, occupation, employ; anything which  
 hinders or keeps a person employed.  
 Turkish 463 Eshghal, occupations.  
 Hindu 125 Ashghal, labours, occupations, employments.  
 French Romn Eschallier, a hedge or fence around a field.  
 French Romn Esqueller, to weed with a hoe. (Supplement.)  
 Greek Oscalsis, or Oskalsis, a hoeing. (See Theo-  
 phrastus, which would give *Oscallo* or *Oskallo*  
 to hoe, and *Oscalis* or *Oskalis*, a hoe or  
 mattock, instead of *Scallo* or *Skallo*, and  
*Scalis* or *Skalis*, as entered in the *Lexicon*).  
 German Aschlauch, the eschalot.  
 English Eschalot, a species of small onion. the *ascaloni*-  
 Arabic 22 Uskul, plural Asakil, a cluster of dates. [cum.  
 Hebrew Askol (אשכול), a cluster of grapes.  
 Numbers xiii. 23, with *one cluster* of grapes.  
 Numbers xiii. 24, because of the *cluster of*  
*grapes*.  
 Dent. i. 24, came unto the valley of  
*Eshcol*.  
 Persian 1366 Washkila, or Washgala, a grape-stone.  
 Greek Oxalis, a sour wine.  
 Arabic 1366 Wishkul, Washkul, or Wushkul, expert, dex-  
 French Romn Uscle, the bezel of a ring. terous.  
 Latin Axiculus, Axiculi, the pin that a pulley runs on.  
 English Axle, a piece of timber fitted for insertion in  
 the hobs of wheels and on which the wheels  
 French Romn Escalle, a scale, degree. [turn.  
 Spanish Escala, a line divided into so many equal parts, a  
 Quichua Peru Uiscella, a spoon. [scale.  
 French Romn Escuale, a porringer or dish.  
 French Romn Escuelle, a reservoir for fish.  
 Portuguese Escaler, a barge, a sort of large fine boat used  
 for state or pleasure.  
 Irish Ascal, a flowing in of the tide.  
 French Escale, a naval term, meaning *a putting in*  
 (to port), "*faire escale*, to touch."  
 French Romn Escale, a seaport at which one touches on a  
 voyage to take in fresh water and provisions,  
 or to avoid a tempest or an enemy. (Spplmnt.)  
 Portuguese Escala, a seaport town, a place of trade to  
 which ships resort.



Turkish 459	Isskele, a port, a harbour, a landing place, a wharf, a scaffold, stairs, a platform.
French Romn	Eseuelle, a sort of measure.
Irish	Aseal, increase.
French Romn	Escoeil, or Eskeul, prosperity.
Latin	Exeello, to exeel, to surpass.
English	Exeel, to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds, to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree, to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.
French Romn	Eseole, wise, instructed, well taught.
French Romn	Eseolat, a schoolmaster.
French Romn	Eseolage, the action of teaching and learning.
French Romn	Escoler, to teach.
French Romn	Eseloer, to explain.
Spanish	Eseoliar, to explain any work by comment.
Latin	Exeolo, to instruct, to practise, to exercise, " <i>excolere liberos disciplinis.</i> "
French Romn	Eseale, or Esealle, a slate for ciphering. (Sup-
Welsh	Ysgol, a school. [plement.)
Norman	Eskole, a school.
Anglo-Saxon	Eseole, a school.
Portuguese	Eseola, a school.
Spanish	Escuela, a school, the instruction taught in schools and the place where it is taught.
Spanish	Eseolar, a student, a scholar. [observation.
Portuguese	Eseolio, an annotation, note or explanatory
Greek	Eiskaleo, to eall in, to invite.
Greek	Eskletos, Eskletou, a convoked assembly.
Irish	Aseal, a conference.

The Greek word *Ascholia* "oecupation," and the Arabic word *Ashghal*, "oecupations," quoted above, are neither of them considered root words by grammarians, as they must be, if, as I say, they are derived from *Eshcol*; and my reason for disregarding their conclusions in this case, as in many others, is that the reasons assigned by the grammarians of the two languages are opposed to, and utterly exclude each other, for whereas in the Greek it is said to be a compound of *A* privative and *Schole* "rest," literally "without rest," "taking no rest or leisure," and, consequently, "industrious;" in the Arabic it is said to be a plural of *Shughl*, which now means "work, oecupation, business;" but by the light of the Greek, which contains the same word, and which can only be shaken by an entirely different class of argument, it is most probable that this Arabic word was originally *Ashghal*, both in the singular

and the plural. In fact, there must have been two distinct roots originally, if not three, for *Ascholia* cannot be derived from *Schole*, "rest," and *Ashghal* from *Shughl*, "work;" one or other must be wrong, therefore in all probability both are.

No. 202. Anr, Anir, Aner, Haner or Enner (*brother of Mamre, a descendant of Canaan*).

Arabic 495	Hanr, arching.
Arabic 494	Hanair, arched works.
Arabic 496	Hanirat, <i>plural</i> Hanair, the keystone of arched
Mongolian	Ineran, a house. [work, an arch.
Bambarra A.	Anoro, to dam.
Penin A.	Yonoro, a hoe.
Welsh	Heiniar, a crop or produce of the year.
Arabic 162	Anar, a pomegranate.
Turkish 492	Enar, a pomegranate. [vine.
Greek	Oinara, a vine leaf, branch, or tendril; also the
Persian 1403	Hunar, skill, science, knowledge, ingenuity, industry, art.
Turkish 1122	Huner, art, ability, talent, skill.
Hindu 2196	Hunar, excellence in any art, skill, ingenuity,
Icelandic	Hanur, skilled. [cleverness.
French Romn	Anner, a ship's anchor.
Persian 1403	Hunar, a bill of exchange.
Irish	Anro, abundance.
French Romn	Anor, Henor (Supplement), or Honor, a domain.
Greek	Anarreo, to be proclaimed or elected.
French Romn	Henor, rank, dignity. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Ennor, dignity, lordship.
French Romn	Henor, a seigniory. (Supplement.)
English	Honor (or Honour), exalted rank.

*Memo:* The king is "styled the fountain  
 "of honour, as being by his prerogative the  
 "source of honours and dignities; in our  
 "customs the term is particularly applied to  
 "the more noble kind of lordships whereof  
 "other inferior lordships or manors hold, an  
 "honour consists of divers manors, knights'  
 "fecs, &c." (See *Ency. Brit.*, Article  
*Honour*.) This word is also used as an  
 expression equivalent to naming a person's  
 rank, as "I told your *honour*," instead of  
 "I told your *lordship*," and again in the sense  
 of being elected to the *honour* of serving as a  
 member of parliament or other conference.

No. 203. Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedech or Sedec (*a Hamite king*); words derived from No. 223 Zdk, Zedek, Zedec, Sedee or Sadoc, are included with this name.

Gaelic	Steigh, a foundation, a basis.
Irish	Steighe, a foundation.
Icelandic	Stika, to drive piles.
Jeelandic	Stokka, to build, raise.
Icelandic	Stuka, a wing of a building.
Greek	Stego, or Steeo, to cover closely so as to keep
French	Stue, stueco. [out wet.
English	Stuke, a kind of stueeo. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Stueeo, stucco, a kind of mastie.
English	Stuceo, a fine plaster used for covering walls.
Irish	Stuaic, a wall.
English	Stowk, a support for a post. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Stege, a ladder. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .]
English	Stage, a floor, a storey, a seaffold. (Wright's
English	Stage, a floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground.
Swedish	Stuga, a room, an apartment, a eottage, a hut.
Italian	Staggio, an abode, residence or habitation.
Greek	Stege, or Steee, a roof, a roofed place, a chamber, a room, a house, a dwelling, home.
English	Stack, a chimney piece; also stone stairs out- side a building. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Stuk, a business, a matter, work.
Arabic 690	Sadak, or Sadk, being assiduous, adhering to.
Sanscrit 1136	Sodyoga, diligent, persevering, enterprising.
Latin	Satago, to be busy about a thing, to be in great eare about it.
Anglo-Saxon	Stig, a way, a path. Friesie—Steghe.
Jeelandic	Stig, or Stigr, a path, a footway.
German	Steig, a way, road or path.
Dutch	Steg, a lane or alley.
Polish	Stek, a sewer or drain.
Malayan 190	Suduk, a shovel.
Greck	Stachus, Stachuos, Stachui, an ear of corn.
English	Stich, a sheaf. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [field.
English	Stook, a small collection of sheaves set up in the
English	Stook, or Stuck, a shock of eorn consisting of ten sheaves. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Stook, or Stouk, a shock of corn consisting of twelve sheaves.
Irish	Stuc, a pile of sheaves of eorn. (Supplement.)

Danish	Stak, a stack, a rick, a haystack.
English	Stack, a large pile of hay, grain or straw, sometimes covered with thatch.
Swedish	Stack, a stack or rick, a large pile of corn or
Gaelic	Sudag, a cake. [hay.]
English	Shaddock, a large species of orange.
Polish	Sadek, a kind of tub.
Polish	Stagiew, a vat or tub.
Gaelic	Saothach, a dish.
Italian	Staccio, a sieve.
English	Stake, a small anvil. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Saothach, a vessel, a ship.
Latin	Stega, a deck of a ship, the hatches.
Icelandic	Stag, the rope from the mast to the stem.
Dutch	Staag, to tack about and keep close on a wind.
English	Stoke, a yard in length. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Stika, a yard, yard measure.
English	Styca, the name of a Saxon copper coin.
Anglo-Saxon	Stic, or Styca, the name of an Anglo-Saxon
English	Stag, a shilling. ( <i>Slang</i> .) [coin.]
Icelandic	Staekka, to grow, to wax.
English	Stock, the crops and other property belonging to a farm, store, supply provided, a fund, capital, the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, &c.
Gaelic	Stoc, capital, store.
Irish	Stoc, treasure, stock. (Supplement.)
Hebrew	Stk or Satak (שָׁטַח), to be quiet, to be calm. Ps. cvii. 30, then are they glad because they be quiet. Jonah i. 11, that the sea may be calm.
Gaelic	Suidhich, to settle, establish or appoint.
Arabic 797	Saydak, a king.

No. 204. Rpa, Repha, Rapha or Raphae (*a descendant of Canaan*).

Spanish	Rafa, a buttress or pillar of lime and stone to strengthen a wall.
English	Rib, an arched-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Spanish	Ripia, a shingle, lath or small board used instead of tiles to cover houses. [a wall.]
Swedish	Rappa, to plaster, as " <i>rappa en mur</i> , to plaster



Icelandic	Raf, a roof.
Anglo-Saxon	Rof, a roof.
English	Roof, the cover or upper part of a house or other building; also a vault, an arch.
Spanish	Rafe, the eaves of a house.
Turkish 708	Ref, a shelf.
Horpa Tibet	Rhava, a village.
Zulu Kafir	Riba, business, occupations.
Polish	Robic, to make, work, manufacture or do.
Polish	Robie, I make, &c.
Polish	Robi, he makes, &c.
Polish	Robota, a piece of work, labour, &c.
Hindu 1179	Raf, finishing, completing.
Persian 640	Rahav, an aqueduct, a canal.
Spanish	Rafa, a small channel opened to a drain in order to water land.
Scotch	Rive, to plough.
Scotch	Ryfe, to plough up land that has been laying
Fijian	Rava, to cut up grass with a spade. [waste.
Cornish	Rev, a shovel.
French	Rave, a radish, a turnip.
Swedish	Rofva, a turnip.
Greek	Raphus, Raphuos, Raphui, or Rapus, Rapuos, Rapui, the turnip.
Dutch	Raap, a turnip.
Latin	Rapum, Rapi, a rape or turnip.
Latin	Rapa, Rapae, the rape root.
English	Rape, a turnip. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rape, a plant of the genus <i>Brassica</i> , called also cole-rape and cole-seed, and of which the navew or French turnip is a variety.
Irish	Raibe, a turnip. (Supplement.)
English	Rib, water cress. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
SunwarNepal	Rebe, a yam; <i>Bahingya</i> , Nepal, the same.
Vayu Nepal	Rapi, a yam.
New Zealand	Rape, Ropi, or Repe, a species of potatoe.
Anglo-Saxon	Ryp, standing eorn.
Arabic 625	Rafaa, abundance of corn in a field.
German	Reif, ripe, mellow.
English	Ripe, brought to perfection in growth, mature, fit for use, ready, prepared, complete, finished.
English	Rip, a whetstone for a scythe. (Wright's
Anglo-Saxon	Riip, or Rip, harvest, a reaping. [ <i>Obsolete</i> ].)
Anglo-Saxon	Ripa, a reap, a handful of corn.
Anglo-Saxon	Ripan, to reap, to cut or gather eorn.
Dutch	Raapen, to reap.

Scotch	Rype, to reap.
English	Reap, to cut grain with a sickle, to gather and obtain as the result of labour.
English	Reap, a bundle of corn laid down by the reaper to be gathered into sheaves by the binder. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rape, a heap of corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Reeve, to separate winnowed corn from small seeds. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Rop, broth, pottage, gruel.
German	Rebe, the vine, vine stock or vine branch.
Danish	Rebe, a vine branch.
French	Rape, fresh grapes.
Arabic 605	Raaf, or Raf, wine. [solete.]
English	Rife, ready, quick at learning. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Ripe, learned, clever, ready, prepared. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 181	Ribhu, clever, skilful, inventive, handy.
English	Rap, to exchange. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rib, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship. (Webster's <i>Dict.</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
New Zealand	Rapa, the stern-post of a canoe.
Polish	Rufa, the stern, abaft.
Dutch	Roef, the cabin of a small vessel.
Norman	Roef, an oar.
Cornish	Rev, or Ruif, an oar.
Welsh	Rhwyf, an oar.
Welsh	Rhwyfaw, to row.
Gaelic	Riof, a reef (applied to sails).
English	Reef, to contract or reduce the extent of a sail by folding a portion of it.
English	Reeve, to pass the end of a rope through a hole in a block, &c.
Fijian	Reva, to lie to (a ship or canoe).
Welsh	Rhaff, a rope.
German	Reep, or Reif, rope.
Scotch	Raip, a rope.
Dutch	Reep, a cord, rope or string.
Swedish	Rep, cord, rope.
Irish	Rop, a rope.
Gaelic	Rop, a rope or cable.
	Goth.—Raip.
English	Rope, a large string or line composed of several strands twisted together.
Galla African	Ribu, string.

Assyrian	Ribu, a fathom.
Assyrian	Ribu, a measure of length composed of 12 Kassî. (Cooper's <i>Archaic Dictionary</i> .)
Scotch	Raip, a rood or six ells in length.
English	Rope, a measure of twenty feet. (Wright's
Sanscrit 856	Raupya, silver. [Obsolete.]
Hindu 1162	Ruppa, or 1193 Rup, or Rupa, silver.
Romany	Rup, silver.
English	Rap, a halfpenny, money generally. ( <i>Slang</i> .)
English	Rupee, a silver coin of the East Indies.
French	Roupie, an East Indian coin, a rupee.
Hindu 1162	Rupai, Rupaiya, or Rupya, a coin so called.
Malayan 147	Rupiah, a rupih.
Turkish 710	Rubiyje, a kind of old gold coin.
Turkish 709	Rebah, or Ribh, gain, profit in business.
Haussa A.	Ribba, gain, profit.
Hebrew	Rbh or Rabah (רבה), to increase, to multiply. Jerem. xxiii. 3, they shall be fruitful and Eccl. v. 11, when goods <i>increase</i> . [ <i>increase</i> . Gen. viii. 17, be fruitful and <i>multiply</i> . Deut. xxviii. 63, to do you good and <i>to</i> <i>multiply</i> you.
Welsh	Rhafu, to spread out.
Swedish	Refva, to survey lands in order that they may be
New Zealand	Ripa, a boundary. [assessed.]
English	Rape, a division of a county being an inter- mediate division between a hundred and a shire.
Arabic 627	Rafh, Rifh, or Rufuh, living quietly and com-
Arabic 625	Rifaa, concord, tranquillity. [fortably.]
Hindu 1178	Rafa, peace, tranquillity.
Hindu 1178	Rafah, repose, quiet, tranquillity.
Scotch	Roif, or Rove, rest.
Persian 634	Riva, fruitfulness, plenty.
Turkish 714	Refah, ease, comfort, good circumstances.
Turkish 714	Refih, easy or in comfortable circumstances.
Hindu 1178	Rafah, affluence.
English	Raff, abundance. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Raff, plenty, abundance.
Scotch	Raffie, plentiful, abundant.
Welsh	Rhif, a number.
Welsh	Rhifaw, to enumerate or number.
English	Reve, or Reeve, a bailiff, a steward, an overseer.
English	Reeve, a steward. [(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)]
English	Reve, the bailiff of a manor.
French Romn	Reeve, a provost, judge or baillie.

Arabic 624	Rifaa, citing before a judge.
Hindu 1179	Raf, settling, deciding.
Icelandic	Reifa, to sum up a case.
Welsh	Rhabu, to constrain, to check.
Assyrian	Rabu, an official.
English	Robe, a kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, &c.

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No. 205. Hgr, Hagar, Agar, or as in *Arabic Dictionary*, pages 26 and 1380, Ajar or Hajar (*a descendant of Mizra*).

Arabic 1374	Wakr, <i>plural</i> Awkur, a bird's nest.
Persian 44	Akhir, the foundation of a house, cement, plaster.
Arabic 866	Aakr, or Aukr, the foundation of a house.
Arabic 26	Ajir, or Ajur, a brick, a tile.
Arabic 1380	Hajiriy, an architect.
Arabic 467	Hajjar, a stonemason.
Arabic 460	Hajir, a wall.
Sanscrit 1181	Akra, a wall.
QuichuaPeru	Aycura, a thatch.
Sanscrit 6	Agrya, a roof.
English	Auger, an instrument for boring large holes, used by carpenters, &c.
Egyptian 343	Akara, a bolt.
Ashanti A.	Akwiri, stairs.
Hindu 152	Agar, a house.
Sanscrit 4	Agara, a house or apartment.
Hindu 951	Hujra, a room, chamber or closet.
Turkish 647	Hujre, a small retired chamber.
Arabic 24	Ijjar, a platform on the house-top.
Hindu 48	Ajir, an area, a court-yard.
Arabic 866	Aakr, or Aukr, the area or court of a house.
Sanscrit 1181	Akra, a fence.
Welsh	Achwre, shelter, a fence placed about a house.
FantiAfrican	Ikuro, a town.
Yala African	Ogera, a town.
QuichuaPern	Acaluara, honeycomb.
Latin	Agger, a causey, mud wall, bank or dam.
Arabic 460	Hajir, or Hajur, a dam, dike or causeway.
Arabic 142	Ukrat, <i>plural</i> Ukar, a well or ditch in which water collects and is drawn out pure.
Arabic 142	Akr, excavating a well or ditch.
Icelandic	Akr, arable land, ground for tillage.



Swedish	Aker, a field, arable land.
Dutch	Akker, a field, tilled ground.
English	Aker, an open field.
Dutch	Acker, a field.
Anglo-Saxon	Aecer, Aecyr, Aecyr or Aeker, a field.
Danish	Ager, ground for tillage, arable land.
Polish	Ugor, fallow land.
Greek	Agros, Agrou, Agro, a field, land, an estate in [the country.
Latin	Ager, a field, farm, manor, lordship, county or [shire.
Mahi African	Egire, a farm.
Arabic 866	Aukra, a farm or estate.
Hindu 46	Ijara, a farm.
Legba A.	Agoro, a hoe.
Kaure A.	Aguru, a hoe.
Assyrian	Egiru, to dig.
Arabic 142	Akr, digging.
Hebrew	Akr or Akar (אֵכָר), a husbandman. 2 Chron. xxvi. 10, <i>husbandmen</i> and vine dressers. Amos v. 16, they shall call <i>the husbandmen</i> .
Arabic 140	Akkar, a farmer, husbandman, tiller of the
Persian 140	Ukar, a tiller of the ground. [ground.
Spanish	Yagre, a kind of sugar.
Anglo-Saxon	Aecer, or Aecyr, anything sown.
Scotch	Aicher, a head of oats or barley.
Koro African	Aguro, kuskus or oats.
Scotch	Echer, or Icker, an ear of corn.
Anglo-Saxon	Aechir, an ear of corn.
Anglo-Saxon	Aecer, or Aecyr, corn.
Ife African	Egero, guinea-corn.
Icelandic	Ekra, a corn field.
Swedish	Aker, a corn field.
Hindu 157	Agor, one who watches over crops.
Icelandic	Akr, the crop.
Hebrew	Agr or Agar (אָגַר), to gather. Deut. xxviii. 39, <i>gather</i> the grapes. Proverbs x. 5, he that <i>gathereth</i> in summer is a wise son.
Greek	Aggourion, Aggouriou, a water melon. Modern Greek—Aggouri.
Persian 140	Ukar, a vine dresser.
Arabic 864	Aukar, wine.
Egyptian 343	Akar, quick, clever.
Persian 1392	Hajir, acuteness of genius.
Persian 70	Ajir, intelligent, ingenious.
Italian	Ucchero, a kind of boat.

English	Howker, a Dutch vessel with two masts; also a fishing boat used on the Irish coast.
Portuguese	Huguer, a ship in the East Indies.
Ako African	Okor, a ship.
French	Agres, the rigging of a ship.
Greek	Agkura, an anchor.
Gaelic	Acair, a ship's anchor.
Irish	Accaire, an anchor.
Irish	Accairim, to moor.
Irish	Acara, convenience, use, the use of a thing.
Hindu 53	Achar, custom, practice.
Arabic 1385	Hijjira, manner, custom.
Arabic 30	Ijjira, custom, habit, usage.
Arabic 27	Ijriy, custom.
Persian 1349	Wajar, a market.
Greek	Agora, a market-place.
Greek	Agorazo, to attend the <i>agora</i> , to have free use of it, to do business there, to buy and sell.
Greek	Agorasia, a buying, a purchase.
Sanscrit 6	Agra, the name of a weight.
Anglo-Saxon	Egor, a measure of nine ounces or inches, a
Welsh	Egyr, an acre. [span.
Gaelic	Acair, an acre of ground.
	Syriac—Akoro.
Irish	Acara, or Accaire, an acre of land.
Norman	Acre, an acre, a measure of land.
German	Acker, an acre.
Anglo-Saxon	Accer, or Aecyr, an acre.
English	Acre, a quantity of land.
English	Aker, a quantity of land fixed by statute at 4,840 square yards.
English	Hakere, a quarter of corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egbele A.	Akure, iron.
Abor Miri	} Yagurah, iron.
Bengal	
Sibsagar	
Miri B.	} Yogir, iron.
French	
French	Eerouir, to harden metals by hammering them : "ecroui, hard hammered."
French	Acier, steel.
Arabic 468	Hajar, silver, gold.
Swahili A.	Ujira, hire, reward.
Swahili A.	Ijara, pay, hire, rent.
Hindu 46]	Ijara, hire, rent, a privilege or income of variable amount sold or let for a fixed sum.
Turkish 436	Ijare, rent, ground rent paid for land.

Turkish 514	Ijar, a hiring, a giving for hire.
Turkish 436 and 437	} Ejr, <i>plural</i> Ajar, recompense, remuneration, reward.
Arabic 24	
Hindu 47	Ajr, reward, recompense, hire, fare, fee.
French	Acquerir, to buy, to purchase, to acquire.
English	Acquire, to gain permanently.
Gaelic	Aicre, inheritance, patrimony. (Supplement.)
Turkish 824	Akar, real property in general.
Arabic 868	Aikr, root, origin, foundation.
Arabic 1372	Wakar, being calm and quiet.
Gaelic	Eagair, to arrange, to put in order.
Persian 44	Akhir, a landmark.
Hindu 146	Ukkur, or Ukkar, a station where sentinels are maintained by government to guard roads.
Mandingo A.	Akarra, to read.
French	Ecrire, Ecrivain, Ecrit, to write: " <i>je</i> <i>ecris</i> , I write."
Hebrew	Agra or Agara (אגרא), a letter. Ezra iv. 8, the scribe wrote <i>a letter</i> . Ezra iv. 11, the copy of <i>the letter</i> .
Malayan 2	Ajar, to learn; also to teach.
Greek	Agora, or Agore, an assembly of many persons for public debating, elections, and trials; also for buying and selling; hence the forum and the market-place.
Arabic 186	Awghar, an assembly.
Sanscrit 6	Agra, an assemblage.
Gaelic	Agair, to plead, plea, accuse, charge, lay to one's charge, crave, require, demand.
French	Agreer, to agree, allow, permit.
Persian 122	Aghra, a mote of kings, nobles or judges.
Sanscrit 6	Agra, chief, prominent, best.
Arabic 1384	Hijar, a diadem.

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No. 206. Aby or Abi (*a Hamite king*) has been already  
considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

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No. 207. Zhr, Zohar, Zoar, Soar, Saar, Scor, Sohar or Sochar  
(*the Hittite, a descendant of Canaan*).

Persian 743	Shakhar, a brick.
English	Square, an instrument among builders and mechanics by which they form right angles.
Dutch	Schoor, a prop, a stay, a shore.

English	Shore, a prop, a buttress, something that supports a building.
Arabic 830	Ziar, a pillar, prop, buttress of a citadel or for shoring up a wall.
Hindu 721	Sariyat, <i>plural</i> Sawari, a beam, a column.
Anglo-Saxon	Sweor, or Swer, a column, a pillar.
Hebrew	Sor (שׂוּר), a wall. Gen. xlix. 22, whose branches run over <i>the wall</i> . Ezra iv. 12, I have set up <i>the walls</i> .
Fijian	Siri, to reed a native house in order to thatching.
Latin	Serra, a saw.
Spanish	Sierra, a saw.
Gaelic	Saor, a carpenter.
Hebrew	Sar (שַׁעַר), a gate. Joshua ii. 7, they shut <i>the gate</i> . Isaiah xxvi. 2, open ye <i>the gates</i> . Ezek. xliv. 2, this <i>gate</i> shall be shut.
Arabic 778	Saair, a kind of hinge.
Latin	Sera, a lock, a bar, a bolt.
Kra African	Sera, a house.
Persian 693	Saray, a house.
Hindu 1271	Sara, a house, a caravansary.
Arabic 784	Sarh, a lofty edifice.
Persian 731	Shar, a lofty edifice.
Brahui	Shahar, a village.
Persian 771	Shahr, a town, a city.
Turkish 765	Shehr, a town, a city.
Hindu 1407	Shahr, a city.
Pulo African	Sare, a town.
Arabic 722	Sur, a wall of a city, a rampart.
Turkish 745	Sur, a rampart, city or castle wall.
Persian 670	Ziwar, a street in a town or village.
Bambarra A.	Sira, a road.
Gondi India	Sarri, a road.
Hindu 1390	Shar, a high road.
Arabic 732	Sharia, a highway or straight road.
Turkish 775	Sahra, heath land, a moor.
Arabic 768	Shawr, honey gathered.
Arabic 748	Sharw, honey.
Dselana A.	Sir, honey.
Dselana A.	Sir, a bee.
Hindu 1230	Sarna ( <i>imperative</i> Sar), to perform, to effect, to accomplish, to make.
Arabic 785	Sirra, Snrra, Surri, or Sirri, labour, pains, purpose.



Gaelic	Siocair, a motive, a reason.
Irish	Siocair, motive, cause, reason, occasion, opportunity.
Egyptian 480	Sehar, to make. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 489	Skher, an act or fact.
Arabie 706	Sikr, a dike for confining water.
Hebrew	Skr or Sakar (שכר), a sluice. Isaiah xix. 10, all that make <i>sluices</i> and ponds for fish.
French Romn	Soyere, a sluice. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Sewiere, a canal which carries water to a mill or which serves to empty a pond.
French Romn	Seure, a certain payment made for the right of watering fields by means of canals made in them.
English	Shore, a sewer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sewer, a drain or passage to convey off water underground, a subterranean canal, particularly in cities.
Scotch	Syre, a sewer.
Hindu 1365	Sir, agriculture, husbandry.
Wadai African	Zar, a farm.
Soa African	Zare, or Zara, a farm.
French Romn	Scure, a grange.
Persian 772	Shahkar, sown land.
Cornish	Sieer, pease. (Borlase.)
Anglo-Saxon	Sear, a ploughshare.
English	Share, the broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground.
Persian 770	Shohira, ploughed land.
Persian 772	Shiyar, or Shayar, ploughed ground.
Sanscrit 1117	Sira, a plough.
Turkish 746	Surmek, to plough.
Polish	Zaorac, to plough in.
Polish	Zaorany, ploughed in.
Latin	Sero, to sow or plant.
Persian 772	Shiyar, or Shayar, sowing.
Arabie 653	Zara, sowing, scattering seed, seed sown, seed
Hindu 1215	Zar, sowing, a sown field. [time.
Turkish 722	Zer, seed-sowing.
Arabic 646	Zaria, a sower.
Assyrian	Ziru, seed.
Hebrew	Zra or Zara (זרע), to sow ; seed. Gen. xlvii. 23, ye <i>shall sow</i> the land. Gen. i. 11, the herb yielding <i>seed</i> . Lev. xxvii. 16, a homer of barley <i>seed</i> .
Chentsu India	Saru, a yam.
Latin	Saurion, Saurii, a kind of mustard.

Adirar African Zara, guinea-corn.

Hebrew Sarh or Sarah (שַׁרְה), barley.

Deut. viii. 7. 8, the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a land of wheat and *barley* and vines.

Exod. ix. 31, the flax and *the barley*.

Ruth iii. 2, he winnoweth *barley*.

Egyptian 571 Sheru, barley.

Swahili A. Shayiri, barley.

Arabic 753 Shaa'ir, barley.

Turkish 759 Shair, barley.

Latin Sarrio, to weed corn with a hook, to rake, to

Coptic Zre, to dig. (Bunsen, v. 773.) [harrow.

Musu African Zoro, a hoe.

Boko African Soaru, a hoe.

Gaelic Searr, a sickle or scythe; also to reap or mow.

Irish Searr, or Serr, a scythe, a sickle.

Swedish Skara, a sickle, a reaping hook.

Scotch Shear, or Scheir, to cut down corn with the sickle, to reap in general.

Quichua Peru Suruni, to disengrain corn by dropping it from

Turkish 772 Sawurmak, to winnow. [a height.

Gaelic Seire, food. (Supplement.)

Persian 726 Siyar, bread of barley, beans and millet.

Polish Suchar, biscuit, sea bread.

Scotch Skrew, a stack of corn.

Turkish 704 Zakhire, provisions of corn, &c.

Hindu 1143 Zukhr, or Zakhira, provisions, victuals, stores,

Polish Zacier, malt. [munition.

Irish Siucar, sugar.

Gaelic Siucar, sugar.

French Sucre, sugar.

Latin Saccharum, Sacchari, sugar.

Greek Sakchar, sugar.

Italian Zuccherò, sugar.

German Zucker, sugar.

Swahili A. Sukari, sugar.

Arabic 706 Sukkar, sugar.

Hindu 1295 Sukkar, sugar.

Turkish 738 Sukker, sugar.

Scotch Soukkyr, sugar.

Swedish Socker, sugar.

Danish Sokker, or Sukker, sugar.

Dutch Suiker, sugar.

Icelandic Sykr, sugar.

Malayan 199 Sakar, sugar.

Hindu 1396	Shakar, sugar.
Persian 758	Shakar, or Shakkar, sugar.
Turkish 761	Sheker, sugar.
Welsh	Sugr, sugar.
English	Sugar, a well-known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane. Armoric—Sucr. Slavonic—Zakar.
Arabic 760	Shakir, <i>plural</i> Shukur, a vine sprung from a
Arabic 706	Sukkar, a delicious kind of grape. [shoot.
Gaelic	Sicir, prudent, steady, sagacious.
Turkish 759	Shuur, intelligence, intellect, understanding.
Hindu 1394	Shuur, wisdom, knowledge, understanding.
Arabic 753	Shuaur, knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, science.
English	Sheers, an engine, consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, used for raising heavy weights.
Greek	Saros, Sarou, a broom.
Greek	Sairo, to sweep, to clean.
Swedish	Skura, to scour, to clean.
English	Scour, to rub hard with something rough for the purpose of cleaning, to make clean or bright.
Gbandi A.	Screi, soap.
Irish	Sora, soap.
Arabic 669	Zir, a large ewer.
Latin	Seria, a wine-vessel, a butt, &c.
Icelandic	Sar, a large cask.
Persian 673	Sar, a wine press.
Persian 726	Siyar, a wine, cider or oil press.
Polish	Ser, cheese.
Welsh	Saer, a wright, an artificer, an artisan.
Welsh	Saeru, to work as an artisan.
English	Screw, a cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers.
Sanscrit 1130	Sukara, a potter.
Persian 730	Shakhur, a kiln, furnace.
Hindu 1301	Sagar, a cart.
Scotch	Sicker, Sikker, Sikkar, or Seker, cautious in mercantile transactions, possessing a solid judgment.
Arabic 757	Shakr, business which demands attention.
Latin	Seria, matters of weight, serious affairs.
Norman	Seere, to buy.
Hebrew	Shr or Sahar (סחר), to trade, to traffick; a merchant, merchandisc, a mart. [therein. Genesis xxxiv. 10, dwell and <i>trade ye</i>

Genesis xlii. 34, *ye shall traffick in the land.*

Proverbs xxxi. 14, like the *merchants' ships.*

Isaiah xxiii. 8, whose *merchants* were princes.

Isaiah xlv. 14, *the merchandise* of Ethiopia.

Isaiah xxiii. 3, she is *a mart* of nations.

Arabic 748	Shary, buying, selling.
Turkish 756	Shira, a buying or purchasing.
Hindu 1389	Shira, purchase, sale, traffic.
Scotch	Shore, to count, to reckon.
English	Score, an account or reckoning; to set down or take as an account.
English	Square, honest, equitable. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Turkish 736	Sir, the price current of a commodity.
Wolof African	Ziur, a bale of goods, goods generally.
Hindu 1272	Sirana ( <i>imperative</i> Sira), to set afloat, to float, to set off, to dispatch.
Persian 720	Suwar, embarked in a ship, going on board.
Arabic 777	Sari, a sailor; also the mast of a ship.
Spanish	Sorra, a ship's ballast.
Portuguese	Seroo, a sort of Indian vessel with oars.
Hindu 1410	Shiri, part of a ship.
English	Sheer, the longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides; also the position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor to keep her clear of it; to change a ship's course: as to <i>sheer</i> off, to <i>sheer</i> up, &c.
Turkish 756	Shira, a sail.
Hindu 1393	Shiar, custom, habit.
Arabic 752	Shiaar, habit, custom.
Arabic 669	Zir, habit, custom.
Arabic 597	Zara, measuring with a cubit.
Turkish 704	Zira, the Arabic name of the Turkish yard.
Hindu 1365	Ser, name of a weight.
Persian 727	Ser, a weight of fifteen <i>miskals</i> .
Hindu 1229	Sar, iron.
Kachari B.	Sorr, iron.
Bodo Bengal	Shurr, iron; <i>Garó</i> , Bengal, the same.
Zincali	Sar, iron.
Musu African	Zoro, iron.
Bambarra A.	Sira, copper.
Persian 651	Zar, gold.
Hindu 1213	Zar, gold.
Turkish 721	Zer, gold.
English	Swarc, or Schwarc, the name of a coin used at [Bremen.



Hindu 1213	Zar, money.
English	Sugar, money. ( <i>Slang.</i> )
Hindu 1143	Zukhr, or Zakhira, treasure.
Hebrew	Skr or Sakar (שכר), wages, hire, reward. Exod. ii. 9, I will give thee thy <i>wages</i> . Ezek. xxix. 19, <i>the wages</i> for his army. Zech. viii. 10, there was no <i>hire</i> for man. Eccl. iv. 9, they have a good <i>reward</i> .
Gaelic	Sochair, an emolument.
Irish	Sochar, gain, profit, advantage.
English	Sar, to earn. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Hindu 750	Sara, opulent, rich.
Malayan 169	Sri, prosperity.
Sanscrit 1025	Sri, prosperity, wealth, happiness.
Persian 651	Zar, riches, wealth.
Hindu 1213	Zar, riches, wealth.
Hindu 1230	Sar, a particle denoting plenty or magnitude.
Irish	Scor, much, many, plenty.
Irish	Sochar, prosperity.
Irish	Saichir, rest.
Gaelic	Socair, easy, tranquil, comfortable, safe.
Irish	Socair, ease, rest, calm, felicity, concord.
Irish	Socra, case, tranquillity, freedom.
English	Secure, free from danger, confident of safety.
English	Sure, permanent, steady, stable, not liable to be
Sanscrit 1132	Sur, to make firm. [disturbed.]
Egyptian 499	Ser, to extend, to arrange.
Egyptian 482	Ser, to place, arrange, distribute.
Swahili A.	Shauri, a plan.
Anglo-Saxon	Serian, to make neat, set in order, plan or deliberate: <i>serede</i> , "planned," &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Sceran, to appoint, ordain, order, decree.
Egyptian 489	Skher, a plan, a design.
Egyptian 472	Sakr, 489 Skher, or 494 Skar, to instruct.
Persian 733	Shakar, a scholar, an apprentice.
French Romn	Scure, a tutor.
Sanscrit 1128	Sura, or 1132 Suri, a learned man, a sage.
Hebrew	Zhr or Zahar (זהר), to teach, to warn, to admonish, to take heed. Exod. xviii. 20, and thou <i>shalt teach</i> them. Ezek. iii. 18, <i>warn</i> the wicked. Eccl. xii. 12, by these, my son, be <i>admonished</i> . Ezra iv. 22, <i>take heed</i> now that ye fail not.
Persian 721	Suwarā, papyrus.
Assyrian	Zacaru, to record.
Anglo-Saxon	Scire, a shire or county.

Scotch	Schyr, a shire, a division of land.
English	Shire, a division of territory, otherwise called a
Hindu 1242	Sair, tax, duty. [county.
Turkish 764	Shura, a council.
Arabic 747	Shara, making or prescribing laws.
Arabic 747	Shara, law, justice, equity.
Swahili A.	Sheria, law.
Egyptian 515	Sr, to order or dispose. (Vol. I.)
Malayan 190	Suruh, to order, bid, command.
Galla African	Sera, an order.
English	Sir, a word of respect used in addresses to men, the title of a knight or baronet.
English	Squire, the title of a gentleman next in rank to
Scotch	Schir, or Sere, sir, lord. [a knight.
English	Sir, a gentleman. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Sieur, a mister, a gentleman; " <i>un sieur nommé</i> ... a gentleman named ..."
French Romn	Sire, a master, a lord.
French Romn	Sieurie, domain, lordship.
Norman	Sur, a lord.
Norman	Seer, a governor.
Icelandic	Sira, sir, master.
Sanscrit 1025	Sri, high rank.
Hindu 1268	Sir, the head, the top.
Hindu 1269	Sar, chief.
Hindu 1285	Sari, chiefship.
Turkish 733	Ser, the head, a chief.
Persian 690	Sar, a general, a commander.
Persian 720	Suwar, a cavalier, a Persian chief.
Arabic 665	Zawr, a lord, chief, leader.
Arabic 666	Ziwar, or Ziwwar, a chief.
Arabic 666	Zuwayr, a chief, a leader.
Arabic 410	Sawr, a lord, master.
Hebrew	Sr or Sar (שר), a chief, a captain. 1 Kings ix. 23, <i>the chief</i> of the guard. Judges iv. 7, <i>the captain</i> of Jabin's army. 1 Sam. xii. 9, <i>captain</i> of the host of Hazor.
Hebrew	Sr or Sar (שר), a governor, a ruler. 1 Kings xxii. 26, <i>Amon the governor</i> of the Neh. xi. 1, <i>the rulers</i> of the people. [city.
Hebrew	Sor (שׂר), to have power. Hosea xii. 4, <i>yea he had pow</i>
Egyptian 482	Ser, a chief.
Egyptian 510	Ser, chief, head.
Egyptian 509	Seri, chief.
Egyptian 499	Ser, a noble.

- Egyptian 770 Sr, principal, noble.  
 Egyptian 479 Sr, a chief, a noble. (Vol. I.)  
 Hebrew        Sr or Sar (שר), a prince. [tines.  
                   1 Sam. xviii. 30, *the princes* of the Philis-  
                   Esther i. 14, *the seven princes* of Persia.  
                   Hosea xiii. 10, give me a king and *princes*.  
 Arabic 666    Zawayr, a prince.  
 Arabic 410    Sawr, a prince.  
 Egyptian 540 Sr, a prince. (Vol. I.)  
 Persian 673    Sar, a title by which the princes in Georgia were  
                   formerly addressed; a czar.  
 French        Sire, sire, a title given to kings and emperors in  
                   addressing them.  
 French Romn Sire, a sovereign.  
 Assyrian       Sarru, or Saru, a king or monarch.  
 Quichua Peru Scyri, "lord of all," title of the king of Quito.  
 Malayan 169   Sri, royal.  
 Sanserit 1025 Sri, royalty, majesty.  
 Arabic 830    Zuhur, reign, dominion.  
 Hebrew        Sor (שור), to reign.  
                   Judges ix. 22, when Abimelech *had reigned*.  
 Sanserit 1128 Sur, to rule, govern, possess supreme power.  
 Assyrian       Tsiru, supreme.  
 English        Tzar, the emperor of Russia.  
 English        Czar, a king, a chief, a title of the emperor of  
                   Russia; *pronounced* Tzar, and properly so  
 Turkish 733   Sera, or Saray, a palace, a mansion. [written.  
 Turkish 777   Sarh, a palace.  
 Malayan 166   Serai, a palace, a public building.  
 Persian 693   Saray, a palace, a king's court.  
 Galla African Sirre, a throne.  
 Hebrew        Zr or Zar (זר), a crown.  
                   Exod. xxv. 11, *a crown* of gold.  
                   Exod. xxxvii. 12, *a crown* of gold.  
 Egyptian 573 Shar, a crown.  
 Sanscrit 1019 Sekhara, a diadem or crown.

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No. 208. Ypron, Hephron, Ephron or Afron (*the Hittite, a descendant of Canaan*).

- French        Eperon, a buttress.  
 Norman       Overeigne(al), towards building.  
 Norman       Overeignes, works.  
 Sanserit 132   Avarana, a wall.  
 French        Averon, the wild oat. [grape.  
 French Romn Auvernas, or Auvernat, name of a kind of

Arabic 863	Aifrin, one who does a thing attentively and well.
Polish	Wprawnie, dexterously, skilfully.
French	Ebrener, to clean.
English	Obarni, a preparation of mead, with the addition of spices. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Fanti African	Ebroan, brass.
Irish	Ebron, iron.
Irish	Eabron, a pan, a cauldron.
Gaelic	Eabron, a pan, a cauldron.
Irish	Ebron, a kettle.
French Romn	Aiprenage, the apprenticeship to a business.
French	Eperon, the cut-water or stem of a ship. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
French	Aviron, an oar.
French	Avironner, to row. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins'</i>
Icelandic	Yfrinn, abundant. [ <i>Dictionary.</i> ])
Cornish	Yeveren, public matters. ( <i>Borlase.</i> )
Persian 128	Afrand, dignity, splendour.
Persian 128	Afrang, power, grandeur, a throne, a crown.

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No. 209. Bary, Bairi, Beer, Beeri, Beri or Biri (*the Hittite, a descendant of Canaan*).

Persian 205	Baru, or 204 Bar, a wall.
French Romn	Bari, walls.
French Romn	Pare, a wall.
French	Paroi, a wall. [building.]
Latin	Paries, Parietis, the wall of a house or any other
English	Pier, a mass of solid stone work for supporting an arch; also a part of the wall of a house between windows.
Hindu 605	Pairi, a ladder, staircase or flight of steps.
Irish	Fora, a stay, a loft. ( <i>Supplement.</i> )
Latin	Vara, Varae, a rafter or transom.
Fijian	Vura, a needle or stick with an eye, used in
Norman	Bareys, the eaves. [thatching.]
Norman	Pier, a tyler.
English	Porr, a plumber or glazier. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Hindu 329	Barhai, a carpenter.
Persian 267	Bira, an auger, a wimble.
Fijian	Varo, a saw.
Latin	Foris, Foris, Forem, Fore, a door.
Hindu 564	Paur, or 567 Pauri, a gate, a door.
Kasm A.	Boro, a door.
Persian 223	Bar, a door.
Hindu 259	Bar, a door.



- Hindu 261 Bari, a window.  
 English Bar, a piece of iron, wood or other solid matter used for various purposes, such as the bars of a fence, gate, door, &c.  
 French Romn Varrou, the bolt or bar of a door.  
 French Verrou, the bolt of a door.  
 Persian 282 Parra, the bolt of a door or of a lock.  
 Scotch Bour, a chamber.  
 English Boor, a parlour, an inner room. (Wright's  
 Anglo-Saxon Bur, a cottage, a dwelling. [Obsolete.)  
                   Alemannic—Bauer.  
                   Norse — Bur.  
 Hindu 260 Bari, a house.  
 Mandara A. Bure, a house.  
 English Bury, a house or castle. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Gbandi A. Perei, a house.  
 Kossa African Peri, a house.  
 Landoro A. Pere, a house; *Mende* and *Gbese*, African, the  
 Sanserit 584 Pura, a house, dwelling, abode, &c. [same.  
 Icelandic Vaeri, an abode, a shelter.  
 Icelandic Vera, a shelter, a dwelling.  
 Bodo Bengal Phara, a village.  
 Zincali Foro, a city.  
 Mano African Perei, a town.  
 Sanserit 583 Pura, a town, a city.  
 Sanserit 584 Puri, a city.  
 Hindu 465 Para, a quarter of a town, a ward.  
 Hindu 566 Purwa, a small village.  
 Hindu 497 Pur, or Pura, a large village, city, town or  
                   assemblage of habitations.  
 Hindu 528 Pura, or 529 Puri, a city, a town.  
 Malayan 236 Pura, a city.  
 Arabic 261 Buhr, a city, town or province.  
 Icelandic Baer, a town, a village.  
 Anglo-Saxon Burh, a castle, town or city.  
 Gaelic Bria, a town.  
 English Borough, *pronounced* Burro, originally a fortified  
                   city or town, but at present the name is given  
                   to such towns and villages as send members to  
                   Parliament.  
 French Romn Barri, the faubourg, the gates of a town.  
 Bumbete A. Buorc, honey.  
 Persian 292 Pira, virgin honey.  
 Italian Fiarc, a honeycomb.  
 Persian 941 Fayar, employ, work, business, art.  
 Latin Ferio, to make.

Arabic 926	Fariy, made, formed, prepared.
Welsh	Ffiwy, a strong effort.
Sanscrit 961	Vrih, to make effort.
Gaelic	Bri, an effort.
Irish	Bri, strength, virtue, effect. (Supplement.)
Sanscrit 706	Bhara, heavy work, toil, labour.
Galla African	Berre, to exert or exercise.
Persian 204	Bar, cause.
Welsh	Peri, to cause.
Welsh	Peri, Pri, Par, or Pair, a cause.
Welsh	Parai, that which causes.
Welsh	Par, that which is instrumental in producing.
Welsh	Pair, an union of causes, instrumentalities or energies.
Latin	Paro, to go about a thing, to prepare, to endeavour, to design, to put in readiness for, to contrive, to make.
Latin	Pareo, to perform, to fulfil. [accomplish.
Latin	Pario, to form, to bring to effect, to perfect, to
Hindu 465	Parna ( <i>imperative</i> Par), to accomplish, to finish.
Sanscrit 593	Pri, to accomplish, achieve, perform; also to be busy or active.
Persian 281	Parwa, study, endeavour, effort.
Greek	Peira, or Peire, a trial, an attempt, an essay, the experience gained thereby. [to try.
Greek	Peirao, to attempt, to undertake, to endeavour,
New Zealand	Para, to clear, to cut down brushwood.
Hindu 501	Pirana ( <i>imperative</i> Pira), to sow, to plant.
Hindu 604	Perna ( <i>imperative</i> Per), to sow, till, plant or
Khond India	Pahori, a road. [cultivate.
Gaelic	Bair, a road, a path.
Hebrew	Bar (באר), a well, a cistern. Genesis xxi. 30, I have digged this <i>well</i> . Proverbs v. 15, water out of thine own <i>well</i> . Jeremiah ii. 13, hewed them out <i>cisterns</i> .
Turkish 551	Bir, a well.
Hindu 446	Bir, or 278 Baori, a well.
Sanscrit 651	Prahi, a well.
English	Fry, a drain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	For, a drain, a sewer.
Arabic 922	Fara, <i>plural</i> Firaa, a channel, a gutter.
Persian 204	Bar, a ditch, a moat.
Persian 234	Barah, an aqueduct.
Hindu 321	Baru, or 376 Boru, a tube, pipe or conduit.
Hindu 322	Barha, a channel for the passage of water from a well to a field, or from field to field.

Hindu 449	Beri, a basket used to irrigate the fields.
Hindu 261	Bara, land near a village, generally enriched by
Hindu 321	Birwahi, an orchard. [manure.
Hindu 261	Bari, an orchard, a garden.
Hindu 261	Bari, an enclosed piece of ground.
Hindu 262	Bara, or 448 Ber, an enclosure.
Romany	Bor, a hedge.
English	Bray, a bank or mound of earth.
Norman	Bro, a field.
Welsh	Bro, the cultivated region.
English	Boor, a countryman, a rustic, a peasant, a plow-
Dutch	Boer, a peasant, a countryman. [man.
Icelandic	Baer, a farm, a landed estate.
Koama A.	Bara, a farm; <i>Bagbalan</i> , African, the same.
Boko African	Bura, a farm.
Mose African	Poro, a farm.
Bambarra A.	Furu, a field, a garden.
Dselana A.	Fuor, a farm.
Tumbuktu A.	Fari, a farm.
Latin	Ferrea, a kind of instrument used in husbandry.
Cornish	Forh, a pitchfork.
New Zealand	Pou, a fork.
Persian 273	Paro, a shovel.
Portuguese	Ferra, a shovel.
Icelandic	Var, the raised edge of a shovel.
Hindu 574	Phaora, a spade or hoc.
Kasm African	Varo, a hoe; <i>Fula</i> , African, the same.
Koama A.	Pire, a hoe.
Bagbalan A.	Pure, a hoc.
Hindu 580	Pharuha, an instrument for raking together.
Latin	Verro, to rake.
Swedish	Fara, to furrow, to make furrows.
Swedish	Fare, a furrow.
Dutch	Voor, or Voore, a furrow.
English	Voor, a furrow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [lete.)
English	Fur, Foor, or Fore, a furrow. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
English	Furrow, a trench in the earth made by a plough.
Danish	Furre, a furrow.
Scotch	Fur, or Feure, a furrow.
Galla African	Fer, a furrow.
Anglo-Saxon	Fur, a furrow.
Anglo-Saxon	Fyrian, to make a furrow, plough, till.
Greek	Pharao, to plough.
Latin	Bura, Buræ, the plough tail or handle.
Hindu 329	Barhai, a cartwright.
Dutch	Burric, or Burry, a hand barrow.

Irish	Bara, a barrow ; as, " <i>Bara-rot</i> , a wheelbarrow."
Anglo-Saxon	Berewe, a barrow or wheelbarrow.
English	Barrow, a light small carriage (or implement for conveying small loads), such as a hand barrow, which is carried by two men, and a wheelbarrow, which is supported by one wheel, &c.
Hindu 325	Barai, a seller of betel leaf, a cultivator of betel ( <i>viz.</i> a species of pepper).
Fijian	Boro, a shrub the leaves of which are eatable and used in soup ; the fruit is also eaten.
Turkish 550	Bahar, spice.
Hindu 326	Bara, a sort of spiced bread, made of chick-pea, coriander, cumin, fenugreek and capsicum, with salt and water, and fried in butter.
Hindu 325	Bari, a dish made of pulse.
Hindu 329	Barhaiya, name of a species of pulse.
Sanscrit 971	Vora, a sort of pulse.
Hindu 376	Bora, a kind of beans.
Krebo A.	Peri, beans.
Norman	Poires, peas.
Latin	Porrum, or Porrus, Porri, a scallion.
Italian	Porro, a leek.
Spanish	Puerro, a leek.
Portuguese	Porro, a leek.
Anglo-Saxon	Por, a leek, a scallion.
Dutch	Parey, a chibbol or small onion.
Dutch	Porrey, Prei, or Prey, a little onion.
Malayan 222	Pria, name of a vegetable.
Hindu 605	Peri, the indigo plant after being once cut.
Persian 292	Pira, sugar.
Sanscrit 712	Bhiru, a kind of sugar cane.
Hindu 310	Barahi, a small species of sugar cane.
Hindu 261	Bari, a plot for sugar cane.
Hindu 376	Bura, a kind of sugar.
Goburu A.	Bacri, kuskus or oats.
English	Bear, a kind of barley. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Bere, the name of a species of barley in Scotland.
Scotch	Bar, the grain which in England is called barley.
Scotch	Bear, or Bere, barley.
Anglo-Saxon	Bere, barley.
Icelandic	Barr, barley.
Hindu 402	Buhri, parched barley.
Hindu 311	Barai, a sort of grain.
Hindu 2230	Birra, grain and barley sown in the same field.
Arabic 223	Burr, wheat.



Hebrew	Br or Bar (בַּר), corn, wheat. Gen. xli. 49, Joseph gathered <i>corn</i> . Amos v. 11, burdens of <i>wheat</i> .
Irish	Bar, corn.
Egyptian 464	Per, grain.
Hindu 603	Pair, standing corn, green corn, corn in the blade.
Greek	Puros, Purou, or Pyros, Pyrou, wheat.
New Zealand	Pare, barley.
Portuguese	Ferraa, barley that is not yet eared.
Portuguese	Farro, barley with the husk off.
Spanish	Farro, a kind of wheat, also peeled barley.
Italian	Farro, a kind of bread corn.
Latin	Far, Farris, Farri, all kinds of corn, beer-barley ; also meal, flour.
Latin	Farreus, Farrea, of corn.
Sanscrit 887	Vara, a kind of grain.
Hindu 2134	Vrihi, rice of various kinds.
Sanscrit 985	Vri, rice.
Hindu 376	Boro, a kind of rice which is cut in March.
Hindu 580	Phariya, a contractor for reaping.
Welsh	Bera, a stack of corn or hay.
Gaelic	Barr, a crop, as of corn, &c.
Irish	Barr, a crop.
Persian 204	Bar, a granary or storehouse. [kept.
Icelandic	Bur, a larder, a pantry, a house where stores are
Swahili A.	Bohari, a storehouse.
Quichua Peru	Pirhua, a granary.
Egyptian 464	Perri, granaries.
Latin	Farreum, Farrei, a barn to lay corn in.
Swahili A.	Pura, to beat out corn.
English	Barry, to thrash corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 376	Bora, a rice sack.
English	Bray, to grind or pound small.
French	Broyer, to grind small, to pulverise.
Gaelic	Bro, a grinding-stone.
Gaelic	Bra, or Bro, a hand-mill.
Irish	Bro, a hand-mill.
Persian 278	Par, the sails or paddles of a mill.
New Zealand	Paraoa, flour.
Romany	Var, flour.
English	Fry, a sort of sieve. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fare, food, provisions for the table.
Egyptian 464	Perr, food.
Welsh	Pry, food, victuals, produce.
Scotch	Purry, a kind of porridge.
Egyptian 459	Per, a kind of cake.

Gaelic	Bar, or Barr, bread.
Gaelic	Barr, food.
Irish	Bar, bread, food.
Welsh	Bara, bread, sustenance.
Cornish	Bara, bread.
Cornish	Breuha, victuals.
Persian 204	Bar, food in general.
Greek	Bora, food, anything to eat,
Norman	Bure, butter.
French	Beurre, butter.
Persian 223	Bar, the Indian fig tree.
Anglo-Saxon	Beria, a grape.
Spanish	Parra, a vine raised on stakes or nailed to a wall.
Latin	Forum, Fori, a vessel used about the vine press.
Arabie 910	Farih, <i>plural</i> Furrah, ingenious, clever.
Arabic 926	Furh, Furuh, or Furrah, clever, ingenious.
Arabic 943	Fayyur, acute, quick, intelligent.
Irish	Feoir, ingenious. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Feerie, clever.
Latin	Pario, to invent.
Latin	Pera, a bag or pouch to carry victuals in. a satchel, poke or budget.
New Zealand	Paro, a small basket for cooked food.
New Zealand	Puweru, a native mat.
Arabic 206	Bari, a mat-maker.
Arabic 206	Bariy, a mat made of woven reeds.
Persian 258	Buriya, a mat made of split reeds.
English	Barrow, a wicker case in salt works, where the
Zineali	Biere, glass. [salt is put to drain.
French	Verre, glass.
English	Verre, crystal glass. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 566	Para, a small water jar, drinking vessel. glass
Sanscrit 568	Pari, a cup, a drinking vessel. [or cup.
Zineali	Piri, an earthen pot.
Portuguese	Porrao, a narrow earthen vessel.
Persian 292	Peraya, or Payraya, a plate, a vessel.
Malayan 214	Pahar, a large brass salver.
Egyptian 464	Per, a pail.
Hindu 527	Paroha, a leathern bucket.
Persian 291	Perah, a leather dresser or currier.
Persian 291	Peray, tanning.
Latin	Pero, a sort of high shoe.
New Zealand	Parahi, a brush; to brush, to scrub.
Fanti African	Prah, to sweep.
Portuguese	Varrer, Varrido, to sweep.
Latin	Verro, to brush, scour, sweep, make clean.

Fijian	Varo, a file.
N'tere A.	Boyeri, soap.
Persian 234	Barhuh, soap.
Polish	Fura, a wagon, a cart.
French	Fur, price.
Norman	Feer, price.
Norman	Foer, market price.
Cornish	Vry, account, price. (Borlase.)
Latin	Fero, to gain or purchase.
Spanish	Feriar, to buy, sell or barter.
Spanish	Feriado, bought, sold, &c.
Welsh	Ffeiriaw, to exchange, to change.
Mandingo A.	Firi, trade.
English	Fare, business. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 581	Phariya, a retailer, a pedlar.
Romany	Parra, to change or exchange.
Latin	Pario, to gain, to obtain, to attain, to acquire, to procure, to get.
Latin	Paro, to get, provide, procure, purchase.
Hindu 580	Phar, a place where goods are exposed for sale.
English	Fair, a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for
English	Feire, a fair. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [trade.
Cornish	Feur, a fair, a market.
Welsh	Ffair, a fair, a forum, a public place.
French	Foire, a fair or market.
Spanish	Feria, a fair, a stated meeting for buyers and
Portuguese	Feira, a fair or great market. [sellers.
Italian	Fiera, a fair, a public market.
Latin	Forum, Fori, a market-place, where things are
Mandengo A.	Fure, a market. [sold.
Kabunga A.	Fero, a market.
Irish	Brae, a market-place. (Supplement.)
Hindu 402	Bahra, profit, gain, advantage.
Persian 223	Bar, profit, advantage.
Italian	Pro, a good, a profit, a benefit.
French Romn	Prou, advantage, benefit, profit. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Preu, gain, profit, utility.
Norman	Preue, weal, profit, advantage.
French	Prou, profit, good.
Cornish	Porh, a haven. (Borlase.)
English	Pier, a mass of stone work projecting into the sea for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbour.
Anglo-Saxon	Per, a pier.
Scotch	Pier, a quay or wharf.
Persian 258	Buru, a canal.

- Hindu 321 Baru, or 376 Boru, a canal.  
 Egyptian 376 Baru, or 375 Bahr, a boat.  
 Hindu 448 Bera, a raft, a float.  
 Gurma A. Biaru, a canoe.  
 Mandingo A. Bara, a boat.  
 Hindu 402 Bhar, a lighter, a large boat.  
 GyarungTibetBru, a boat.  
 Zincali Berro, or Bero, a ship.  
 English Boyer, the name given to a kind of Flemish  
 Norman Burre, a vessel. [sloop.  
 English Prow, name of a particular kind of ship used  
 in East Indian seas.  
 English Proa, a vessel used in the South Seas.  
 Italian Parro, an Indian coasting boat.  
 Italian Prua, a ship.  
 Portuguese Paro, or Parao, a sort of small ship, so called in  
 Latin Paro, a sort of ship. [India.  
 Javanese Prau, a boat. (Hunter's *Non-Aryan Dict.*)  
 Malayan 217 Prau, a navigating vessel.  
 Malayan 222 Prau, a general term applied to all vessels be-  
 tween the canoe and a square-rigged vessel.  
 Karnataka I. Paru, a boat.  
 Hindu 533 Parwa, a boat, a large ferry-boat.  
 Hindu 579 Pharwa, a sort of vessel.  
 Siamese Phray, a boat. (*Toungh-thu* dialect.)  
 English Ferry, a boat or small vessel in which passen-  
 gers are conveyed over rivers or other narrow  
 waters.  
 Gadsaga A. Fure, a canoe.  
 Icelandic Far, a ship, a trading vessel.  
 Latin Fori, the decks of a ship.  
 Latin Forus, Fori, the deck or hatch of a ship.  
 Italian Fiori, the rung or floor-heads of a ship.  
 Icelandic Faeri, a fishing line.  
 Hindu 529 Pari, a fishing net.  
 Persian 273 Paro, a paddle, an oar.  
 Portuguese Porao, the hold of a ship.  
 Portuguese Proa, the head of a ship.  
 Spanish Proa, the prow or head of a ship.  
 French Proue, the prow of a ship.  
 English Prow, the fore part of a ship.  
 Swahili A. Banra, an anchor.  
 French Barre, the tiller, the helm.  
 WolofAfriean Vire, a sail.  
 Italian Varare, to launch a ship.  
 Spanish Varar, to launch a ship; *Varado*. launched.



French	Virer, to tack, to heave, to put the ship about.
Dutch	Vaaren, to be conveyed by a ship or boat, to navigate ; <i>Vuurt</i> , a going to sea.
Irish	Foir, a ship's crew.
Swahili A.	Baharia, a sailor, the crew.
French Romn	Bahari, a sailor.
Hindu 295	Bahri, maritime, naval, belonging to the sea.
Hindu 295	Bahr, or 397 Bahar, a fleet.
Galla African	Berru, a custom.
Persian 205	Bara, a rule or custom.
Malayan 222	Pri, manner, mode, fashion.
Arabic 939	Fawr, way, mode, manner.
Italian	Fare, use, custom, habit, manner.
Fanti African	Fera, a span.
Spanish	Vareo, measurement, the act of measuring, mensuration by <i>vars</i> .
Spanish	Vara, a yard, an instrument for measuring.
Italian	Vara, a Spanish measure of length.
French	Varc, a Spanish measure.
English	Barra, the name of a cloth measure used in Spain and Portugal, and which is about equal to a yard. [East Indies.
English	Barre, or Bahar, names of weights used in the
Sanscrit 700	Bhara, a particular weight or measure.
Malayan 57	Bhara, name of a weight and measure.
Hindu 329	Barhaiya, a grain measure.
French Romn	Barau, a wine measure of twenty-seven pints.
Assyrian	Baru, name of an Assyrian measure of capacity. ( <i>See Cooper's Archaic Dictionary.</i> )
Hindu 534	Pari, a measure of capacity.
Sanscrit 566	Para, quicksilver.
Hindu 463	Para, quicksilver, mercury.
Banyun A.	Bara, iron.
Arabic 926	Firruh, iron (in the dialect of Morocco).
Latin	Ferrum, Ferri, iron.
Spanish	Ferreo, made of iron.
Portuguese	Ferro, iron.
Italian	Ferro, iron.
French	Fer, iron.
Persian 289	Pur, steel.
Hindu 448	Bir, steel.
Gbese A.	Bara, gold.
Sanscrit 701	Bharu, gold.
Sanscrit 712	Bhiru, silver.
Cornish	Pcuarc, a farthing. (Borlase.)
English	Pera, a small silver coin of Turkey.

Turkish 555	Pare, the name of a coin, also money generally.
Circassian 109	Parey, money.
Spanish	Pera, a plum, a great sum of money; in England it is one hundred thousand pounds.
Hindu 524	Parwa, rest, quiet.
Mandingo A.	Barria, peace.
Persian 261	Bahra, happiness, prosperity.
Irish	Borram, I prosper.
Irish	Bro, plenty.
Ashanti A.	Bre, easy.
Icelandic	Vaerr, peaceful, safe, comfortable, tranquil.
English	Fair, prosperous, favourable.
Cornish	Fur, wise. (Borlase.)
Wolof African	Foriey, learned.
Galla African	Berre, learned.
Gaelic	Bar, a learned man.
Irish	Bar, a learned or scientific man.
Hindu 321	Baru, or 376 Boru, the reed from which writing
Polish	Pioro, a pen. [instruments are made.
Hindu 533	Paru, reading, a reader.
Persian 281	Parwa, knowledge, education.
Sanscrit 666	Proha, logical reasoning; skilful, clever.
New Zealand	Pori, a tribe.
Hindu 311	Baraya, people.
Hindu 328	Barhawa, population.
Malayan 60	Birih, a border, edge or confine.
Arabie 261	Buhr, an extensive district.
Norman	Bro, a district.
Irish	Brn, a country, a district.
Norman	Bery, the chief seat of a manor.
Hindu 402	Bharai, the name of a cess (or tax).
Hindu 402	Bihri, a subscription to raise a certain sum, contribution, assessment, quota, rate, share.
Malayan 58	Bahri, administering wisely. [partment.
French	Bureau, a writing table, desk, office, public de-
English	Bureau, an ambassador's or secretary's office.
English	Bureau, a chest of drawers for keeping papers.
Polish	Bioro, an office, a writing desk, a counting room.
Irish	Beara, a judge. [&c.
Swahili A.	Barua, a summons from a judge.
Spanish	Bureo, a court of justice. [court.
French	Barreau, the place reserved for barristers in
French	Barre, the bar; a term pertaining to courts of judicature.
English	Bar, the whole body of lawyers licensed in a court; a tribunal in general.

Persian 204	Bar, a petition, memorial, request, leave, licence.
English	Bar, a peremptory exception at law, sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action.
French	For, a tribunal.
Latin	Forum, Fori, the public place where courts are held, and matters pleaded for judgment.
Spanish	Foro, a forum, a court of justice.
Italian	Foro, the forum, the court of justice; also the laws themselves.
Polish	Ferowae, to pass sentence.
Turkish 553	Bıyurmak, to exercise authority, act as master, give orders.
Malayan 60	Ber, or Bir, to permit, let, suffer or allow.
Malayan 40	Bri, to permit.
Spanish	Fuero, a charter, law or statute.
Dutch	Vrye, a barony.
Hindu 311	Baraya, nobles.
Norman	Bers, or Biers, barons.
Sanscrit 701	Bharu, a lord.
English	Boiar, or Boyar, a nobleman, lord, or person of quality in the Russian Empire.
French Romn	Per, an alderman or town councillor.
Polish	Par, a peer.
English	Pere, a peer. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Peer, a nobleman.
French	Pair, a peer, a dignity of the realm.
French	Pairie, a peerage.
Norman	Parrie, a peer, peerage.

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No. 210. Aylu, Ailon, Elon or Helon (*the Hittite, a descendant of Canaan*).

Zincali	Olena, a roof-tile.
ManchuTartar	Elin, the room or space which is between the roof and the rooms one inhabits.
Scotch	Hallan, or Hallon, an inner wall in a cottage.
Hebrew	Hlon or Halon (חלון), a window. [ark. Gen. viii. 6, Noah opened <i>the window</i> of the Ezek. xl. 20, their <i>windows</i> and arches.
Persian 151	Alni, a door post.
Mahi African	Uholinu, a doorway.
Igala African	Alunyi, a doorway.
ManchuTartar	Olen, a house or chamber, a dwelling place.
Sanscrit 86	Alin, a large black bee.
Sanscrit 86	Alini, a swarm of bees. [emulate.
Anglo-Saxon	Elnian, to strive, to endeavour, to contend, to

Anglo-Saxon	Ellyn, zeal.
Irish	Ailleán, a causeway.
Gaelic	Ailleán, a causeway.
French	Alenois, in ordinary garden cultivation, as " <i>cress-son alinois</i> , the common garden cress."
ManchuTartar	Halhan, an agricultural implement for turning over the earth and breaking the clods.
Zincali	Olune, a sickle.
Arabic 501	Hilan, a thrashing instrument.
Gaelic	Iolann, a corn yard.
Gaelic	Ealan, skill.
Gaelic	Iollan, expert, mechanical.
French	Alcne, an awl, a shoemaker's awl.
Patagonian	Hullen, a nail.
Dahome A.	Wulenu, soap.
Norman	Alienee, the buyer.
Greek	Aulon, a canal, an aqueduct.
Sanscrit 192	Aulana, a reservoir for water.
French Romn	Aliner, to equip a vessel. [vessel.
Malayan 359	Aluwan, or Haluwan, the prow or stem of a
Abor-Miri	} Ellong, a boat.
Bengal	
Cornish	Elin, a cubit. (Borlase.)
Latin	Ulna, an eln or ell, <i>viz.</i> the length of two arms stretched out.
Anglo-Saxon	Alne, or Elne, an ell, a measure.
Swedish	Aln, an ell.
Danish	Alen, an ell.
Icelandic	Alin, Alun, or Oln, an ell.
	Old High German—Elina.
English	Auln, an ell. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Bulom African	Ilon, gold.
Scotch	Hullion, wealth, goods, property.
ManchuTartar	Oulin, a store of money, furniture, utensils, food, &c.
Ibu African	Ohalini, abundant, plenty.
Eskimo	Alliana-rpok, he is quiet.
	<i>Memo:</i> "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.
ManchuTartar	Elen, content, satisfied with what one has.
Irish	Oilean, education, instruction.
Irish	Aolain, learning.
Gaelic	Ealan, learning.
Hindu 162	Ilana, family, race, stock, line, kindred, consanguinity, relationship.



French Romn	Elin, a gentleman.
Norman	Elin, a gentleman.
Polish	Walny, chief, principal.
Persian 186	Awlanj, a throne.

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No. 211. Hmor, Hamor, Hemor or Emmor (*the Hivite Prince, a descendant of Canaan*) has been already considered with No. 191, Amr, Amor or Emori.

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No. 212. Skm, Sacham, Sichem, Suchem, Sechem or Shechem (*son of Hamor, a descendant of Canaan*).

Spanish	Sagma, an architectural term, the moulding. (J. Baretti's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1786.)
Gura African	Saguma, a house. [house.]
Icelandic	Skemma, a small detached building; also a store-
Hebrew	Skm or Sakam (שכם), to rise early. Genesis xix. 2, and ye shall rise up early. Judges xix. 8, and he arose early in the
Arabic 407	Sakam, persisting, persevering. [morning.]
Greek	Skamma, a trench, that which has been dug.
Persian 743	Shuklm, land ploughed and ready for sowing.
Hebrew	Skmh or Sakamah (שקמה), the sycomore. 1 Ch. xxvii. 28, the olive trees and the sycomore trees. Amos vii. 14, a gatherer of sycomore fruit.
English	Syeamine, or Sycamore, a species of fig tree.
Fanti African	Sikehuma, a cable.
Latin	Sacoma, full weight, just weight.
Greek	Sekoma, return, recompense.
Sanscrit 986	Sagma, or Sagmya, prosperous, happy, causing
Sanscrit 1119	Sugmya, yielding happiness. [happiness.]
Egyptian 489	Skhem, to prevail.
Sanscrit 1141	Skambh, to make firm, establish or support.
Greek	Schema, stateliness, dignity.
English	Sachem, a king or chief among some tribes of the North American Indians.

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No. 213. Potypr, Potipher or Putiphari (*a descendant of Mizra.*)

Persian 203	Badpar, a beam.
Hindu 484	Patapar, the name of a fruit.

No. 214. Zbaon, Zibeon, Sibeon or Sibhon (*the Hivite, a descendant of Canaan*).

Persian 677	Sayaban, a tent or pavilion.
Hindu 1339	Sopan, a ladder.
Sanscrit 1136	Sopana, a staircase or ladder.
Malayan 172	Supana, a flight of steps.
Hebrew	Spn or Sapan (ספן), the ceiling. 1 Kings vi. 15, and the walls of <i>the ceiling</i> .
Danish	Spaan, a wooden slate to cover roofs with, a
German	Schoppen, a loft, a shed. [shingle.
Zulu Kafir	Sebenza, to work, toil, labour, produce by labour.
Polish	Zabawny, busy, busied, occupied.
Turkish 773	Saban, a plough. [enveloped.
Arabic 788	Safan, the pod in which the ears of corn are
English	Spane, the first shoot of corn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [same.
Baga African	Tsebani, guinea-corn; <i>Landoma</i> , African, the
English	Sepawn or Sepon, a species of food consisting of meal of maize boiled in water.
Latin	Spinea, a kind of vine.
Persian 739	Shabina, grapes.
Arabic 755	Shafn, or Shafin, ingenious, intelligent.
Danish	Saffian, Turkey leather.
Spanish	Sifon, a siphon.
Italian	Sifone, a siphon, a conduit pipe, a tube.
French	Siphon, a siphon.
English	Siphon, a bent pipe or tube for drawing liquor.
Icelandic	Spann, a pail.
Gaelic	Spain, a spoon.
Irish	Spain, a spoon.
English	Spone, a spoon. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Spoon, a small domestic utensil for dipping
Baga African	Sapun, soap. [liquids.
Gurma A.	Sabuna, soap.
Bornu A.	Sabuni, soap; <i>Kamuku</i> , <i>Kadzina</i> , and <i>Dsarawa</i> , African, the same.
Bidsogo A.	Sabon, soap.
Gadsaga A.	Sabune, soap.
Kandin A.	Sabini, soap.
Wadai A.	Sabun, soap; <i>Beran</i> , African, the same.
Adirar A.	Sabunu, soap.
Haussa A.	Sabuni, soap.
Swahili A.	Sabuni, soap.
Arabic 776	Sabun, soap.
Turkish 768	Sabun, soap.

Circassian 126	Saboon, soap.
Hindu 1413	Sabun or Saban, soap.
Malayan 200	Sabun, soap.
Greek	Sapon, Saponos, soap.
Spanish	Xabon, soap.
Italian	Sapone, soap.
French	Savon, soap.
Gaelic	Siabunn, soap.
	Armoric—Sabun.
Irish	Siabunn, soap.
Welsh	Sebon, soap.
Cornish	Seban, soap.
Spanish	Sabana, a sheet, the lincn of a bed.
Latin	Scobina, a file, a graver used by bowyers.
Swahili A.	Zabuni, to buy.
Adirar A.	Dsahabun, gold.
Hindu 1291	Sifanat, the art of shipbuilding.
Arabic 704	Safinat, <i>plural</i> Safaain, Sufun, or Safin, a ship,
Hebrew	Spynh or Sapynh (ספינה), a ship. [boat, &c. Jonah i. 5, down into the sides of <i>the ship</i> .
English	Span, a small line or cord, the middle of which is attached to a stay.
English	Spoon, to put before the wind in a gale.
Icelandic	Spaun, a measure.
German	Spanne, a span.
Anglo-Saxon	Span, a span.
English	Span, nine inches or the eighth of a fathom.
Scotch	Span, or Spann, the name of a dry measure.
Swedish	Span, a corn measure of about two bushels.
Gaelic	Seipinn, a quart.
Irish	Scipinn, a quart.
Scotch	Scopin, a quart vessel.
German	Schoppen, a pint measure.
Egyptian 568	Shebbnu, full, abundant.
Dutch	Schepen, a magistrate, a justice, &c.
Italian	Scabino, a civic officer answering to sheriff or
French Romn	Scepenec, a judge. [alderman.
Galla A.	Tshabbenia, authority.
Persian 648	Zaban, or Zuban, leave, permission.

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No. 215. Soa, Saua, Suc, Sua, Suah, Shua, Shuah, Schuah  
or Scuah (*a descendant of Canaan.*)

Chin.III. 202 Tsuh, a nest.

Chin.III. 188 Tsow, a bird's nest.

Arabic 795 Sawh, or Suh, a wall.

ManchuTartarSahambi, to build a wall.

Chin. II. 262 Tsee, short pillars standing on the lower beams of a house to support the upper beams of the roof.

Chin. II. 355 Tsuh, the head of a post or pillar.

Turkish 783 Siwa, plaster, a coat of cement.

Fijian Sa, a rafter of a house.

Chin. II. 574 Seuh, or Suh, boards or planks.

French Scie, a saw.

English Saw, a cutting instrument.

Chin. III. 566 Tso, or Tsuh, a file for sharpening a saw.

Chin. III. 568 Sze, an utensil for planing wood.

Chin. II. 362 See, the threshold of a door.

Chin. III. 587 Seu, the key of a Chinese lock.

Chin. III. 604 She, a door or gate.

Chin. II. 92 Shay, a small house or cottage.

Chin. II. 97 Shoo, a cottage.

Chinese I. 540 Shoo, a cottage, a villa.

Chin. II. 90 Tsuh, a cottage.

Chin. II. 86 Shwuy, a house that has apartments backward a long way, or as the Chinese call it "a deep house."

Chinese I. 839 Shih, a house, dwelling, place of rest.

Chinese I. 847 Suh, a halting-place for the night.

Bambarra A. So, a house.

Mandinga A. Su, a house. (See J. G. Jackson's *Empire of*  
Dhimal N.E. } [Marocco, London, 1811.)

Bengal } Sa, a house.

Chin. III. 134 Shay, to stop, to rest; a lodging in a market-

Chinese I. 479 Tsae, to dwell, to reside. [place; also a cottage.

Chinese I. 539 Shuh, a kind of lodge or hall by the door; in ancient times the room appropriated to the education of children in a family.

Chinese I. 327 Sha, a kind of out-house, a house by the side of

Fijian Sue, a kitchen, part of a house. [another.

Turkish 726 Sahe, a court, a square, a level space.

Chinese I. 540 Shoo, a village.

Chin. III. 84 Tseu, a city or place of residence; also to dwell.

Chin. III. 605 See, the planks or boards of a city gate.

Turkish 792 Ziya, estates, farms, lands and villages.

Gio African Zo, a bee.

Mose A. Zi, a bee.

Guresa A. Sie, or Se, a bee.

Circassian 153 Shouyoo, honey.

Arabic 773 Shayh, striving, taking pains, being active.

Arabic 773 Shih, diligent.



- Chin. III. 357 She, to use, to employ, to endeavour.  
 Chinese I. 44 She, occupation, employment, business; that  
     which is done, an action.  
 Chinese I. 121 Shuh, to act, to do, to repair.  
 Chin. III. 595 Tsho, to make, to do.  
 Chinese I. 93 Tso, to act, to make, to do.  
 Latin Suo, to work, to procure.  
 Fijian Sou, to rise early to do a work.  
 English Za, to try. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Turkish 727 Saiy, one who endeavours, does his best, or works  
     at anything.  
 Arabic 674 Saai, studious, diligent, earnest, laborious.  
 Chin. III. 630 Sze, to cause, or a cause.  
 Chin. III. 6 Tsze, to repair, to supply what is wanting.  
 Chin. III. 31 Tseih, work performed, a business, an affair,  
     meritorious deeds.  
 Chinese I. 722 Tsze, strenuous, diligent; unwearied effort.  
 Chinese I. 745 Tsze, indefatigable diligence.  
 Chin. III. 875 Seay, perspiring.  
 Hebrew Zah (זֶהַ), sweat.  
     Gen. iii. 19, in *the sweat* of thy face thou  
     shalt eat bread.  
 French Suer, to sweat. *Je sue, il sue*, I sweat, he sweats.  
 Chin. II. 568 Soo, a road.  
 Circassian 123 Zsho, a well.  
 French Romn Seuwe, the rope used in drawing water from a  
     a well. (Supplement.)  
 French Seau, a bucket or pail.  
 Accadian Su, a bucket.  
 French Romn Saie, a water bucket.  
 Scotch Sac, Say, or Saye, a tub, a water bucket.  
 English Soe, a large wooden vessel for holding water.  
 English So, a large tub holding from 20 to 30 gallons.  
     (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Suc, a drain. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Chin. II. 454 Scu, a ditch or drain.  
 Chin. II. 514 Suy, or 516 Shoo, a small ditch or channel for  
     water.  
 Chin. II. 489 Suy, a watercourse in fields two cubits deep;  
     a trench or ditch.  
 Chinese I. 511 Saou, a bank or dike made of bamboo reeds  
     and earth mixed, such as are used on the  
     banks of the Yellow River.  
 Chin. II. 478 Tsih, to dam up water.  
 Chin. II. 521 Tsze, the gate of a dam, or a bank to keep in  
     water.

- Chin. III. 173 Tsze, to commence the cultivation of land by felling wood and eradicating weeds; to clear or level a road.
- Chinese I. 497 Tsze, to put additional earth on a large road.
- Chin. II. 790 Tsze, to plough or cultivate the ground.
- Chin. III. 78 Tsze, to plough.
- Chin. II. 358 Seu, a plough.
- Cornish Zoha, a plough-share. (Borlase.)
- Fijian Sau, a pointed stick used as a substitute for a
- Chin. III. 588 Tseaou, a sort of spade or hoe. [spade.
- Chin. III. 569 Tsoo, a hoe or iron instrument for turning up the ground with.
- Chin. III. 77 Sze, a kind of harrow.
- Chinese I. 303 Seih, a kind of manure rake.
- Chin. III. 595 Shuh, a large spade or hoe to weed with.
- Manchu Tartar Tcho, a kind of iron shovel.
- Chin. III. 595 Tsho, to dig.
- Persian 770 Shuhih, ground prepared for sowing.
- Chin. III. 77 Shaou, to sow.
- Danish Saaer, to sow.
- Danish Saaed, sown.
- German Saen, to sow.
- German Saer, a sower.
- Swedish Sa, to sow.
- English Sow, to scatter seeds on the earth in order that they may grow and produce a crop.
- Russian — Siyu.
- Horpa Tibet Zo, a yam.
- Nowgong } Shi, a yam.
- Naga B. }
- Lohorong N. Sua, a yam.
- Egyptian 487 Su, corn.
- Accadian Se, corn.
- Kra African Su, guinea corn; *Gbe*, African, the same.
- Opanda A. Zuai, guinea corn.
- Kisi African Suai, maize.
- English Zea, the generic name of maize.
- Greek Zea, or Zeia, a sort of grain, probably barley or
- Dsuku A. Za, kuskus or oats. [rye.
- Malayan 160 Sawah, or Sauwah, a padi plantation or rice
- Chin. II. 878 Suy, rice; also same on III. 728. [ground.
- Chin. II. 802 Tso, to sow wheat after paddee.
- Chin. II. 880 Tsuy, pure rice.
- Chin. II. 880 Tsih, white rice.
- Chin. II. 793 Tsew, grain or paddee growing.
- Chin. III. 632 Tseo, a particular kind of wheat.

- Chin. II. 797 Tse, another name for the grain called *Tseih*; it resembles the *Shoo* or millet.
- Chin. II. 787 Tsze, or III. 606 Tsuy, a species of grain.
- Chin. II. 873 Tsze, a generic term for grain.
- Chin. II. 795 Tsow, grain in plenty.
- Chin. II. 790 Sew, the name of a grain; the same also on II.
- Chin. II. 873 Suli, a particular sort of grain. [796.]
- Chin. II. 879 Seu, grain.
- Chin. III. 784 Seu, provision, grain.
- Chin. III. 871 Shoo, grain, a kind of millet.
- Chin. II. 786 Shuh, a certain grain.
- Chin. II. 877 Tsew, grain in the ear.
- Chin. II. 798 Suy, an ear of corn.
- Chin. II. 799 Suh, ears of grain.
- Manchu Tartar Souihe, the ears of corn.
- Chinese I. 744 Shuh, ripe, mature, plentiful.
- Chinese I. 245 Sow, or Show, to reap or cut grain.
- Chin. II. 799 Tso, to gather grain in early; also same on II.
- Chin. II. 800 Tse, to cut grain; a sheaf. [881.]
- Chin. II. 791 Tseih, a sheaf of grain.
- Chin. II. 875 Suy, grain in which there is no mixture, pure.
- Chin. II. 789 Saou, or Shaou, a granary.
- Chin. II. 794 Sze, to dress or cleanse grain.
- Chin. II. 476 Seih, to seour or wash rice.
- Chin. III. 398 Tsih, to grind or bruise pulse.
- Chin. III. 132 Tso, to pound, beat or grind wheat.
- Chin. II. 501 Tsaou, a wheel turned by water.
- Chin. II. 874 Tseaou, rice flour.
- Chin. II. 877 Tsow, flour.
- Chin. III. 866 Saou, dry flour.
- Chin. III. 715 Sze, food; to supply people with food.
- Bambarra A. Suo, a bean.
- Vei African So, beans.
- Kono African Soe, beans.
- Barba African Sue, beans.
- Sanscrit 1099 Saha, beans.
- Chin. III. 177 Shuh, a generic term for all kinds of pulse.
- Chin. III. 200 Suh, a generic term for vegetables.
- Chin. III. 203 Soo, a generic term for all edible herbs.
- Chin. III. 192 Tsoo, name of a vegetable for the table.
- Chin. III. 192 Tsze, a vegetable for soup.
- Chin. III. 174 Tsae, edible herbaceous plants, vegetables used for food generally.
- Chin. III. 186 Suy, a species of ginger.
- Circassian 135 Sczeyeh, an apple.
- Swahili A. Zao, fruit, produce.

- Zulu Kafir    Su, care, attention; plan, resource or means for doing anything.
- Arabic 601    Zahh, acuteness of genius.
- Chinese I. 93 Tso, to discover, to invent.
- Chin. II. 640 Tsze, earthenware of a fine sort, porcelain.
- Chin. III. 44 Tsze, fine and strong ware, porcelain.
- Chin. III. 44 Tsuy, an earthen jar.
- Chin. III. 221 Shwuy, a rush or mat utensil.
- Chin. II. 851 Shoo, a basket.
- Chin. II. 858 Sae, a sort of basket.
- Chin. II. 844 Seu, a large sort of sieve.
- Chin. II. 853 Suh, or II. 860 Sih, a kind of sieve.
- Chin. II. 114 Suy, a broom.
- Chin. II. 850 Suy, a broom made of bamboo.
- Chinese I. 232 Shwa, to brush, to cleanse.
- Chin. II. 472 Sow, to wash with the hands.
- Kisi African    Seo, soap.
- Vei African    Soi, soap; *Dewoi* and *Gbe*, African, the same.
- Basa African    Sue, soap.
- Orungu A.    Dsawo, soap.
- Chin. III. 494 Sze, a carriage.
- Chin. III. 480 Shoo, the poles of a carriage.
- Chinese I. 289 She, a small spoon.
- Chin. II. 757 She, or III. 671 Sow, to dress leather.
- Chin. III. 672 Sow, soft leather.
- Chin. III. 672 So, leather.
- Chin. III. 570 Tsuy, a kind of awl.
- Chin. III. 131 Seih; shoes with wooden soles.
- Chin. II. 380 Seih, wooden shoes.
- Chin. III. 473 Se, a sort of shoes put on at dances or posture-making exhibitions, straw sandals.
- Chin. III. 677 Sae, certain shoes or sandals.
- Chin. III. 678 Seih, a little child's shoes.
- Chin. III. 664 Sa, or So, children's shoes.
- Chin. III. 672 So, a boot that laces in front.
- Chin. II. 20 Sen, a species of shoe.
- Chin. III. 674 Shuh, Suh, Seih, or Se. shoes.
- Chin. III. 668 Shae, Seih, or Se. shoes.
- Anglo-Saxon    Seeo, a shoe.
- Swedish    Sko, a shoe.
- Danish    Skoe, a shoe.
- German    Schuh, a shoe.
- English    Shoc, a covering for the foot.
- Chin. III. 423 Suy, goods, merchandise.
- Chin. III. 420 Tsze, a commodity, goods, things of value.
- Chin. III. 425 Tsae, merchandise, wealth.



- Chin. II. 66 She, to trade in the market, a market-place.  
 Chinese I. 395 Show, to sell for a price, or to give an equivalent for.  
 Hindu 1412 Shewa, business, trade, profession. [lent for.  
 Ibu African Zuoh, to buy.  
 Hausa A. Seya, to buy.  
 Turkish 773 Sayi, a number, count or tale.  
 Chin. II. 275 Soo, to reckon or count.  
 Hebrew Soh (שׁוּ), profit; to profit, to avail.  
     Est. iii. 8, not for the king's *profit*.  
     Job xxxiii. 27, *it profited* me not.  
     Est. v. 13, all this *availeth* nothing.
- Hindu 1241 Sah, a merchant.  
 Hebrew Zy or Zay (צַ), a ship. [coast.  
     Num. xxiv. 24, *ships* shall come from the  
     Isaiah xxxiii. 21, neither shall gallant *ship*  
     pass thereby.  
     Dan. xi. 30, *the ships* of Chittim.
- Chin. II. 356 Saou, a general term for boats and other vessels  
     that navigate the water.
- Chin. III. 141 Saou, a general term for boats. [boat rests.  
 Chin. III. 145 Tse, a boat; also that on which the scull of a  
 Chin. II. 501 Tsaou, to convey by water as in boats; also the  
     boats which convey the tribute of the provinces  
 Chin. III. 143 Tsaou, a small boat, a Chinese junk. [to court.  
 Chin. III. 142 Tsow, a ship that goes to sea.  
 Chin. III. Suh, a boat of a certain kind.  
 Chin. III. 140 Shaou, a particular description of boat.  
 Dutch Schouw, a ferry boat, a flat-bottomed boat, a  
 Scotch Skow, a kind of boat. [pontoon.  
     Belgie—Schouw, a ferry boat.
- English Skew, a boat. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Scow, a large flat-bottomed boat used as a boat  
     for loading and unloading vessels.
- Swahili A. Shua, to launch.  
 Chin. III. 143 Sew, to propel a boat.  
 Chin. III. 144 Tsee, an oar of a boat.  
 Fijian Sna, an oar.  
 Chin. II. 851 Shaou, the helm or rudder of a boat.  
 Chin. III. 9 Shuh, a string or cord.  
 Chin. III. 750 Sow, a sort of rope.  
 Chin. III. 34 So, a large rope.  
 Chin. II. 849 So, cord or rope made of bamboo.  
 Chin. III. 5 So, cords made of the fibres of plants, a string  
 Chin. III. 3 Tso, cord, string. [or cord.  
 Chin. II. 514 Tsac, or Tsih, to fathom the depth of.  
 Spanish Zayar, to bowse. haul or pull the tackles.

- Spanish Zaya ! bowse oh !
- Chin. III. 30 Seaou, to tie or fasten a boat to the shore.
- Malayan 160 Sauh, an anehor, a grapnel.
- Chinese I. 115 Suh, the eommon business of life, custom.
- Chin. III. 129 Sew, to be aceustomed to.
- Chin. III. 65 Seih, to accustom, to be accustomed to, to practise ; custom, habit.
- Latin Sueo, to accustom, to be wont.
- Hindu 1412 Shewa, manner, habit, custom.
- Chin. II. 104 Shih, to measure.
- Hebrew Sali (סעלה), a measure.  
Gen. xviii. 6, three *measures* of fine meal.  
2 Kings vii. 18, two *measures* of barley.
- English Seah, a scripture measure, being a third of an Ephah. (See *Ency. Brit.*, article *Measure*.)
- ManchuTartarSee, the name of a weight.
- Chin. III. 573 Seih, tin, also red eopper.
- Chin. III. 575 Tseih, plates of iron.
- ManyakTibet Shi, iron.
- Chin. III. 568 She, 567 Suh, or 585 Seuh, metal.
- Chin. III. 577 Sew, a rough piece of metal.
- Chin. III. 581 Sew, bars of metal.
- Chin. III. 557 Sze, bars or pieces of metal.
- Chin. III. 571 Tsuy, to work metals.
- Chin. II. 817 Tsaou, a furnaee.
- Chin. III. 566 Seaou, to melt or fuse metals.
- Chin. III. 733 Sho, to apply fire to melt metals.
- Chinese I. 701 Sho, to melt, to fuse.
- Chin. III. 592 Sho, to melt or fuse metals.
- Chin. III. 592 Seay, a mould for metals.
- Icelandic Sia, any glowing substance, especially the molten
- Persian 677 Sawa, a erucible. [metal in a furnace.]
- Chin. III. 579 So, a eopper utensil.
- Persian 724 Suha, an anvil.
- Chin. III. 560 Tso, an iron boiler.
- Chin. III. 578 So, eopper eoin or money.
- French Sou, the name of a eoin.
- Hebrew Soa (שוע), rich.  
Job xxxiv. 19, nor regardeth *the rich*.
- Hindu 1335 Swa, wealth, property.
- Chin. III. 416 Tsae, wealth, riches, valuables, property, goods.
- Chin. III. 418 Tso, wealth, property.
- Chin. III. 422 Shoo, wealth, increasing.
- Chin. III. 512 Suy, to advance, to sueceed, to effect.
- Chin. III. 360 Seuh, tranquil, still.
- Chin. II. 806 Tso, a tranquil appearance.

- Chin. II. 775 Tsze, tranquillity, repose.  
 Chinese I. 396 Tseih, quiet, stillness.  
 Chin. III. 134 Shoo, leisure, ease, order, comfort.  
 Irish So, ease, rest, quiet.  
 Latin Suus, Sua, his, hers, his or her own, theirs or  
     their own; particular, peculiar; what one  
     hath or is possessed of. (Ainsworth's 1796  
     [edition.])  
 Hindu 1335 Swa, own.  
 Turkish 705 Zu, an owner, possessor.  
 Chinese I. 737 Sze, an heir; to succeed.  
 Chin. III. 630 Sze, perfectly arranged; to accord with.  
 Chin. II. 86 Seu, order, arrangement, the order of preced-  
     ence between seniors and juniors.  
 Chinese I. 135 Shoo, to establish; same also on III. 398.  
 Chin. III. 352 She, to institute, to arrange, to establish.  
 Chin. II. 286 She, to act, to use, to arrange.  
 Chin. II. 258 She, to put in order, to direct, to take the general  
     management of, to act for, to control.  
 Chin. III. 717 Shih, well regulated, adjusted, arranged, firm.  
 Chin. II. 661 Seu, or Soo, to record.  
 Chin. II. 346 Tseu, to record.  
 Chin. II. 862 Tseih, a book, a list. [book.  
 Chin. II. 315 Shoo, to write, the thing written, a letter, a  
 Chinese I. 561 She, or Sze, a learned man, a scholar, one who  
     devotes his mind to the study of moral duties  
     chiefly.  
 Sanscrit 1032 Sha, a learned man.  
 Chinese I. 352 She, an impartial narrator of events, an his-  
     torian; history.  
 Chin. III. 609 Shuh, a domestic school.  
 Chin. II. 86 Seu, a school room. [search.  
 Chin. II. 227 Sow, to study the import of, intellectual re-  
 Chinese I. 119 Sew, to cultivate the reasoning faculty and the  
     principles and practice of virtue.  
 Chinese I. 138 Seu, an epithet applied to those who possess  
     talents and knowledge.  
 Chin. II. 159 Sen, knowledge, wisdom.  
 English Saw, a proverb, a maxim.  
 Zulu Kafir Zwe, a tribe, clan or nation. [sort.  
 Turkish 786 Soy, a race, stock, family; a good race, a good  
 Chin. II. 446 She, a family, in the larger sense of the word;  
     kindred, one of a clan.  
 Chin. II. 287 Tshuh, a clan or family in the larger sense.  
 Quichua Peru Suyu, a province.  
 Quichua Peru Sayhua, a landmark.  
 Arabic 701 Saay, collecting revenue.

- Chin. II. 788 Shwuy, or Shuy, taxes, customs, duties; taxes levied on land. [times.
- Chin. III. 77 Tsoo, the duties or taxes collected in ancient
- Chin. II. 785 Tsoo, a tax of any kind; also to rent.
- Fijian So, an assembly.
- Chin. III. 51 Shoo, a public court.
- Chinese I. 67 She, to fill a public situation, to act as a magis-
- Chinese I. 848 Tsae, a local officer or magistrate. [trate.
- Arabic 674 Saai, one who exercises jurisdiction or authority.
- English Sue, to seek justice by legal process. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
- Fijian Sau, the command or prohibition of a chief.
- Turkish 774 Sahh, a special kind of official signature.
- Swahili A. Sia, to give a sentence, to pronounce as with
- Chin. II. 197 Tsae, talent, ability, power. [authority.
- Chin. II. 13 Tsew, very extraordinary and eminent.
- Chinese I. 316 Shaou, high, eminent.
- Chin. II. 758 Shih, learned, virtuous, eminent.
- Chinese I. 341 Shuh, an epithet of respect applied to men by their juniors.
- Hindu 1381 Shah, excellent, great, principal.
- Chin. III. 734 Show, the head, the chief, a leader.
- Chin. II. 71 Shwae, a leader, one that heads many, that takes them under his command and control, a general or commander-in-chief in the army.
- Chinese I. 447 Shih, to command, order or direct.
- Chin. II. 610 Suh, to head, to lead, to take the command of.
- Chin. III. 298 Suh, to lead, to direct.
- Chinese I. 119 Sew, to direct, to regulate.
- Chin. II. 661 Soo, to direct or rule; a statement presented to the emperor.
- Chin. II. 610 Suh, a general view or statement of.
- Chinese I. 354 Sze, to rule, to manage, to direct, to have the control of.
- Chinese I. 842 Tsac, to rule or govern; also a ruler or governor.
- Chinese I. 561 She, or Sze, a general term for officers of the government.
- Chinese I. 702 Tsze, an appellation of persons possessing rank and virtue; sages; worthies; the fourth degree of nobility.
- Chin. III. 369 Tseu, to take advice. to consult with, to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government.
- Galla African Tshawaa, an adviser.
- Chinese I. 89 Tso, a minister of state second to the emperor.
- Sanscrit 1117 Su, to possess power or supremacy.



- English Sway, to rule or govern, to influence or direct by power and authority or by moral force; power exerted in governing, dominion, control.
- Chin. II. 122 Seu, a composed, dignified walk; steady, tranquil, sedate appearance; formal, grave, commanding, majestic.
- Chinese I. 313 Tsee, or Tsow, the credentials of a statesman or appointed governor.
- French Romn Saian, a seal.
- French Sceau, a seal of authority, as a seal of state used by sovereigns, public bodies, and other constituted authorities.
- Chin. II. 632 Se, a royal or imperial seal, the great seal of a nation.
- Chin. II. 625 Suy, Shuy, or Shwuy, stone signets given by the emperor in ancient times to the princes of small states in China, and which was the symbol of their authority.
- Chin. III. 18 Show, a piece of silk to which official seals are suspended. [dour.
- Chinese I. 273 She, strength, power, authority, influence, splen-
- Chinese I. 658 Shuh, a female officer for the control of the imperial household.
- Chin. II. 89 Tso, a throne, a seat where the king sits to give
- Egyptian 511 Su, a king; royal. [audience.
- Fijian Sau, a king or high chief.
- Arabie 601 Zu, a lord or master. All the kings of Arabia Felix had the word *Zu* prefixed to their names.
- Hindu 1381 Shah, a king, a prince.
- Hindu 1381 Shahwa, princely, royal, worthy of a king.
- Persian 734 Shah, a king, sovereign, emperor, monarch or
- Turkish 754 Shah, the king of Persia, the Sultan. [prince.

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No. 216. Ank, Anak, Anac, Enac, Enach, Anach, Hanach or Hanak (*a descendant of Canaan*).

- English Haunch, that part of an arch between the crown and the springing. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
- Chin. II. 341 Hang, a certain transverse beam in a house.
- Chin. II. 366 Yung, the beams which support the wide-spread eaves of a Chinese house.
- Chin. II. 326 Wang, the beams of a house that support the roof, also a post or pillar.
- Chin. II. 363 Ying, a post, a pillar, a support.

- Hebrew Ank or Anak (אָנאָ), a plumb-line.  
 Amos vii. 7, by *a plumb-line*.  
 Amos vii. 8, I said *a plumb-line*.
- Arabic 880 Aink, a door.
- Gaelic Uinneag, a window.
- Burman Eing, a house.
- Pwo-karen S. Yaing, a house.
- Arabic 1377 Wank, a residence.
- Chin. III. 532 Heang, a village.
- Chin. III. 626 Yung, the wall of a town.
- Chin. II. 571 Yung, a low city wall.
- Chinese I. 546 Yung, a wall for defence or shelter, a little city.
- Chin. III. 522 Yung, a square city with a ditch around its walls.
- Chin. III. 265 Ying, an insect of the bee kind.
- Ibu African Angu, a bee.
- Zincali Angui, honey.
- New Zealand Hanga, to make, made; a work, goods, property.
- Chin. III. 295 Hing, to act, to do, to perform.
- Chin. II. 557 Ying, to estimate, to make, to do, to go about in pursuit of a livelihood.
- Arabic 177 Anak, extremely earnest in any pursuit.
- Spanish Ahineo, earnestness, eagerness, intentness, efficaciousness.
- Turkish 512 Ahenk, properly prepared for any action.
- Greek Anakos, carefully, with good heed.
- Latin Anxius, Anxia, thoughtful, careful, solicitous.
- Latin Anxie, anxiously, diligently, carefully.
- Chinese I. 675 Ying, careful; also an attentive manner.
- Chinese I. 275 Yang, effort, endeavour.
- Chin. III. 443 Hwang, the appearance of exerting effort or great strength.
- Chinese I. 585 Hang, or Heang, using great effort to raise anything, the cry made when exerting great [effort.
- Chin. III. 295 Hing, a path, a road.
- Chin. III. 606 Heang, a kind of path or road.
- Chin. II. 65 Heang, a public path, a lane, a street.
- Chin. III. 297 Hang, a path or road through a village; a lane.
- Chin. III. 297 Yung, a lane.
- Gaelic Anach, a path.
- Irish Anach, a path.
- Greek Anachoo, to raise a road by throwing down rubbish, to heap up and form a mound. [dyke.
- Greek Anaehoma, earth thrown up, a mound, dam,
- French Romn Enche, a gutter, a drain, a canal, anything which serves to carry off the water.
- Chinese I. 521 Hwang, the ditch or moat outside a city wall.

Persian 178	Ang, an aqueduct.
French Romn	Ange, a ditch to drain the land.
Murundo A.	Eanga, a farm.
Chin.III.578	Ung, a sort of hoe or spade.
Chin. II. 348	Ying, a species of prunc.
Chin. II. 325	Hang, or Hing, a kind of plum.
Chin. II. 793	Hwang, a species of grain.
Quichua Peru	Anuechi, the small maize that grows at the end of the ear.
Chin. II. 877	Ying, pure rice.
Chin. II. 334	Ying, a flail or other instrument for threshing
New Zealand	Hangi, an oven. [grain.]
English	Anack, fine oaten bread. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 496	Humuk, experienced, intelligent.
Arabic 496	Hanik, expert.
Irish	Ainc, skill. (Supplement.)
Norman	Haunge, contrivance.
Chinese I. 497	Hing, an earthen mould or pattern.
Chin. III. 46	Ung, or Yung, a large earthenware jar.
Chin. II. 642	Yang a basin.
Chin. II. 642	Ying, a pitcher or other vessel with a long neck and that will stand the fire.
Sarar African	Unagi, soap.
Ibu African	Encha, soap.
Latin	Incus, a smith's anvil.
Chin.III.666	Yang, to dress leather.
Chin.III.491	Yung, a carriage in motion.
Irish	Oenach, a fair.
Chin.III.144	Hung, a raft.
Chin. II. 524	Hang, or Hung, a ferry boat.
Chin. II. 286	Hang, a square boat or two boats together.
Chin.III.138	Hang, a boat or ship; also to navigate.
Chin.III.141	Hwang, a certain kind of boat or vessel.
Chin.III.139	Yung, a boat sailing.
Manchu Tartar	Honanguao, the prow of a ship.
English	Winch, to wind up with a windlass. (Wright's
English	Winch, a windlass. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .]
Latin	Uncus, Unci, an anchor.
French	Onques, formerly.
Chin. II. 375	Yang, a rule, a pattern, fashion, manner, way.
Chin. II. 820	Hung, or Hing, to measure.
Latin	Uncia, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot; also 2,400 feet, viz. the twelfth of an acre.
Italian	Oncia, an inch.
Anglo-Saxon	Ince, an inch.
English	Inch, a lineal measure, being one-twelfth of a foot.

- French Romn Onche, an ounce. (Supplement.)  
 French Once, an ounce weight.  
 Dutch Once, an ounce.  
 Italian Oncia, an ounce.  
 English Ounce, a measure of weight, being the twelfth part of a pound.  
 Latin Uncia, an ounce or the twelfth part of a pound.  
 Anglo-Saxon Ynca, the third part of a dram, a scruple.  
 Patagonian Winki, gold.  
 Chin. II. 452 Hung, quicksilver, mercury.  
 Chin. III. 569 Hing, or Ying, to melt metals.  
 Chin. III. 578 Yung, to fuse metals, to melt.  
 Fanti African Yang, to have.  
 Chinese I. 55 Hang, pervading influence, going through with a thing, success.  
 Manchu Tartar Ouneche, ancestral furniture which has been handed down for three or four generations from father to son.  
 English Wanke, prosperous. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Hindu 217 Anek, many, abundant.  
 Swahili A. Ungi, much, plenty.  
 Chinese I. 842 Ung, or Yung, harmony, concord.  
 Chinese I. 804 Hung, or Hwang, rest, repose.  
 Chin. II. 494 Yung, a state of ease and leisure.  
 Arabic 880 Aink, or Aanak, root, origin.  
 Chin. III. 354 Yang, or Ying, wisdom.  
 Chin. III. 871 Hung, or Hang, a school.  
 French Romn Enque, ink.  
 English Ink, a black liquor, generally made from galls, copperas and gum arabic, used for writing.  
 Greek Anago, or Anaco, to lead up from a lower place to a higher, to conduct, raise, bring up, educate.  
 Greek Anaxia, a command, charge or behest.  
 Greek Anoge, or Anoce, a command.  
 Greek Anoga, or Anoea, I command, bid, order.  
 Malayan 18 Inchi, a master, a mistress, a young person of rank.  
 Quichna Peru Ynca, a king, a sovereign, the name of the ancient sovereigns of Pern.  
 English Ynca, an appellation anciently given to the kings of Peru and the princes of their blood, the word literally signifying lord, king, emperor and blood royal. (See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Ynca*.)  
 English Inca, the name or title given by the natives of



Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

Irish	Aonach, a prince.
Arabic 879	Aunk, nobles, princes.
Greek	Anax, Anaktos, <i>plural</i> Anaktes and Anakes, a lord, a prince, a king.
Greek	Anaxios, Anaxion, kingly, royal.
ManchuTartar	Houang ti, the emperor.
ManchuTartar	Houang heou, the empress.
Chin. II. 611	Wang, a ruler of nations.
Polish	Wienice, a crown.

No. 217. Ahymn, Haiman, Ahiman, Achiman or Acheiman  
(*son of Anak, a descendant of Canaan*).

Greek	Egemones, the coping tiles of a roof.
Hebrew	Amn or Aman, <i>plural</i> Amanot (אמנות), a pillar. 2 Kings xviii. 16, the <i>pillars</i> which Hezekiah.
Kasands A.	Homunua, a doorway.
Basa African	Oumono, a house.
Dsumu A.	Omonyi, honey.
Igala African	Omino, honey.
French	Amener, to cause, to occasion.
Irish	Amainn, occupation.
Ashanti A.	Ageman, duty.
Sanscrit 74	Amani, a road, a way.
Persian 199	Imin, a plough.
ManchuTartar	Homin, a spade.
Arabic 154	Umman, a sower, farmer.
Arabic 1417	Yamaniyat, a species of red barley.
Tiwi African	Amine, guinea corn.
English	Hommony, maize hulled and broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled; used in America and said to be of Indian origin.
English	Hogman, a sort of loaf. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Aminio, a sort of wine from Italy.
Hebrew	Amn or Aman (אמן), a cunning workman. Cant. vii. 1, the hands of a <i>cunning workman</i> .
Latin	Aeumen, shrewdness, sharpness, smartness.
English	Aeumen, quickness of perception, the faculty of nice discrimination.
Greek	Akmon, or Akamon. an anvil.
Zincali	Amini, an anvil.
Turkish 1142	Yemeni, a handkerchief; also a Turkish shoe.

Polish	Wymiana, exchange, bartér.
Ibu African	Umana, an oar.
Ibu African	Umani, a paddle.
Latin	Agmen, the working of oars, the course of a river.
Swedish	Hamn, a port or harbour.
Spanish	Emina, the fourth part of a bushel.
Spanish	Hemina, the name of a liquid measure among the Romans.
French Romn	Hemine, a liquid measure of half a septier.
Soso African	Haimana, gold.
Sanscrit 1177	Heman, gold.
Turkish 1122	Himyan, a purse.
Hindu 2194	Hamyan, a purse.
Irish	Acmhaing, wealth.
Polish	Imienie, property, wealth.
Swahili A.	Amani, peace.
Arabic 159	Aman, peace, repose, liberty.
Arabic 198	Ayman, most happy, fortunate.
Arabic 1418	Yamin, <i>plural</i> Aymun, Ayman and Ayamin, felicity, plenty; happy, prosperous, fortunate.
Arabic 1412	Yamin, happy, fortunate, prosperous.
Arabic 1418	Yamn, being fortunate and happy.
Arabic 1418	Yumn, felicity and prosperity.
Hindu 2222	Yumn, felicity, prosperity.
English	Yeoman, a frecholder.
Bambarra A.	Iman, a master.
Latin	Emineo, to excel, to be eminent, to be famous.
Latin	Eminens, eminent, high, advanced, remarkable.
Fanti African	Eman, a nation.
Anglo-Saxon	Amanian, to direct, to govern.
Norman	Achemine, directed.
Irish	Acmhaing, power, puissance.
New Zealand	Whakamana, to give influence or power. [ity.
Greek	Egemoneo, or ( <i>Doric</i> ) Agemoneo, to have author-
Greek	Egemon, or ( <i>Doric</i> ) Agemon, a guide or leader, especially a chief, commander or general.
Greek	Egemoneuo, to lead, rule, command.
English	Hegemony, leadership. preponderant influence or authority. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Persian 461	Hakimana, judicially, with authority.
French Romn	Hoiquemant, a commander or captain.
French Romn	Haumant, a commander, a captain.
English	Amman, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes in some European nations, in France a notary or officer who draws deeds, &c.

French	Amman, the Swiss title of the chief of a canton.
Arabic 161	Amin, <i>plural</i> Umanaa, an arbitrator, a superintendent, a prefect.
Turkish 491	Emin, a high civil functionary having charge of government property, a superintendent.
Hindu 182	Amin, a commissioner, a trustee, a guardian, a depositary, an umpire, an arbitrator, investigator, inspector, a law officer so called.
ManchuTartar	Aiman, a name given to masters, to the chiefs or neighbouring kings of the Tartars; the chief of the Mongoux is still so called.
Arabic 198	Ayman, august, illustrious.
Persian 1399	Humayun, august, royal, imperial.
Turkish 1121	Humayun, august, imperial.
Greek	Egemon, or ( <i>Doric</i> ) Agemon, a chief or king.
Greek	Egemone, or ( <i>Doric</i> ) Agemone, a queen.

No. 218. Ssy, Sisai, Sesai, Sessi, Sessci, Sheshai or Scescai  
(*son of Anak, a descendant of Canaan*).

Romany	Sas, a nest.
Egyptian 505	Sesh, nests.
Arabic 769	Shaws, erecting, fixing, planting.
ManchuTartar	Souse, a mixture of fibrous matter, such as cord, paper, hemp, &c., and earth, for making walls. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]
English	Souse, a corbel in architecture. (Wright's
English	Sash, the frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set.
Swahili A.	Sezo, an adze.
N'godsins A.	Sisou, a house.
French Romn	Soz, or Sois, an enclosure, a fence.
Zincali	Sosi, a court, a yard.
Arabic 687	Sahsah, a quadrangle, court, square, area.
ManchuTartar	Sousou, a hamlet, a country place where there is an assemblage of perhaps thirty families, one's native land, home.
Arabic 740	Shass, a bee. [forms, &c.]
Turkish 727	Saz, (in composition) one who makes, does, per-
Polish	Zazywac, to make use, to use, to employ.
Polish	Zazywanie, the act of making use.
Polish	Ziscie, to realise, to perform, to fulfil, to make
Polish	Ziszcze, I fulfil, &c. [good.]
English	Souse, diligent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Icelandic	Sysa, to be busy with a thing, to give effect to it.
Scotch	Sussie, careful, attentive to.

- Fanti African Soso, a mattock.  
 French Romn Sos, a plough-share. (Supplement.)  
 Persian 722 Soza, name of a plant like spinage.  
 Mandenga A. Soso, beans; *Kabunga*, *Toronka*, *Dsalunka*,  
*Kankanka* and *Bambara*, African, the same.  
 Ondo African Sese, beans.  
 ManchuTartarSisa, a description of haricot beans.  
 Malayan 169 Sasawi, mustard.  
 Swahili A. Sus, liquorice.  
 Polish Zasiew, corn sown out, sowing time, sowing  
 Polish Zasiewac, to sow. [season.  
 Polish Zasianie, the act of sowing.  
 Sanscrit 997 Sasya, corn or grain, the fruit or produce of any  
 plant or tree.  
 Sanscrit 1099 Sasya, corn, grain, fruit.  
 Hindu 1289 Sasya, fruit, corn, grain.  
 Hindu 1337 Suas, a kind of rice.  
 Persian 769 Shushu, millet.  
 Egyptian572 Shesh, harvest.  
 Polish Zwoz, the carting home of hay, corn, &c. &c.  
 French Sas, a sieve.  
 French Sasser, to sift, bolt, winnow.  
 ManchuTartarSisembi, to sift through a screen or sieve.  
 English Zess, a pile of sieves in a barn, also part of a  
 threshing-floor. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Polish Dzieza, a kneading-trough.  
 Sanscrit 1098 Sasa, food.  
 Egyptian 571 Shes, a kind of food.  
 Persian 769 Shawsh, a branch cut from a vine.  
 Gaelic Seis, skill, knowledge.  
 Irish Seis, skill, knowledge.  
 Irish Sos, knowledge, science.  
 Gaelic Sos, knowledge.  
 Irish Soas, experience.  
 Irish Sas, capable.  
 Gaelic Sas, an instrument.  
 Irish Sas, an instrument, means, engines, &c.  
 Irish Ses, a besom.  
 Arabic 769 Shaws, washing, cleaning.  
 Persian 775 Shisha, glass.  
 Turkish 767 Shishe, common glass, a glass bottle.  
 Hindu 1411 Shishia, a bottle. a glass, glass generally.  
 Hindu 1411 Shishi, a phial.  
 English Size, a glutinous substance prepared from va-  
 rious materials and used in manufactures.  
 Ashanti A. Sisa, barter.



English	Scoss, to barter, to exchange. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Sasse, a lock in a river, a floodgate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Sasse, a sluice, canal or lock on a navigable river.
Dutch	Sas, a sluice.
Arabic 744	Shaza, a kind of ship.
Swahili A.	Zoeza, to accustom to, to make used to.
Ashanti A.	Sosu, a measure.
Assyrian	Soss, a measure of length. (See Cooper's <i>Archaic Dictionary.</i> )
Arabic 807	Zuazua, or 808 Ziazia, or Ziaziy, a mine.
Malayan 189	Suasa, a kind of mixed metal.
Barba African	Sisu, iron.
Zincali	Sas, iron.
Sanscrit 1117	Sisa, lead.
Hindu 1411	Shish, lead, blacklead.
Persian 769	Shusha, an ingot of gold or silver.
Egyptian 491	Sesh, a purse.
Zulu Kafir	Zuza, to get, acquire, gain.
Hebrew	Zoz (זֹז), to flourish. Ps. lxxii. 16, they of the city <i>shall flourish</i> . Ps. cxxxii. 18, his crown <i>shall flourish</i> .
Accadian	Sis, to extend.
Hindu 1232	Saz, concord.
Persian 674	Saz, concord, happiness.
Zincali	Soso, tranquillity.
Irish	Sois, or Sosa, rest. (Supplement.)
Arabic 807	Zuazua, or 808 Ziazia, or Ziaziy, a family, root, origin.
Arabic 722	Sus, root, origin.
Zulu Kafir	Susa, the cause, ground or origin of a thing, original derivation of a particle or word.
German	Sass, or Sasse, an inhabitant, owner, possessor or proprietor.
Scotch	Saise, a forensic term, meaning to give scisin, or legal possession to.
Manchu Tartar	Tchase, the boundaries of a kingdom.
Assyrian	Zuzu, to fix.
Gaelic	Seas, to stand, stop, endure, last, maintain or stand by.
Manchu Tartar	Saisa, an educated man, one who speaks and writes well, transacting business properly.
Sanscrit 1003	Sas, to train, instruct, teach.
English	Sisc, a lesson or task. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Hindu 1290	Sishya, a pupil, disciple, scholar.

Egyptian	491	Sesh, papyrus.	[account or bill.
Egyptian	504	Sesh, writing, paper, papyrus, a roll, book,	
Manchu	Tartar	Tsisc, the rough copy of a work, the draft of a writing.	
English		Sess, a tax.	
Fijian		Soso, an assembly.	
Greek		Sizo, <i>future</i> Siso, to command silence.	
Latin		Sessio, a sitting, a session, an assize.	
Polish		Sesya, a session or sitting of an assembly.	
Gaelic		Siosa, a court, a parliament.	
Irish		Siosa, a court, parliament or session.	
Scotch		Sise, or Syss, an assize, a judgment.	
Coptic		Zs, or Zois, a lord. (Bunsen, v. 773.)	
Arabic	677	Saais, a governor, a manager.	
Sanscrit	1003	Sas, to rule, govern, command.	
Arabic	726	Sayyas, one who guards or governs well.	
Arabic	726	Siyasiy, relating to the science of government.	

No. 219. Tlmy, Tolmai, Tulmai, Talmai, Thalmai, Tholmai, Thelamei or Thelami (*son of Anak, a descendant of Canaan*); words derived from No. 233 Tlmy, Talmai, Thalmai, Tholmai or Tholmi are included with this name.

Sanscrit	367	Talima, ground prepared for the site of a dwelling.	
Greek		Telma, mortar.	
Greek		Thalamos, Thalamou, a house, a dwelling-house, especially an inner living room, a bed-room, a store-room; the women's apartments.	
Greek		Tolmao, or Tolmeo, to undertake, to take heart either to do or to bear anything terrible or difficult, to take courage, and have the heart	
Guresa A.		Talam, a farm.	[to do.
Arabic	376	Tilam, a ploughman.	
Arabic	376	Talm, ploughing.	
Hebrew		Tlm or Talm, <i>plural</i> Talmyh (תלמיה), a furrow. a ridge. [furrows.	
		Hosea x. 4, springeth up as hemlock in the Ps. lxx. 10, thou waterest the ridges thereof.	
Coptic		Tlom, a furrow. (Bunsen v. 756.)	
Arabic	376	Talam, a trench, a furrow.	
Gaelic		Diolam, gleanings, a gleaner.	
Gaelic		Diolamair, a gleaner.	
Gaelic		Diolnim, to glean, to weed.	
Sanscrit	410	Dalima, a pomegranate.	
Persian	578	Dalama, new cheese.	

Hindu 1060	Dalama, new cheese.
Turkish 801	Tulum, a sheep or goat's skin for holding wine, butter, &c.
French Romn	Thalamc, a long, narrow-necked bottle used by
Malayan 79	Talam, a metal dish. [chemists.
Gaelic	Tailm, an instrument or utensil.
Irish	Tailm, a tool or instrument.
Matatan A.	Dalama, gold.
Arabic 376	Tilam, a goldsmith.
Irish	Tuilleamh, wages, hire.
Irish	Tuilmhe, a reward.
Arabic 356	Taaallum, submitting to be taught, learning, doing anything well.
Arabic 355	Tialamat, a very learned man.
Arabic 356	Taalim, crudition, tuition, instruction; also teaching, instructing, informing.
Hindu 668	Taallum, study, learning, knowledge.
Hindu 668	Talim, instruction, teaching.
Turkish 591	Talim, a teaching, instructing, exercising, prac-
Irish	Talamh, a country, a nation. [tice.
Malayan 129	Dalam, the court, the royal residence.

No. 220. Ard, Arad or Harad (*a Hamite king*) has been already considered with No. 196 Arod, Arad or Arud.

No. 221. Syhn, Sihon, Sehon or Seou (*a Hamite king*) has been already considered with No. 195 Syu, Sin, Sina or Sini.

No. 222. Aog, Ogh, Og or Hog (*a Hamite king*).

Ibu African	Aga, to build.
Zulu Kafir	Aka, to build, to construct.
Swahili A.	Aka, to build in stone, to do mason's work.
Hindu 236	Ahak, cement, plaster.
French	Auge, a plasterer's trough, a tray or hod. (Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> , Paris,
French	Auge, a gauging-board used by masons. [1854.)
Anglo-Saxon	Wag, a wall.
English	Woghe, a wall. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Og, or Ogee, a moulding used in architecture consisting of a concave and a convex.
Cornish	Eage, spar-thatched.
Greek	Okche, a prop, a support.
Appa African	Oki, a door.
Latin	Oecus, Oeci, a large dining-room.

Arabic 864	Aakat, <i>plural</i> Aikaa, a mansion.
Greek	Oikia, or Oikie, or Oikos, Oikou, a house, an abode, a dwelling; also the inmates of a house, the household.
Greek	Oikeo, to inhabit, to hold as one's abode, to form a settlement, whether as a family or a whole [tribe.
Dutch	Hok, a cottage.
Hindu 227	Ok, a house, a dwelling.
Sanscrit 188	Oka, a house.
Khari Naga B.	Aki, a house.
Bask	Eche, or Iche, a house.
Anglo-Saxon	Haga, a dwelling-house.
Norman	Hagu, a house.
French Romn	Huge, a small house. (Supplement.)
Bini African	Ogwa, a house.
Aro African	Ogo, a town; <i>Mbofia</i> , African, the same.
Ibu African	Ogu, a town.
Latin	Ago, to do or execute any business, to endeavour, to exercise, to manage, to govern.
Irish	Aige, to carry on, to act, to uphold.
New Zealand	Oke, to strive, to desire earnestly.
Anglo-Saxon	Hiegian, or Higgan, to strive.
Anglo-Saxon	Higian, or Higan, to endeavour.
Fijian	Oga, engaged, employed; business.
Haussa A.	Aiki, work.
Ako African	Iche, work.
English	Hack, a hard-working man. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Hage, to tire with work. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Yerukala India	Yegi, a road.
Dutch	Weg, a road, path, or way.
Egyptian 543	Uakh, a road, an entrance.
Aku African	Oko, a farm; and the same in twelve other African dialects.
Icelandic	Hagi, a hedged field, and frequently a farm.
Dutch	Heg, or Haag, a hedge. [ <i>Dictionary</i> .]
Dutch	Haegh, or Hage, a hedge or fence. (Hexham's
Anglo-Saxon	Haeg, Heag, or Hege, a hedge, fence, inclosure or defence.
English	Hagh, a hedge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Danish	Hauge, a garden.
Welsh	Hoc, a scythe for cutting brambles.
English	Hack, a spade. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Hoke, the act of digging.
Scotch	Honk, or Howk, to dig.
Egyptian 363	Akan, a ploughshare.
Arabic 864	Aakk, a deep furrow or trench in the ground.



Arabic 864	Aikk, a deep trench.
Latin	Occo, to harrow, break clods in ploughed land.
Dutch	Egge, a harrow.
German	Ege, or Egge, a harrow.
Welsh	Og, a harrow.
Isoama A.	Ogo, a hoc; <i>Aro</i> and <i>Mbofia</i> , African, the same.
Abadsa A.	Oge, a hoe.
Ako African	Oka, or Okka, a hoe.
Turkish 480	Ekmek, to sow.
DsebuAfrican	Oka, maize; <i>Isoama</i> , <i>Abadsa</i> , <i>Sobo</i> , <i>Egbele</i> , <i>Bini</i> , and <i>Ihewe</i> , African, the same.
Igala African	Oka, guinea-corn.
Aku African	Oka, kuskus or oats; <i>Idsesa</i> and <i>Ife</i> , African,
Persian 144	Ag, wheat. [the same.]
Scotch	Huick, a small rick of corn.
Hindu 149	Akka, a riddle or sieve; also panniers or grain
Egyptian 363	Aka, grain. [bags.]
Norman	Auge, a trough.
Egyptian 371	Ak, or 363 Akau, bread.
Coptic	Oik, bread. (Bunsen, v. 750.)
Hindu 228	Ukh, or 245 Ikh, sugar-cane.
Fanti African	Egu, yams.
Persian 144	Agah, intelligent, prudent, vigilant, attentive.
Polish	Uwaga, attention, notice.
Anglo-Saxon	Hige, Ilyge, or Hogu, study, diligence, care.
Anglo-Saxon	Hoga, prudent, careful, anxious; also anxiety of mind, care.
Gaelic	Uigh, care, thought, attention.
Gaelic	Uig, knowledge, ingenuity.
Irish	Eighi, science.
Irish	Uige, knowledge, understanding, skill, ingenuity.
Icelandic	Hagr, handy, skilful: thus, <i>Hag-leikr</i> is skill in handicraft, <i>Hag-virkr</i> workmanlike.
Hindu 2223	Yogya, clever, skilful.
Romany	Yokki, clever, expert.
OlomaAfrican	Okue, soap.
Esitako A.	Okoa, soap; <i>Puka</i> , African, the same.
Ako African	Agho, leather.
Irish	Uagh, a furnace, an oven. (Supplement.)
Turkish 480	Eghe, a file.
English	Waag, or Wieghe, a lever. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Wig, a wedge or coin.
Fanti African	Igwa, trade.
New Zealand	Hoko, to traffic, buy, sell.
Turkish 1146	Yuk, a cargo, a load, luggage, baggage.
Ako African	Okka, a canoc.

- Aku African Oko, a canoc; and the same in sixteen other  
 Ako African Oko, a boat. [African dialects.  
 Uhobo African Oka, a boat.  
 Swedish Oka, a little boat.  
 Scotch Houk, a large ship.  
 Turkish 1139 Yeke, the helm, the bar of a rudder.  
 Greek Oiax, Oiakos, Oiaki, a rudder.  
 Greek Oiakizo, to steer, to pilot.  
 Egyptian 363 Ak, a cable.  
 Dutch Hok, a dock for ships.  
 English Hog, to scrape a ship's bottom under water.  
 Persian 1416 Yak, custom, habit, canon.  
 Turkish 507 Okka, an oke (the Turkish pound weight).  
 English Oke, the name of an Egyptian and Turkish  
 weight, equal to about two pounds and three-  
 quarters of English avoirdupois weight.  
 Anglo-Saxon Waeg, or Wag, a weight of wool, a certain  
 weight.  
 Anglo-Saxon Waeg, or Wegc, a balance, a pair of scales.  
 Old German—Uuagu.  
 Polish Waga, a pair of scales.  
 Anglo-Saxon Waecg, metal generally.  
 Hwida African Oga, iron.  
 Polish Okow, iron work.  
 English Hog, a shilling. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Anglo-Saxon Waecg, the name of a silver coin.  
 English Wages, hire, reward, that which is paid for ser-  
 vices, but chiefly for the services of manual  
 labour.  
 Icelandic Hagr, state, condition, affairs, means, advantage.  
 gain; thus, *Hag-raeda*, to put in order; *Hag-*  
*skipti*, a fair bargain.  
 Icelandic Auki, increase, addition.  
 Latin Augeo, to increase, to augment, to advance, to  
 Danish Oger, to augment, to multiply. [honour.  
 Arabic 1406 Hawgh, abundant, much, many.  
 Irish Agh, happiness, prosperity.  
 Gaelic Agh, success, prosperity.  
 Gaelic Aigh, prosperous.  
 Icelandic Eiga, to have, to possess; ownership, property.  
 Arabic 486 Hakk, riches, wealth, effects, possessions.  
 Quichua Peru Yoc, possession.  
 Gaelic Ioc, payment, rent.  
 Arabic 1373 Wukua, being settled, fixed, confirmed.  
 Gaelic Aic, a tribe or family.  
 Anglo-Saxon Hige, or Higo, a family, a household.

Cornish	Yuggye, to judge. (Borlase.)
Polish	Wiec, the sitting of a court of justice.
New Zealand	Whakawa, judgment, relating to judgment.
Greek	Oikeo, to manage, to direct.
Icelandic	Haga, to manage, to arrange.
Hindu 159	Aggya, command, order, permission.
Turkish 470	Agha, a country gentleman ; also a title among the military, naval, and civil service officers.
Hindu 134	Agha, a lord, a chief.
Persian 120	Agha, a great lord, a nobleman, a master, a commander, head, chief.
Egbele A.	Oge, a king ; <i>Ihewe</i> , African, the same.
Assyrian	Agu, a crown.
Accadian	Ega, a crown.

No. 223. Zdk, Zedek, Zedee, Sedee or Sadoe (*a Hamite king*) has been already considered with No. 203 Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedech or Sedec.

No. 224. Hohm, Hoham or Oham (*a Hamite king*) has been already considered with No. 167 Hm or Ham.

No. 225. Pram, Piram, Piream or Pharam (*a Hamite king*).

Sanserit 637	Prami, to erect, to build.
Latin	Formo, to build.
English	Frame, the timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed ; any fabric or structure composed of parts united.
Spanish	Broma, rubbish mixed with mortar used for the
Polish	Brama, a gate. [foundations of walls.
Arabie 267	Bayram, a gimlet.
Persian 261	Bahrama, an auger, a gimlet.
Hindu 319	Barma, a kind of gimlet, auger, or drill.
Persian 281	Parmah, a gimlet.
Persian 281	Parma, a wimble, a drill.
Persian 281	Parmu, a bee.
Sanserit 637	Prama, to frame, to form, to set in order.
English	Frame, to fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing ; to make, to compose, to plan, to contrive.
Anglo-Saxon	Fremman, to frame, form, make, do, effect, execute, benefit.
English	Freme, to perform. (Wright's <i>Obsolele</i> .)
English	Form, to make, to plan, to modify.

Latin	Formo, to form, frame, fashion, build.
Spanish	Forma, the manner and disposition of doing
Dutch	Vorm, a mould, a form. [anything.
Dutch	Vormen, to form, frame, fashion, or mould.
Gaelic	Foirm, cleverness.
Anglo-Saxon	Fearnian, or Feormian, to procure food, to farm, to supply with food, to feed, support or enter-
Anglo-Saxon	Feorm, a farm. [tain.
French	Ferme, a farm or farmhouse.
English	Ferme, a farm. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Farm, a tract of land leased on rent reserved: ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum annually for the use of it: it includes the buildings and fences.
Persian 232	Barm, a reservoir for rain-water.
English	Berme, the bank of a canal opposite the towing path. (Webster's <i>Dict.</i> by Goodrich and
Arabic 267	Bayram, a hoe, a pickaxe. [Porter.)
Greek	Bromos, Bromou, a kind of oats.
Greek	Broma, or Brome, that which is eaten, food.
Latin	Promus, Promi, a steward or clerk of the kitchen, one that has the keeping of a store-
Anglo-Saxon	Feorm, food, support, board, a meal. [house.
English	Farme, food, a meal. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Parmi, garden cress, chervil, pimpernel, tarra- gon, and such other vegetables as are used for
Dutch	Pruim, or Pruym, a plum. [salad.
English	Prime, to trim trees. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Quichua Peru	Puruma, stubble.
Greek	Phormos, Phormou, a wicker basket for corn.
Greek	Phormis, a small basket. [sand. &c.
Irish	Brum, a broom.
English	Broom, a besom or brush with a long handle.
French	Barcme, a ready reckoner.
Kru African	Puriembu, to sell.
Norman	Parmuer, to truck, to barter.
Polish	Firma, a book of accounts.
English	Firm, the name or title under which a house of business carries on its trade.
Icelandic	Farmr, a freight, a cargo.
Icelandic	Ferma, to load.
Swahili A.	Farumi. ballast.
Italian	Perma, a Turkish boat.
Spanish	Prama, a kind of lighter used on rivers.
Polish	Prom, Pram, or Prum. a ferry; also a ferry-boat.
Danish	Pram, a ferry-boat, a bark.



Icelandic	Pramr, a flat-bottomed boat.
Swedish	Pram, a kind of flat-bottomed vessel.
Dutch	Praam, a flat-bottomed boat.
English	Pram, or Prame, a flat-bottomed boat or lighter.
Hindu 533	Puram, the log line.
Hindu 533	Prum, the lead used to heave at sea.
English	Bream, in sea language to burn off the seaweed, grass, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom.
Wolof African	Peuram, copper.
English	Form, regularity, method, order.
Irish	Fuirm, form, manner, fashion, mode.
Gaelic	Fuirm, form, manner, fashion.
Spanish	Forma, the rule, model, example and manner of proceeding in anything.
Greek	Phormos, Phormou, a measure of eorn.
English	Frim, vigorous, thriving. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Frim, flourishing.
Anglo-Saxon	Freme, profit, advantage. [avail.
Anglo-Saxon	Fremian, to prosper, profit, do well, advance or
English	Frame, profit, advantage. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Dutch	Vroome, benefit, advantage.
Scotch	Frame, to succeed.
Anglo-Saxon	Feorm, goods, substance.
Turkish 850	Ferahem, accumulated.
Latin	Præmium, Præmii, a reward, recompense, advantage, profit, benefit, honours.
Spanish	Premio, a reward, a recompense or remuneration.
English	Premye, a recompense. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
French	Prime, a premium, bounty.
Latin	Firmo, to establish.
English	Firm, to fix, settle, confirm, establish.
English	Form, to establish, constitute, settle or arrange.
English	Frame, to regulate, to adjust.
Gaelic	Freumh, a root, stock or lineage.
Irish	Freamh, a root, stock, lineage.
Gaelic	Preamh, a root, a stock, a tribe.
Irish	Preamh, a root, tribe, family, stock of people.
Greek	Paroimia, a proverb, a common saying, a saw.
Greek	Paroimiazō, to pass into a proverb.
Galla African	Berruma, instruction.
Irish	Boraimhe, a tax.
Irish	Boraimh, a quit rent. ( <i>Supplement.</i> )
Scotch	Farm, or Ferme, rent.
Italian	Firma, a sign manual. [a sign manual.
Spanish	Firma, a sign, a subscription of one's name: as
Turkish 852	Firma (in composition), one who commands.

Turkish 852	Ferman, or Fermude, an order, a command.
Persian 924	Farina, commanding.
Persian 924	Farmudan, to command, to order.
Hindu 1490	Farma, commanding.

No. 225 *otherwise spelled* Baran.

Persian 204	Barana, the main beam of a house.
Irish	Bairein, binders, rafters, ribs or small beams laid on the roofs of houses.
Malayan 217	Prahan, the upper plate of timber which unites the frame of a building.
Malayan 211	Paran, the ridge timbers in house building.
Latin	Fornix, Fornicis, an arch or vault in houses.
Italian	Verina, a gimlet or wimble.
Spanish	Barrena, an auger or gimlet.
Spanish	Perno, a pin, spike, or nail.
Spanish	Pernio, a kind of hinge.
ManchuTartar	Peren, a door frame or window frame.
Latin	Pronaos, Pronai, the porch of a palace or great [hall.
Zincali	Beruni, a balcony.
Malayan 53	Buranda, a hut, or hutch.
Malayan 31	Barong, a hut, booth, or little shop.
Persian 234	Barhun, a cottage.
Kanem A.	Berni, a town.
Haussa A.	Birni, a town.
Hindu 401	Bhring, or Bhringi, a large black bee.
Hindu 501	Parayan, adherence to any pursuit.
Hindu 565	Puran, perfect, complete, accomplished.
English	Brean, to perspire. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Bryn, a way or path. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Swedish	Brmn, a well.
Icelandic	Fron, land, country.
Gaelic	Fearann, a farm, land, ground. country. &c.
Gaelic	Baran, a fence, a hedge.
Hindu 322	Birhana, lands in which culinary herbs are [grown.
Polish	Brona, a harrow.
Persian 232	Barn, a harrow for breaking clods.
Hindu 321	Birni, a small grain.
Bagbalan A.	Boaran, kuskus or oats.
Barba A.	Barenu, maize.
Spanish	Borona, a sort of Indian corn.
Spanish	Porrina, a green cornfield.
ManchuTartar	Porhon, a great pile of sheaves after the grain has been cut, sheaves laid straight in one place.
Cornish	Bern, a rick of corn.

Anglo-Saxon	Baern, or Bern, a barn.
Seoteh	Bern, a barn or place for laying up grain.
English	Barn, a covered building for securing grain, hay and other productions of the earth.
Irish	Brain, a hand mill.
Welsh	Breuan, a mill, a hand mill.
Cornish	Bron, a millstone.
English	Bran, the outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaeous grain, separated from the flour by [grinding.
Welsh	Bran, bran or husk of eorn.
Scotch	Brane, bran, the husks of eorn ground.
Gaelic	Bran, or Brain, the husks of corn.
Norman	Bren, bran.
Latin	Farina, meal, flour.
Italian	Farina, the meal of any grain, flour.
French	Farine, flour, meal.
Seotch	Ferine, meal.
Arabic 927	Farin, or 924 Furn, an oven.
Irish	Bairin, a cake of bread.
Irish	Baran, food, bread.
Irish	Proinu, a dinner, a meal.
English	Proin, to lop, to trim, to prune, to be employed in pruning (obsolete.)
English	Preen, to trim trees. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Prune, to lop the superfluous branches of trees to make them bear better fruit, to trim.
Latin	Prunus, Pruni, a plum-tree.
Latin	Prunum, Pruni, a plum.
Italian	Pruna, a prune, a plum.
French	Prune, a plum.
English	Prune, a plum or dried plum.
Sanscrit 666	Prauna, clever, learned, skilful.
English	Prene, an iron pan. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 528	Parohan, a carriage, a vehicle.
Zincali	Parani, a broom.
Hindu 329	Barhni, a broom.
Persian 225	Barani, a glass or earthen vessel in which flowers, sugar, confections, or medicines are kept.
Ibu Afrieen	Barongu, barter.
Icelandic	Prang, traffick.
Welsh	Pryn, a purchase; bought.
Welsh	Prynu, to buy.
Cornish	Perna, to buy. (Borlase.)
Cornish	Berna, or Frenna, to buy.
French	Fournir, to furnish, supply, provide, stock, give.
Irish	Fearna, the mast of a ship.

Hindu 525	Parwan, the yard of a sail.
Greek	Paron, Paronos, Paroni, a light kind of ship.
Zineali	Barani, a galley.
Italian	Pirone, a lever or crank.
English	Fearn, a windlass. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
French	Verin, a screw crane.
French	Verine, a binnacle.
French	Varaigne, <i>pronounced</i> Varenny, a tide-sluice.
Gaelic	Fuireann, ballast. ( <i>Supplement.</i> )
Sanscrit 891	Varna, or Varni, gold.
English	Furney, a furnace. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Latin	Furnus, Furni, a furnace.
Gaelic	Forn, a furnace.
French	Franc, the name of a coin.
Sanscrit 956	Vrinh, to grow or increase.
English	Pern, to prosper. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Cornish	Perhen, the owner or possessor of anything.
Irish	Fuirionn, furniture. [( <i>Borlase.</i> )]
Irish	Furain, plenty, abundance.
Gaelic	Furain, plenty, abundance.
Hindu 1487	Firawan, opulent, abundant.
Persian 919	Farawan, opulent, abundant, copious.
Irish	Brain, many, much, plenty.
Irish	Foirne, dwellers, inhabitants.
English	Fraine, or Freyne, to enquire, to ask. ( <i>Wright's</i>
Scotch	Frane, to enquire. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ])
Greek	Phrenoo, to make wise, make to understand, instruct, inform, teach.
ManchuTartar	Forhon, a calendar or almanack.
Anglo-Saxon	Fyrn, antiquity, age, ancient, old, former.
Welsh	Peiriannu, to put in a state to act, to organize.
Polish	Prawnica, lawfully, legally, by right.
Gaelic	Bairn, to assure, to warrant. ( <i>Supplement.</i> )
Gaelic	Brian, or Brein, a warrant.
Irish	Brianna, a warrant.
Persian 282	Parwana, a royal patent or diploma, a grant, licensee, leave, warrant, &c.
Hindu 525	Parwana, an order, a pass, leave, licensee, command, warrant.
Polish	Bronie, to interdict, to prohibit, to forbid.
Polish	Bronie, I interdict, &c.
Hindu 260	Baran, or Varan, prohibiting, forbidding, preventing.
Latin	Franeo, to check, to restrain, to stop or stay.
Welsh	Breiniaw, to give a privilege.
French	Borner, to place or set boundaries.



French	Borne, a boundary, a bound, a mile-stone.
English	Bourn, or Borne, a limit, bound or boundary.
English	Brehon, (in Ireland) a judge; the general laws of Ireland were called <i>Brehon</i> laws.
Scotch	Brehon, an hereditary judge.
Irish	Baran, a judge.
Irish	Barn, a learned man, a law-giver, a judge, a
Gaelic	Barn, a nobleman, a judge. [nobleman.
Cornish	Barner, or Barnyz, a judge.
Cornish	Barn, to judge. (Borlase.)
Irish	Bairnim, to judge, to sit in judgment.
Gaelic	Bairn, to judge. (Supplement.)
Welsh	Barn, a judgment or sentence.
Persian 282	Parwana, a general, commander, supervisor, in-
Arabic 234	Burhan, a prince, chief. [spector.
Anglo-Saxon	Beorn, a prince, a nobleman, a chief, a general.
English	Bern, a knight, a noble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Braine, a chieftain, a captain, a leader.
Irish	Brain, a chief. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Brain, a chief.
Gaelic	Baran, a baron.
Irish	Barun, or Baran, a baron.
Scotch	Barne, or Barnage, barons or noblemen collectively viewed.
	Old French—Barnez, nobility.
Scotch	Bern, a baron, a man of rank or authority.
Welsh	Baron, a chief or baron.
Icelandic	Barun, a baron.
French	Baron, a baron.
English	Baron, a title or degree of nobility, a lord, a peer. In ancient records the word <i>barons</i> comprehends all the nobility.
Persian 235	Barin, high, eminent, supreme, superior.
Welsh	Brcen, supremacy. [royal.
Cornish	Brein, or Brenn; supreme, or (as in Borlase)

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No. 226. Ypya or Iaphiah (*a Hamite king*) has, together with No 206 Aby or Abi, been already considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

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No 226 *otherwise spelled* Japhia, Japhiaa or Japhiah.

Sanscrit 348	Jiva, livelihood. profession, specific occupation.
Zulu Kafir	Jibe, the rafter of a hut.
Arabic 415	Jaba, a cistern.

Arabic 416	Jabaya, clean wells dug and stuck with branches of the vine.
Arabic 419	Jahuf, a bucket for drawing or carrying water.
Turkish 626	Jev, barley.
Zulu Kafir	Jiba, a species of corn.
Hindu 828	Jhupa, a pile of mangoes or other fruit.
Persian 443	Joba, a market-place.
Mandingo A.	Jibo, a paddle.
Arabic 417	Jiba, money collected together.
Turkish 614	Jabi, a collector of rents.
Arabic 411	Jabi, a revenue collector.
Hindu 763	Jiba, tax, revenue.
Persian 415	Jiba, revenue.
Zulu Kafir	Juba, to order, give orders, give leave.
Latin	Jubeo, to bid, order, command, decree, or ordain publicly.
Arabic 417	Jabhat, <i>plural</i> (416) Jibah, a prince, lord, chief, head of a family.

No. 227. Dbyr, Dobir, Dabir or Debir (*a Hamite king*).

Arabic 549	Dabir, the arch of a building.
Arabic 811	Tibr, the buttress of a castle.
Kanuri A.	Tabera, a wooden door.
Doai African	Tapera, a door.
Sanscrit 443	Dvar, a gate, door or entrance.
English	Tiver, a composition composed of tar and red ochre used to colour and preserve boards exposed to the weather. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Wolof African	Defara, to build.
Welsh	Dofri, to domiciliate, to lodge.
Hebrew	Dborh or Daborh (דבורה), bees. Judges xvi. 8, a swarm of <i>bees</i> and honey.
Arabic 555	Dibr, or Dabr, <i>plural</i> Dnbur, a bee.
Hebrew	Dbr or Dabar (דבר), affairs, matter, business. Ps. cxii. 5, he will guide his <i>affairs</i> . Ex. xviii. 22, every great <i>matter</i> they shall bring unto thee. 1 Sam. xxi. 8, the king's <i>business</i> required.
Hindu 1125	Dabri, division of profit amongst the village community according to their respective [shares.]
Gaelic	Tuaifear, a boor.
Greek	Taphre, or Taphros, Taphron, a ditch.
Greek	Taphreno, to make a ditch.
Irish	Tiobar, a well.
Hindu 1121	Dabar, a round tank.

Arabic 555	Dibar, trenches cut in sown fields in order to
Welsh	Dyfra, to irrigate. [water them.]
Hindu 1026	Dabelhra, a large ploughshare.
Hindu 1026	Dabehri, a light kind of plough.
Arabic 811	Tabar, a mattock.
Arabic 296	Taabir, dressing, fertilizing arable land.
Malayan 62	Tabur, to sow grain.
Sanscrit 380	Tuvara, a sort of grain.
Danish	Tvure, a mill.
Danish	Davre, breakfast.
Norman	Devoer, ability.
Sanscrit 442	Dvar, a means or expedient.
Cornish	Daffar, conveniences; furniture.
English	Daffer, small crockery. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Tafferia, a wooden hand-bowl.
Gaelic	Dabhar, a bucket, a pitcher. (Supplement.)
Irish	Dabhar, a bucket, a pitcher.
Dselana A.	Depurah, a pot.
Malayan 128	Dapur, a kitchen.
Dutch	Dobber, a small boat.
Spanish	Tafurea, a flat-bottomed boat with no keel.
Portuguese	Taforea, a sort of Indian ship.
Hindu 1127	Dafar, a sort of sail for a ship.
Swahili A.	Dofra, a sailmaker's palm.
Sanscrit 377	Tivra, iron, steel.
Anglo-Saxon	Teafor, red lead.
English	Tubber, a mining instrument used in Cornwall.
Arabic 304	Tibr, plural Tubur, gold or silver just from the
Arabic 811	Tibr, native gold. [mine.]
Fulah A.	Tibber, gold dust.
Mandinga A.	Teber, gold dust. (J. G. Jackson's <i>Empire of Marocco</i> , London, 1811.)
Polish	Dobro, good, welfare, weal, benefit.
Polish	Dobra, estate, riches, fortune.
Norman	Devers, the money.
Welsh	Daffer, a recompense, a reward.
English	Defray, to pay, to satisfy, to fill.
Arabic 395	Tawaffur, paying everything which one owes.
Cornish	Thyfar, a bargain. (Borlase.)
Arabic 395	Tawfir, multiplying, increasing; abundance, increase, surplus revenue.
Hindu 703	Taufir, increasing, perfecting, completion, surplus.
Sanscrit 377	Tivra, much, exceeding, excessive, endless, un-
Irish	Topar, plenteous, copious. [bounded.]
Persian 302	Tabar, a tribe, family, kindred.
Hindu 725	Tabbar, a family.

Hindu 627	Tabar, a people, nation, race, tribe, family.
Gaelic	Dobhar, the border of a country, a territory.
Turkish 683	Debir, an administrator.
Malayan 131	Dabir, a writer, secretary or notary.
Persian 556	Dabir, a writer.
Persian 556	Dabiristan, a record office.
Hebrew	Dbr or Dabar (דבר), a commandment. Deut. x. 4, the ten <i>commandments</i> . 1 Sam. xv. 11, performed my <i>commandments</i> . Est. i. 12, at the king's <i>commandment</i> .
Welsh	Deifr, a regimen or rule. [monarch.
Turkish 682	Daver, a judge, ruler, prince, sovereign or
Portuguese	Deferir, Deferido, to grant, yield, allow, permit.
Welsh	Dyfri, dignity, pre-eminence.
Welsh	Dyfriaw, to dignify, to exalt.

No. 228. Hrm, Hiram or Horam (*a Hamite king*); words derived from No. 235 Yorm are included with this name.

Accadian	Erim, a foundation.
Greek	Erma, a prop or pillar of any kind, a foundation.
Irish	Urraim, stay, support, prop.
Portuguese	Arrimo, support, strength, prop.
Persian 52	Aram, a dwelling place.
Angami	} Arame, a village.
Naga B.	
Arabic 850	Aarm, a well, a ditch.
Persian 52	Aram, a garden.
Legba African	Haram, a farm.
Kaure African	Harom, a farm.
Irish	Oireamh, a ploughman.
Irish	Airiomh, ploughing, agriculture. husbandry.
Arabic 851	Aurhum, a vine.
French	Arrimage, the stowage of a ship.
French	Arrimer, to stow, to trim the hold.
French	Arrimenr, a stevedore.
Greek	Erma, that which keeps a ship steady, ballast.
Greek	Orneo, to be moored, to lie at anchor.
Greek	Ormos, Ormon, a roadstead anchorage. a haven. the inner part of a harbour where the ship discharged her cargo. the wharf. the quay-side.
Sobo African	Eromo, gold: <i>Bini</i> , African. the same.
Gaelic	Aireamh. to number. count. compute.
Turkish 446	Aram, repose. tranquillity.
Persian 52	Aram, rest, tranquillity. peace, quiet. repose.
Hindu 80	Aram, ease. rest, health. relief, repose.



No. 229. Ybyn, Yabyn or Jabin (*a Hamite king*).

Egyptian 340	Abn, a wall.
Fanti African	Eban, a wall.
Polish	Wapiennia, a lime-kiln.
Polish	Wapno, lime.
Kamuku A.	Oubana, <i>plural</i> Aubana, a house.
Italian	Abbaino, a skylight or garret window.
Asante A.	Aboanu, a doorway.
Fanti African	Opun, a door.
Norman	Avens, pent-houses.
Arabic 484	Haffan, a household, domestics.
KumiArrakan	Avang, a village.
Egyptian 386	Hebnn, honey.
Greek	Epaineo, to undertake, to promise.
Greek	Apanuo, or Epanuo, to accomplish, to complete, to finish entirely.
Spanish	Afinar, to finish, to perfect, to complete.
Spanish	Afinado, well finished.
Spanish	Afanar, to toil, to labour.
Spanish	Afanoso, laborious.
French Romn	Affan, intelligence, endeavour, effort, work.
Dutch	Oeffenen, to exercise.
Dutch	Oeffenaar, an exerciser.
Duteh	Oeffening, an oecupation, practice.
Anglo-Saxon	Aefnan, or Efnan, to perform.
Icelandic	Efna, to prepare for a thing, to make arrangements, to perform.
Icelandic	Efni, a matter, an affair, a cause, a reason.
Sanscrit 349	Jivana, living, livelihood, profession.
Arabic 431	Jafnat, <i>plural</i> Jifan, a small well. [well.
Arabic 485	Hufnat, or Hafnat, <i>plural</i> Hufan, a ditch, pit or
Spanish	Avenar, to drain off water from marshy ground.
Greek	Ibanco, to draw water.
Greek	Ibane, a water bucket or pitcher.
Egyptian 386	Hebnu, a plough.
Hindu 2124	Wapan, seed-sowing.
ManchuTartar	Yafan, a garden, a vegetable garden, an orchard.
Mbarike A.	Ufan, a farm.
Arabic 125	Afaniyat, <i>plural</i> Afani, a species of herb.
Arabic 131	Afn, a sort of plant.
Fanti African	Efan, a cabbage.
Sanscrit 812	Yavana, a carrot.
Sanscrit 811	Yavani, a kind of barley.
Latin	Avena, oats.
Italian	Avena, oats.

Spanish	Avena, oats.
French Romn	Aveine, oats.
French	Avoine, oats, standing oats.
Norman	Aveigne, or Aveignes, oats.
English	Avene, or Evene, an ear of corn. (Wright's
Danish	Avne, chaff. [Obsolete.]
Russian	Ovini, small wooden kilns for drying corn. (See Webster's <i>Dict.</i> under <i>Oven</i> .)
Greek	Ipnos, Ipnou, an oven; also the place of the
Greek	Ipneuo, to bake in the oven. [oven, a kitchen.
Icelandic	Ofn, a furnace, an oven.
German	Ofen, a furnace, kiln, or oven.
Anglo-Saxon	Ofen, an oven, a furnace.
Danish	Ovn, an oven, a furnace.
Dutch	Oven, an oven, a furnace.
English	Oven, an arch of brick or stone work, for baking bread and other things for food.
Manchu Tartar	Efen, bread or biseuit.
Irish	Ifn, a gooseberry.
Gaelic	Ifinn, a gooseberry.
Welsh	Afan, raspberries. [as a tea and as a medicine.
English	Yapon, the Cassine or South Sea tea; it is used
Spanish	Heben, a kind of white grape.
Arabic 431	Jafn, a vine, a vine shoot, a sort of grape.
Swahili A.	Jibini, cheese.
Arabic 417	Jubunn, cheese.
Manchu Tartar	Hofien, a man who is clever at everything.
English	Heppen, dexterous, ready. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Epinoeo, to purpose, intend, form a plan, to
Greek	Epinoia, inventiveness, an invention. [contrive.
German	Eben, accurately, precisely.
French Romn	Ebin, a sort of lever. (Supplement.)
English	Hubbin, an anvil. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 1117	Haven, a mortar for pounding drugs.
German	Hafen, a pot.
Manchu Tartar	Hofin, a small porcelain vase.
Arabic 431	Jafnat, plural Jifan, a large dish, a trencher.
French	Japon, porcelain.
Zincali	Japune, soap.
Zincali	Jubeni, a sale.
Malayan 107	Jubong, the covering, awning, or arched deck of
Ngoala African	Apean, a canoe. [a boat.
Param African	Epan, a canoe.
French	Hauban, the shrouds or strong ropes which hold the masts of a ship and keep them steady. (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)

Icelandic	Ahofn, the freight or loading of a ship, a kind of tonnage.
Icelandic	Hofn, a haven, a harbour.
German	Hafen, a harbour, port, or haven.
Anglo-Saxon	Haefen, a haven.
Welsh	Hafn, a haven.
French Romn	Hafne, a harbour, haven, or port. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Havene, a port or haven.
Norman	Havene, a haven.
Danish	Havn, a port, a harbour.
Dutch	Haven, a harbour, a port, a haven.
English	Haven, a harbour, a port, any place in which ships can be sheltered from tempests, &c.
Timne African	Abono, gold.
Bayon African	Ebon, rich.
Greek	Aphneo, to be rich and wealthy.
Turkish 475	Efendi, a gentleman of education, a man of polished manners, a master, patron, protector, prince of the blood.
Sanscrit 91	Avana, increase, power.
Norman	Avener, to get possession of. [of lands.
Icelandic	Hofn, a holding, possession, especially tenure
English	Appanage, lands appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons.
Greek	Epaineo, to approve, to sanction.
Anglo-Saxon	Abannan, to command, to order.

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No 230. Arba, Arbaa, Arbah or Arbe (*a descendant of Canaan and father of Anak.*)

German	Erbauen, to build, to construct.
German	Erbauer, one who builds or erects.
Uraon India	Erpa, a house.
Swahili A.	Orfa, or Orofa, an upper room.
Dutch	Erve, a yard, a courtyard.
Latin	Urbs, Urbis, Urbi, a city, a walled town.
Irish	Earba, an occupation, an employment.
Latin	Enripus, Euripi, a canal, ditch, trench or moat,
Sanscrit 178	Urva, a reservoir. [a creek.
Latin	Arvum, Arvi, or Arvus, Arvi, properly land ploughed but unsown, a fallow field; but in general any field, ground or land; metaphorically, corn or other produce thereof, tilth or
Danish	Harve, a harrow. [tillage.
Icelandic	Herfi, a harrow.
Swedish	Harf, a harrow.

Swedish	Harfva, to harrow.
French Romn	Herpe, a harrow.
French	Herbe, a herb, wort.
Italian	Erba, a herb.
Portuguese	Erva, a herb. [the lesser plants.
Spanish	Yerba, a herb, a generic name given to all
Latin	Herba, an herb, the blade of any corn.
Patagonian	Yerba, Paraguay tea. (See <i>At Home with the Patagonians</i> , page 183.)
Persian 1411	Yaraba, the rape root; also bread made of it.
French	Orobe, the bitter vetch.
Portuguese	Orobo, a kind of pulse called bitter vetch.
Greek	Orobos, Orobou, a kind of pulse.
Latin	Ervum, Ervi, a kind of pulse.
Italian	Ervo, the lentil, a genus of leguminous plants.
Manchu Tartar	Arfa, wheat, corn.
Irish	Arbha, corn.
Turkish 446	Arpa, barley.
Greek	Arpe, a sickle.
Danish	Harpe, a winnowing fan.
Polish	Arfa, a kind of swing sieve for sifting corn.
Polish	Arfowac, to sieve, to sift.
French Romn	Orve, fine flour.
Zincali	Orfi, a fig.
Egyptian 347	Arp, a grape, a vine.
Quichua Peru	Arapa, a trellis.
Irish	Airbhe, art, science. (Supplement.)
Polish	Wyrabiac, to work out, to elaborate, to make. to manufacture.
Polish	Wyrabianie, the act of working, making, &c.
Hindu 80	Araba, a wheeled carriage, a cart.
Hindu 1450	Araba, a cart, waggon, &c.
Turkish 819	Araba, a cart or carriage of any kind.
Persian 51	Araba, a waggon, a cart.
Persian 845	Aaraba, a curricule, a two-wheel cart.
Italian	Erpa, the drift-rails on the fore-quarter deck of a ship.
Spanish	Arroba, a Spanish weight; also a liquid measure.
English	Arroba, a weight and measure used in Spain and Portugal.
French	Arrobe, a Portuguese and Brazilian weight.
Bini African	Aroebo, iron.
Spanish	Arrupa, a gold mine of great depth.
Hindu 2179	Harpi, a sort of purse or bag.
Persian 1391	Hireva, gold coin.
Welsh	Eirifaw, to number, to enumerate.



Hindu 87	Irfah, enjoyment of peace and affluence.
Arabic 61	Irfah, enjoying peace and the pleasures of life.
Anglo-Saxon	Irfe, property.
Anglo-Saxon	Ierfe, or Erfe, inheritance.
Dutch	Erve, heritage.
Icelandic	Erfa, to inherit.
Swedish	Arfva, to inherit.
English	Erve, an inheritance. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Orba, land, inheritance. [property.
German	Erbe, an heir, an inheritor; also an estate, a
Icelandic	Arfa, an heiress.
Icelandic	Arfi, an heir or heiress.
	Old High German—Erpo.
Arabic 61	Urffy, a land measurer.
Arabic 851	Aarifi, the office of lieutenant.
Spanish	Arriba, a high post, a superior in rank.
Polish	Hrabia, a count.
Krebo African	Uroba, a king.

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No. 231. Glyt, Goliath or Goliad (*the Philistine, a descendant of Mizra*).

Irish	Cleath, a wattle, wattled work.
Sanscrit 211	Kalata, the thatch of a house.
English	Gillet, an instrument used in thatching. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cleet, a stay or support. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Clawd, a thin board, a shingle.
Gaelic	Cleit, a penthouse, the eaves of a roof.
French	Galetas, a garret.
French Romn	Galatas, the highest part of a house.
Cornish	Gluth, a bed-chamber. (Borlase.)
Malayan 126	Khalwat, a private apartment.
Greek	Kalathos, Kalathou, the solid part in the capital of a column round which the leaves, volutes, [&c., are put.
Turkish 932	Kilid, a lock.
Welsh	Cladde, a chimney-beam or mantel tree, a chimney-piece.
Welsh	Cled, sheltering, warm, comfortable.
Scotch	Cleit, a cot house.
Gaelic	Cleith, a residence.
French	Chalet, a cottage, especially a Swiss cottage.
Hwida A.	Geleta, a village.
Persian 1016	Kalat, or Kalata, a market town.
Greek	Keleuthos, Keleuthou, a road, a way, a path.
English	Gullet, the arch of a bridge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

English	Keld, a well. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Cornish	Kledh, a dyke, a trench. (Borlase.)
Cornish	Clawd, a dyke.
Welsh	Clawdd, a dyke, ditch, trench, pit, quarry, embankment or a wall thrown up.
Welsh	Cladd, a trench, a pit, a digging.
Welsh	Claddu, to dig.
Hwida A.	Geleta, a farm.
Persian 1016	Kalata, a small, level, sown field.
Hindu 884	Chalti, cultivated lands.
English	Colt, to ridge earth. (J. O. Halliwell's <i>Archaic</i> , &c., <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1850.)
English	Quillet, a croft ( <i>viz.</i> , a small enclosure near a dwelling-house, and used for pasture or tillage. Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Quillet, a furrow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 1020	Kilid, a ploughshare.
Gaelic	Cliath, a harrow.
Irish	Cliath, a harrow.
Spanish	Coletiu, a garden broom.
Sanscrit 241	Kulattha, a kind of pulse.
Arabic 975	Kilt, a kind of vetch.
Hindu 1598	Kulthi, a kind of grain.
Cornish	Colyd, a beard of corn.
Arabic 901	Ghallat, <i>plural</i> Ghallat, corn, grain, harvest.
French	Galette, a kind of cake; also a ship-biscuit.
Gaelic	Colt, meat, victuals.
Irish	Colt, meat, victuals, food.
Greek	Kladoo, or Kladeuo, to lop or prune vines.
Irish	Gloth, wise, prudent, discreet.
Gaelic	Culaidh, a tool, an instrument.
Irish	Culaidh, a tool or instrument.
Latin	Calathus, Calathi, a basket, hamper or pannier, a vessel for milk, a cheese vat.
Persian 902	Ghalita, a grass for making baskets.
German	Gelte, a pail or bucket.
Gaelic	Culaidh, a boat.
Irish	Culaidh, a boat.
Icelandic	Galeid, or Galeith, a galiot.
French Romm	Galiot, a small ship.
French	Galiote, a galiot.
English	Galiot, a sort of brigantine moved by sails and
Spanish	Galeota, a half galley. [oars.
Spanish	Goleta, a schooner.
Portuguese	Goleta, a sort of ship.
Italian	Goletta, a schooner or kind of ship.

Malayan 262	Kalat, the braces of a ship. [ropes upon.
English	Cleat, a piece of wood used in a ship to fasten
English	Clete, a piece of wood fastened to the yard arms of ships to prevent the ropes slipping off. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Cleath, an oar.
Irish	Cleithe, an oar.
Irish	Caleith, a ferry, a port, a harbour.
English	Gold, a precious metal, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals.
Swedish	Guld, gold.
German	Geld, money, coin.
Zincali	Quelati, a coin called a real.
Spanish	Galleta, a small copper coin.
Sanscrit 212	Kalada, a goldsmith.
Polish	Kalet, a leathern pouch fastened to the girdle.
Arabic 901	Ghallat, <i>plural</i> Ghallat, the return of an estate, rent, income, wages.
Anglo-Saxon	Gild, a payment of money, a guild.
Icelandic	Gildi, payment, recompense, a guild.
German	Gilde, a corporation, guild or company.
Dutch	Gild, a guild, a company.
English	Guild, a society, fraternity, or company associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce.
Welsh	Cledd, quiescence, rest.
Welsh	Gwalad, arrangement, order.
English	Colt, an apprentice. (J. O. Halliwell's <i>Archaic Dictionary</i> , London, 1850.)
Cornish	Gulat, one's country.
Cornish	Gulad, a country. (Borlase.)
Danish	Gilde, impost, duty or custom.
Arabic 977	Killid, a treasury, a magazine.
Cornish	Glyd, a lord. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Glud, a chief.
Irish	Cleath, a prince or chieftain.
Turkish 673	Khilat, a robe of honour.
Malayan 126	Khelat, a robe of honour.
Hindu 992	Khilat, or Khalat, a dress, robe of honour which princes confer dignity on subjects with.
Persian 1016	Kalata, a palace or superb building surrounded by other houses.

No. 232. Akys, Akis, Achis, Achish or Agchous  
(a *Hamite king*).

Persian 44 Akhiz, cement, plaster of a wall.





German	Wachsen, to grow, to increase. (Flugel's <i>Dictionary</i> , Leipzig, 1874.)
English	Wax, to increase, to grow, to become greater.
Persian 1371	Waghesh, many, much, abundant, large, broad,
Gaelic	Aghais, ease, leisure. [wide.
Gaelic	Eigeas, a learned man.
Gaelic	Eigse, art, science, knowledge.
Assyrian	Akhazu, to possess.
Arabic 37	Ikhazat, <i>plural</i> Ukhuz, land granted by a prince on copyhold tenure.
Irish	Ocas, annual rent.
Polish	Akeyza, tax, excise.
Dutch	Accys, excise.
French	Accise, excise. [sumed.
English	Excise, an inland duty laid on commodities con-
Swahili A.	Agiza, to commission, direct, give in charge,
Swahili A.	Agizo, commission, charge. [appoint to.
Norman	Egas, decision, judgment, award.
German	Ukas, an ukase.
Polish	Ukase, an imperial order published in Russia.
French	Ukase, an edict of the Russian emperor.
English	Ukase, in Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published.

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No. 233. Tlmy, Talmai or Tholmai (*a Hamite king*) has been already considered with No. 219 Tlmy, Talmai, Thalmai or Thelamei.

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No. 234. Tay, Toa, Toi, Tohi, Thou, Thoiou, Thoi, Thoi or Thogi (*a Hamite king*).

Arabic 390	Taww, a tent set up, an edifice.
Arabic 825	Tawiy, built, constructed with stones.
Hindu 715	Thawai, a mason, a bricklayer, an architect.
Gaelic	Tog, to build or construct.
Irish	Toigim, I build.
Scotch	Deigh, to build, applied to turfs.
Malayan 78	Taga, or Tegga, to set up, erect or build.
Latin	Texo, to build.
Greek	Tcucho, to build.
Greek	Tcichco, to build, to build walls, to wall.
Accadian	Takh, brickwork.
Quichua Peru	Tica, a brick.
Persian 301	Tawa, a burnt brick, a large tile.
Manchu Tartar	Toho, lime.

- Chinese I. 785 Too, a kind of wall made of mud with the assistance of planks.
- Chinese I. 526 Too, a low wall.
- Chin. III. 770 Too, a low surrounding wall.
- Chin. II. 385 Tee, boards placed against the walls of a house inside, about the height of a man from the ground.
- Greek Toichos, Toichou, the wall of a house.
- Scotch Dike, or Dyk, a wall.
- French De, a block or prop in building, the coin or dado in architecture.
- English Dog, a band of iron used to fasten walls, support wood, &c. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Anglo-Saxon Tece, a beam.
- English Tige, the shaft of a column.
- Fijian Doka, the ridge pole of a house.
- Fijian Tokai, the covering of the ridge of a house.
- Greek Tege, or Tegos, Tegeos, Tegei, a roof, a covering of a house or room.
- Spanish Techo, a ceiling or inner roof of a building.
- Danish Tag, a roof.
- Polish Dach, a roof.
- German Dach, a roof.
- Dutch Dak, the roof of a house.
- Swedish Tak, a roof or ceiling.
- Swedish Taka, to roof.
- Swedish Tacka, to roof in.
- Scotch Thack, or Thak, to thatch.
- Scotch Thak, the covering of a roof whatever be the materials.
- Icelandic Thak, thatch, roof.
- English Thacke, or Theak, to thatch. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Anglo-Saxon Thac, a thatch or covering. [*etc.*]
- Welsh Toi, to thatch, to slate, to tile a building.
- Cornish Ty, to cover a house with thatch or stones.
- Cornish To, the roof of a house, thatch.
- Chin. II. 372 Teih, the part of a roof which hangs over beyond the wall, the eaves.
- Chin. II, 379 Teih, the eaves over a doorway.
- Swahili A. Tao, an arch.
- Arabic 809 } Tak, an arch, an arched building, cupola or any  
and 810 } species of vaulted work.
- Turkish 794 Tak, any vaulted or domed construction, an arch, an arched window.
- Hindu 1431 Tak, an arched building, a cupola.
- Persian 810 Takiya, a balcony, a penthouse, a cornice.

Hindu 1431	Takiya, a balcony, a cornice.
Arabic 809 and 810 }	Tak, a window, balcony.
Hindu 1431	Tak, a window.
Quichua Peru	Toco, a window.
Chin. II. 848	Ta, a window.
Chinese I. 542	Teih, steps by which to ascend.
Chin. II. 746	Teih, a mallet.
New Zealand	Ta, a hammer, a mallet.
Quichua Peru	Tacani, to hammer.
Irish	Taca, a nail.
Gaelic	Tac, a tack or small nail.
Cornish	Tach, a nail. (Borlase.)
English	Tack, a small nail.
	Armoric—Tach.
Fijian	Toqa, a saw or file.
Manchu Tartar	Touka, a large door, such as the chief door of a house, the gate of a town, &c.
Kisi African	Dio, a doorway.
Mandingo A.	Da, a door; <i>Bambarra</i> , African, the same.
Mandingo A.	Daa, a door. (J. G. Jackson's <i>Empire of Marocco</i> , London, 1811.)
Chin. III. 591	Teih, a kind of lock.
Cornish	Ti, or Ty, a house.
Welsh	Ty, a house.
Chin. II. 828	Te, a mansion.
Chin. II. 755	Teaou, a stone house.
Baseke A.	To, a house.
Vei African	Du, a house.
Gurma A.	Diewu, a house.
Koama A.	Dia, a house; <i>Bagbalun</i> , African, the same.
Irish	Dac, a house.
Hindu 1142	Dih, a dwelling.
Irish	Du, a habitation.
Irish	Duae, a dwelling house.
Accadian	Duk, a building.
Wolof African	Deuk, a dwelling.
Kano African	Daki, a house; <i>Kadzina</i> , African, the same.
Haussa A.	Daki, a house.
Manchu Tartar	Tekou, a habitation.
Kouri African	Tuga, a house.
Irish	Teach, a house, a dwelling.
Gaelic	Teach, or Teagh, a house, a dwelling place.
Gaelic	Tigh, a house, a mansion, a dwelling house.
Irish	Tigh, or Toigh, a house.
Irish	Teagh, a room.

- Chinese I. 498 To, a side apartment or hall.  
 Hebrew Ta (טא), a chamber, a little chamber.  
     1 Kings xiv. 28, brought them back into  
     the guard chamber.  
     Ezek. xl. 16, narrow windows to the little  
     chambers.
- Galla African Taie, to rest, to remain, to abide, to dwell.  
 Arabic 302 Taaayyi, abiding, dwelling.  
 Arabic 397 Tawiy, one who abides in a place.  
 Cornish Teua, home. (Borlasc.)  
 Gaelic Du, a place of abode, a habitation.  
 Wolof African Deuke, an abode.  
 Bambarra A. Dugu, an abode.  
 Hindu 1027 Dach, a homestead.  
 Gaelic Teach, or Teagh, a home.  
 Gyarung Tibet Tukhyu, a village.  
 Wolof African Deuk, a village.  
 Bambarra A. Dugu, a village.  
 Persian 595 Diha, or 589 Dih, a village.  
 Turkish 700 Dih, a village.  
 Hindu 1142 Dih, a village (pages 1084 and 1121, the same).  
 Sang-pang N. Te, a village.  
 Irish Du, a village.  
 Hwida A. To, a town; *Dahome* and *Mahi*, African, the  
 Tiwi African Tuewe, a town. [same.  
 Landoro A. Tahu, a town.  
 Kiskise A. Tae, a town.  
 Soso African Ta, a town; *Mende*, *Gbese*, and *Toma*, African,  
 Mende A. Tei, a town. [the same.  
 Bute African Ti, a town.  
 Persian 589 Dih, or 595 Diha, a town.  
 Kono African Du, a town.  
 Bambarra A. Dugu, a town.  
 Wolof African Deuk, or Dak, a town.
- Greek Teichos, Teicheos. Teichei, a wall, especially a  
     city wall, a wall round a city, any fortifica-  
     tion, castle, or fort, a walled or fortified town  
     or city.
- Greek Teichco, to build fortresses, to wall, to fortify.  
 Sanscrit 434 Deha, a mound, a bank, a rampart, a surround-  
 Irish Dae, a rampart, a wall. [ing wall.  
 Chin. II. 573 Te, a wall ten cubits every way.  
 Chinese I. 556 Teih, a rampart, a parapet.  
 Chin. III. 601 Thee, a city gate.  
 Chin. III. 607 Too, a battlement over a city gate. [the same.  
 Legba African To, a bee: *Kaure*, *Kiamba*, and *Koama*, African,



Yula African	Toa, a bee.
Kasm African	Tuye, a bee.
Barba African	Ti, a bee.
Basa African	Do, a bee.
Krebo African	Doye, a bee.
Kra African	Dogie, a bee.
Bambarra A.	Di, honey.
Kiamba A.	To, honey.
Padsade A.	Tiye, honey.
Bambarra A.	Thia, duty, labour, work ; also busy.
Arabic 825	Tahw, work, action, labour.
Irish	Tae, heed, care, diligence. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Tew, to be eagerly employed about anything, to toil, to work constantly.
English	Tew, to be actively employed, to work. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tu, or Teaw, to work hard. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Tew, to strive.
New Zealand	Tohe, to strive, urge, persevere. [finish it.
Manchu Tartar	Touembi, to bring a thing to perfection, to
Scotch	Dow, to be able, to avail, to profit.
Scotch	Do, to avail, to take effect.
Sanscrit 452	Dha, to undertake, to perform, to do.
English	Do, to perform, to execute, to carry into effect, to exert labour or power for bringing anything to the state desired or to completion.
Mandingo A.	Do, labour.
Ako African	Dawo, to endeavour, to try.
Wolof African	Dugua, to employ.
English	Dugh, to be able. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Dugan, to profit, to avail.
Anglo-Saxon	Dyge, he does good.
Anglo-Saxon	Digian, to profit, to do good.
Irish	Deach, profitable, good. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Deach, profitable. (Supplement.)
French	Tacher, to strive, try, or endeavour.
English	Twig, to do energetically. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Teugh, to labour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tug, a difficult undertaking. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 395	Tawk, being anxious to accomplish, spending one's strength willingly in the service of
Quichua Peru	Toque, sweat. [another.
Hindu 745	Thika, work done by contract, a task.
French	Tache, piece-work, a job.
English	Tack, a path or causeway. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Teach, a way or passage. (Supplement.)

- Manchu Tartar Toko, a path or cross-road.  
 Chin.III. 513 Taou, a way, a path.  
 Chin.III. 507 Thoo, a path or road.  
 Finnic Tie, a road.  
 Egyptian 533 Ta, a road.  
 Icelandic Ta, a path, a walk.  
 Chinese I.325 Tuy, to collect together earth to form a mound  
 Chin. II. 755 Tae, to dam or stop water. [or hillock.  
 Chin.III. 672 Tc, to divide land by dikes.  
 Chin.III. 622 Te, a bridge.  
 Chin. II. 816 Tow, an aqueduct, a channel for water.  
 Chin.III. 629 Thuh, a passage to let off water in case of its  
 French Romn Thou, a ditch. [undue increase.  
 Scotch Touk, an embankment to hinder the water from  
 washing away the soil.  
 New Zealand Tiaka, a dam.  
 German Teich, a pond.  
 German Deich, a dyke, dam, or causey.  
 French Romn Dieguer, to make a dyke.  
 French Digue, a dam, a dike, a mole, a sea-bank, a  
 causeway, an embankment.  
 Danish Dige, a causeway, dike, ditch, or dam.  
 Anglo-Saxon Dic, a dyke, mound, or bank.  
 Hindu 1055 Dighi, a large tank or reservoir.  
 Gaelic Dig, a dike, ditch, or stone wall.  
 English Deak, a ditch. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Dike, a ditch, an excavation made in the earth  
 by digging intended as a reservoir or drain:  
 also a mound of earth or stones intended to  
 prevent low lands from being inundated.  
 Icelandic Diki, a dyke.  
 Spanish Dique, a dike, a mound of earth to contain a  
 flow of water and hinder inundations.  
 Hindu 1132 Doh, a ditch or trench.  
 French Romn Doe, the lateral wall of a canal or basin; also a  
 ditch or canal.  
 Okuloma A. Duc, a farm.  
 Gadsaga A. Te, a farm.  
 Chin.III. 622 Tc, a fence.  
 Chin.III. 197 Teaou, a certain bamboo utensil used in hus-  
 bandry; a kind of basket.  
 Fijian Tui, a wicker basket.  
 English Taye, to manure land. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Arabic 826 Tayh, the plough tail.  
 Bambarra A. Thi, to dig.  
 Fanti African Tu, to dig.

- New Zealand Tihou, a kind of spade.  
 Fijian Doko, a pointed stick used as a substitute for a spade ; also to use the same.  
 Swedish Dika, to dig ditches, to ditch.  
 Scotch Dike, to dig.  
 English Diehe, to dig. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Deyke, a hedge. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Dig, to open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument.  
 Ethiopian—Dachi.  
 Cornish Dyack, or Tiak, a husbandman.  
 Cornish Tiak, a farmer, householder, master of a family.  
 Welsh Taiawg, a husbandman, a peasant. [(Borlase.)  
 English Tike, a countryman, a clown.  
 Celtic—Tiak, a ploughman. .  
 Bambarra A. Thike, agriculture.  
 Anglo-Saxon Teagan, to prepare, to till.  
 Turkish 690 Dikmek, to plant or set.  
 Fijian Te, to plant.  
 Fijian Tei, a plantation, garden.  
 Arabic 297 Tahi, an overseer of a garden, a gardener.  
 Fijian Ti, the yam in a very early stage of growth.  
 Gurung Nepal Taya, a yam.  
 Bodo Bengal Tha, a yam.  
 Serpa Nepal Dhoa, a yam.  
 Haussa A. Doya, yams.  
 Ashanti A. Die, yams.  
 New Zealand Taiawa, a potatoe.  
 Chin.III. 165 Tow, a generic name for pulse, peas, beans, &c.  
 Gbandi A. Toei, beans.  
 Mende African Towo, beans.  
 Kisekise A. Togeï, beans ; *Salum*, African, the same.  
 Latin Theca, the hose or husk of corn.  
 English Tike, corn. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Egyptian 514 Teka, grain.  
 Egyptian 534 Ta, grain.  
 Chin.III. 163 Ta, a small sort of grain.  
 Egyptian 524 Ta, corn.  
 Chin. II. 801 Teih, the name of a grain.  
 Chin. II. 789 Te, a sort of paddee.  
 Chin. II. 795 Thaou, grain that is planted amongst water, the paddee of the southern region.  
 Chin. II. 882 Theaou, or Theih, grain.  
 New Zealand To, a stalk, as of maize, &c.  
 Chin.III. 861 Tow, wheat.  
 Haussa A. Dawa, corn.

- Housa A. Dawa, kustus or oats; *Kadzina*, African, the  
 Mano African Di, guinea-corn. [same.]  
 Swahili A. Tawi, an ear of millet.  
 Chin. III. 872 Thaou, a particular kind of millet.  
 Chinese I. 224 Teaou, to gather in the cars of corn.  
 Chinese I. 247 Ta, a sickle or hook. [reaping.]  
 Malayan 93 Tuwei, to reap; also the instrument used in  
 Spanish Ducha, a swathe of corn cut down by every file  
 Persian 397 Tuyak, a store-room. [of reapers.]  
 New Zealand Toa, a store-house.  
 Chin. II. 800 Thaou, to dress or cleanse grain.  
 Chin. II. 865 Thee, to winnow with a sieve.  
 Greek Thueia, a mortar.  
 Chin. II. 755 Tha, the beater for pounding or husking rice.  
 Chin. II. 496 Te, a beater to pound rice.  
 Chin. II. 874 Tuy, coarsely pounded rice.  
 Chin. II. 756 Tuy, a pestle; also to pound.  
 ManchuTartarToukou, an instrument for beating out the grain.  
 Hindu 744 Thek, a large sack filled with grain.  
 Galla African Duku, flour.  
 Egyptian 514 Tekau, flour.  
 Egyptian 526 Teka, food, corn, flour.  
 Irish Teagh, food. (Supplement.)  
 Hindu 730 Tikki, a small loaf of bread.  
 English Toke, dry bread. (*Slang.*)  
 German Teig, dough, a loaf.  
 Dutch Deeg, dough, paste.  
 English Dough, *pronounced* Do, paste of bread, a mass  
 composed of flour or meal moistened and  
 kneaded but not baked.  
 Anglo-Saxon Dah, dough.  
                   Friesic—Dai.  
 Scotch Do, a piece of bread.  
 Egyptian 524 Ta, bread.  
 Egyptian 519 Ta, a kind of food.  
 New Zealand Tawhi, food.  
 New Zealand Tahua, a heap of food.  
 Persian 825 Tah, tea.  
 Malayan 97 Teh, tea.  
 Spanish Te, tea.  
 Italian Te, the tea plant.  
 English Tea, a well-known plant from the leaves of  
 which a refreshing beverage is made.  
 French The, tea.  
 Chin. II. 341 Thaou, the peach.  
 Chin. III. 620 Thaou, grapes.



Hindu 1016	Dakh, a grape.
Hindu 622	Tak, grapes, a vine.
Persian 300	Tak, the tendril of a vine.
Arabic 395	Tawkia, erecting a vine arbour.
Greek	Teuchos, Teucheos, Teuchei, a tool, implement
Icelandic	Taeki, implements, outfit. [or utensil.
Dutch	Tuig, or Tuyg, a tool or instrument.
Anglo-Saxon	Tawa, implements, tools, furniture.
English	Tow, tools or apparatus. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tew, materials for anything.
Fijian	Dau, an adept, a practitioner, a professor.
Welsh	Deau, dexterous.
Welsh	Deeuaw, to use dexterity.
Welsh	Deheu, dexterity, expertness.
Hindu 1023	Dahi, shrewd, ingenious, penetrating.
Arabic 554	Dahi, ingenious, shrewd, cunning.
Polish	Duha, or Duga, a wooden bow fastened to the horse's collar and rising over his head to keep the shafts together.
English	Dag, a leathern latehet.
Galla African	Duge, to tan.
Danish	Touger, to curry or dress leather.
Danish	Toungning, currying, &c.
Dutch	Touwen, to tan or curry leather.
Duteh	Touwer, a tanner.
English	Tawe, to beat and dress leather with alum. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tew, to taw leather. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Taw, to dress white leather.
Chin. III. 671	Too, an instrument for cutting skin.
Chin. III. 665	Te, shoes.
Chin. III. 678	Tho, leather applied to shoes.
Anglo-Saxon	Tho, clay, potter's clay.
Chin. III. 45	Te, a small jar or vase.
Chin. II. 639	Te, a large earthenware jar.
Chin. II. 638	Thoo, earthenware vessels.
Chin. III. 620	Thaou, a potter's furnace, also earthenware.
Chinese I. 518	Tuh, the door of a stove or furnace.
Turkish 569	Taw, a proper degree of hardness or other requisite quality in manufactures; the proper degree of heat in a furnace.
Greek	Teucho, to forge.
Scotch	Dog, a lever used by blacksmiths.
Dutch	Duig, the stave of a cask.
Fijian	Takawai, the hoops of a cask.
Polish	Taea, a tea-tray.

Turkish 806	Toka, a buckle.
Persian 369	Tuka, a button, buckle, clasp.
English	Tag, a metallic point put to the end of a string.
French	Tuyau, a tube or pipe for various purposes.
Malayan 130	Dawa, wire.
Turkish 796	Tawa, a frying-pan.
Chin. III. 575	Te, a kind of boiler.
Ashanti A.	Tue, a brush.
Chin. II. 451	Thae, Tha, or To, to wash, to scour.
Chin. III. 31	Tow, a sort of hempen purse.
Chinese I. 295	Tuh, a box, case or press.
Latin	Theca, a box or bag.
Polish	Teka, a satchel.
Fijian	Taga, a bag, pocket, purse or small net.
Swahili A.	Duka, a shop.
Basa African	Duko, a market.
Wolof African	Die, a market.
Vei African	Do, a market; <i>Mano</i> and <i>Gio</i> , African, the same.
Arabic 825	Tawiy, a bale or bundle.
Chinese I. 168	Tuy, mutual traffic; to buy and sell.
Fanti African	Toh, to purchase.
Ashanti A.	Toh, to buy.
Fanti African	To, to buy.
Anglo-Saxon	Thie, gain, profit.
Chin. II. 883	Theih, to purchase rice, to buy it in.
Chin. II. 884	Theaou, to sell grain.
Chin. II. 873	Teaou, to sell rice.
Ako African	Ta, to sell. [so much.
Greck	Tio, to value at a certain worth, to deem worth
French	Taux, <i>pronounced</i> To, the price or rate.
Irish	Tach, value, estimation. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Tach, value, estimation. (Supplement.)
Icelandic	Thaga, a quittance, a receipt.
Galla African	Takawc, to count.
Egyptian 525	Ta, an account.
Egyptian 532	Ta, to navigate; to go in a boat; also a ship.
Egyptian 532	Tau, to navigate.
Egyptian 532	Taa, to go in a boat.
Egyptian 532	Tai, to go in a boat, boats.
Egyptian 514	Ti, a boat.
New Zealand	Tiwai, a canoe.
Kra African	To, a canoe; <i>Krebo</i> , African, the same.
Bhutani	Tu, a boat.
Serpa Nepal	Thu, a boat.
Chin. III. 144	Ta, a large boat.
Chin. III. 137	Ta, a boat sailing.

- Chin. III. 143 Tae, a long thin boat.  
 Chin. III. 139 Teaou, a particular sort of boat.  
 Chin. III. 141 Teaou, or Taou, or 142 Tec, a small boat.  
 Chin. III. 141 To, or Tuh, a fishing-boat.  
 Chinese I. 218 Taou, a small vessel or boat.  
 French Toue, a ferry-boat.  
 French Dé, the coek of a bloek (in ship-building).  
 Swahili A. Dau, a kind of boat with a sail.  
 Arabie 554 Daw, a kind of ship.  
 English Dow, or Dau, a kind of vessel. (Webster's  
*Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)  
 Icelandic Dugga, a small fishing vessel.  
 PakhyaNepal Duga, a boat.  
 Fijian Taka, a portion of a canoe. [ship.  
 Greek Toiehos, Toiehou, *plural* Toiehoi, the sides of a  
 Malayan 90 Tukoh, the timber on which the rudder of a  
 ship turns.  
 Chin. II. 332 Tho, the helm or rudder by which a ship or boat  
 is directed in its course.  
 Chin. III. 139 To, the helm or rudder of a boat.  
 New Zealand Ta, the stern of a ship.  
 Fijian Tau, the deck or covering of the end of a canoe.  
 Italian Tuga, the poop of a war-ship.  
 English Deck, the covering of a ship which constitutes  
 a floor, made of timbers and planks.  
 Icelandic Dokk, or Dokka, a windlass.  
 Malayan 138 Duga, a plummet, a sounding lead.  
 Fijian Doko, the poles with which canoes are propelled.  
 Hindu 1132 Doi, an oar.  
 Chinese I. 263 Tuy, to pull or drag with force.  
 Chin. II. 207 Tho, to drag, lead, draw, pull; to drag a car-  
 riage, cart or boat; to steer a boat.  
 French Romn Thouec, a strong rope, a hawser.  
 French Touée, towage, warping, tow.  
 French Touer, to tow, to warp.  
 English Tow, to drag, as a boat or ship, through the  
 water by means of a rope.  
 English Tug, to drag or haul along, to pull with great  
 effort, as to *tug* at the oar.  
 New Zealand Tuki, to keep time in a canoe by singing.  
 Greek Teuchos, Teucheos, Teuchei, the tackle and rigging  
 Fijian Tauoko, one of the ropes of a canoe. [of a ship.  
 Swedish Tog, the rope of a drag-net.  
 Swedish Tag, a rope or cable.  
 German Tau, a cable, a rope.  
 Dutch Touw, a cord, a rope.

- Chin. II. 831 Ta, a bamboo rope to drag with.  
 Egyptian<sup>525</sup> Tai, a sail.  
 Chin. II. 210 To, to let down a sail.  
 Fijian Tau, a sea term meaning to luff; it also seems to signify to sail.  
 English Tack, to change the course of a ship by shifting the position of the sails.  
 Fijian Tawaki, to discharge a cargo.  
 Scotch Tuck, a jetty on the side of a river.  
 Swahili A. Diko, a landing-place.  
 English Dock, a broad deep trench on the side of a harbour or bank of a river, in which ships are  
 Galla African Dagaie, to experience. [repaired.  
 Wolof African Duga, to use.  
 Greek Dike, custom, usage, manner, fashion, good custom, order, law, the rule of justice.  
 Gaelic Doigh, manner, way, means, case, trim, condition, state, order.  
 Gaelic Taig, custom.  
 Irish Taig, habit, custom.  
 Hindu 748 Teo, or Tew, or Tewa, habit, custom.  
 Anglo-Saxon Theaw, a custom, manner, habit.  
 Scotch Thew, custom, manner.  
 English Thew, manner, custom, habit, form of behaviour. (Spenser.)  
 French Romn Theie, an ounce weight.  
 Chin. II. 89 Thoo, a measure, that by which anything is measured; to measure.  
 Chin. II. 282 Teih, or 210 To, to measure.  
 Chin. II. 280 Tow, a certain measure. [capacity.  
 Manchu Tartar To, name of measure of length and another of  
 Manchu Tartar Ta, a measure of about five feet in length.  
 Portuguese Thao, an itinerary measure of India.  
 Hindu 1139 Dhaiya, the name of a measure.  
 Scotch Daugh, a certain division of land.  
 Egyptian<sup>515</sup> Tekai, a measure.  
 Egyptian<sup>514</sup> Teka, a corn measure.  
 Egyptian<sup>484</sup> Teli, a weight. (Vol. I.)  
 Hindu 1135 Dhak, a weight.  
 Hindu 675 Tak, a scale, a balance.  
 Zulu Kafir Daka, brass in the bar or lump.  
 Doai African Duci, iron.  
 Andaman I. Dolie, iron or any metal. (*Asiatic Researches*,  
 Chin. III. 589 Thee, iron. iv. 394.)  
 Gyami Tibet The, iron.  
 Sgau-karen S. Tah, iron; *Pwo-karen*, Siam, the same.



Cornish	Ty, an adit ( <i>viz.</i> the pit-mouth or entrance to a mine, by which also the water and ores are carried away).
English	Die, a stamp used in coining money in foundries.
Chinese I. 218	Taou, the name of a coin.
Hindu 728	Taka, name of a coin.
Irish	Toic, wealth, riches, plenty.
Gaelic	Toic, wealth, riches, means, substance.
Puka African	Dukia, rich; <i>Dsarawa</i> , African, the same.
Welsh	Dwg, that which is full or perfect.
Hebrew	Dy (דַּי), enough, sufficient, more than enough. Jer. xlix. 9, till they have <i>enough</i> . Deut. xv. 8, <i>sufficient</i> for his need. Exod. xxxvi. 5, much <i>more than enough</i> .
Hausa A.	Dewa, plenty.
Irish	Dia, plenty, abundance.
Sanscrit 446	Dha, wealth, property.
Chin. II. 312	Thuy, luxuriant, abundant.
Zulu Kafir	To, goods, effects, property.
Dewoi African	Tau, or Tawu, rich.
Chin. II. 123	Tih, to be successful in doing something, to attain the end proposed.
Chin. II. 780	Te, prosperity or happiness.
Anglo-Saxon	Theon, to thrive, flourish, grow, increase, accomplish. " <i>Ich theow</i> , I thrive," &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Theah, grew, flourished.
English	Daw, or Dow, to thrive. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Dicha, happiness, felicity, fortune.
Welsh	Tyciaw, or Tygiaw, to prosper or succeed.
Turkish 597	Tek, quiet.
Chin. II. 10	Teih, repose, strength.
Chin. III. 82	Tee, tranquil, at repose or rest.
Welsh	Taw, rest, quiet.
Mandingo A.	Dea, quiet.
Hindu 1023	Daya, inheritance.
Irish	Toich, natural right or property; also territory.
Fijian	Tauke, to possess, to be the proprietor of.
Fijian	Taukei, master of a thing, more properly of land, original land proprietors.
Assyrian	Tucu, to have.
Sanscrit 455	Dhi, to have, to hold, to keep, to possess.
Fanti African	Da, own (pronoun).
Fijian	De-a, to cause to be firmly fixed, as a post in the ground.
Quichua Peru	Tacyani, to fix.
Fijian	Toka, to put, to place, to appoint.

Greek	Teucho, to prepare, to get ready, to make ready, to make.
Greek	Tagos, Tagou, an arranger.
Greek	Taxis, Taxeos, Taxei, order, good order, an orderly manner; one's duty.
English	Deck, to put anything in order. (Wright's
Arabic 400	Tahyia, a setting in order. [Obsolete.)
Hindu 716	Tahiya, preparation, putting in order.
Turkish 611	Tehiyye, preparing, making ready, disposing.
Chin. II. 574	Thee, to put in order, to set to rights.
Chin. II. 89	Thoo, to arrange and spread out, to form into a law or rule.
Malayan 68	Tau, or Tahu, wise, intelligent.
Chinese I. 152	Te, talents surpassing the rest of mankind.
Irish	Dea, science, learning.
Hindu 1028	Dachh, able, learned, scientific.
Circassian 120	Degh, wise.
Greek	Teuchos, Teucheos, Teuchei, a book.
Latin	Doceo, Docui, to teach or instruct.
English	Teach, to instruct, to inform, to counsel, to direct.
English	Teche, to teach. (Wright's Obsolete.)
Anglo-Saxon	Taecan, to teach, show, instruct. " <i>Ic taece</i> , I "teach," &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Tyan, to instruct or teach. " <i>Ic ty</i> , I instruct," &c.
New Zealand	Tuhituhi, to write.
Chin. II. 575	Thuh, a board on which letters are engraven with a style; the ancient substitute for paper.
Chin. II. 574	Thee, a slip of bamboo on which in ancient times documents were written; a genealogical register; an official document.
Chin. II. 574	Te, a certain tablet or document, as a credential.
Chinese I. 527	Ta, or To, a boundary or limit.
New Zealand	Tio, a landmark.
Fijian	Tawa, to inhabit, to populate.
Gaelic	Du, a country, a land.
Irish	Doch, one's native country.
English	Tack, a lease, a bargain. (Wright's Obsolete.)
Scotch	Tack, or Takk, a lease.
Gaelic	Tac, a lease.
Irish	Tac, a lease.
Hindu 728	Takai, a tax, duty, collection.
Greek	Taxis, Taxeos, Taxei, an assessment, tax.
French	Taxe, assessment, toll, impost, tax.
English	Tax, a rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government for the use of the nation.

Greek	Thokos, Thokou, or Thookos, Thookou, a sitting,
Egyptian 535	Ta, an assembly. [an assembly.]
Egyptian 533	Ta, a magistrate.
Irish	Ti, judgment.
Swahili A.	Dai, to sue for at law.
Turkish 688	Dawa, a pretension, a claim, a lawsuit, a cause.
Irish	Daigh, a cause or matter.
Latin	Diea, an action at law, an indietment, a process.
Dutch	Daagen, to summon, to arraign.
Dutch	Daagde, arraigned, &c.
English	Doge, the chief magistrate of Genoa and Venice.
Italian	Doge, the title formerly given to the first magistrate of Venice and Genoa. [of office.]
Latin	Toga, the management of civil affairs; a robe
Turkish 608	Tugh, the special kind of banner or insignia of
Malayan 78	Tagah, to forbid or prohibit. [a pasha.]
Galla African	Douwe, to prohibit.
Welsh	Dwy, a rule or order.
Persian 550	Dadan, <i>imperative</i> (589) Dih, to command.
Egyptian 484	Tu, a command. (Vol. I.)
Chin. II. 164	Theih, an order, a command.
Irish	Ti, rule, government.
Manehu Tartar	Tambi, to govern men and things.
Chin. II. 721	Tuh, to examine into, to reprove, to rule, to govern, to lead as a general, to give orders and instructions to.
Chinese II. 6	Taou, to direct or lead in the right way, to
Scotch	Tay, to lead. [induce, to rectify.]
Anglo-Saxon	Teow, a leader.
Anglo-Saxon	Teoche, or Toga, a leader.
Greek	Tagos, Tagou, a commander, a ruler, especially used as the title of the Chief of Thessaly.
Icelandic	Tyggi, a leader, chief.
Icelandic	Togi, a leader.
Anglo-Saxon	Taecan, to direct, to command. “ <i>Ic taece</i> , I direct,” &c.
Greek	Tageuo, to command, to rule.
Greek	Tage, or Tageia, command, rule.
Hindu 678	Takwahi, overseeing, superintending.
Latin	Dueo, to lead.
French Romn	Dug, or Dugue, a chief, a leader.
	Bas Bret.—Dug.
Cornish	Dug, a general.
Italian	Duea, a general, leader or commander.
Scotch	Duck, a leader.
Scotch	Duke, a general.

Irish	Diuc, a duke.
Welsh	Dug, a duke.
Spanish	Duque, a duke.
English	Duc, a duke or leader. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Duke, in Great Britain one of the highest order of nobility; in some countries on the Continent a sovereign prince without the title of king. Armoric—Dug or Doug.
French	Duc, a duke.
French	Duché, a dukedom.
Irish	Tuagh, dominion.
Welsh	Tw, sway.
Sanscrit 377	Tu, to have authority or power.
Arabic 809	Tahi, exalted, high.
Egyptian 531	Tai, chief.
Welsh	Ta, a superior or supreme one.
Egyptian 533	Ta, a throne.
Chin. III. 530	Too, the place of the imperial residence.
Chin. III. 525	Te, the place to which all people of rank, kings, princes and nobles, repair; the residence of the court.
Chin. II. 70	Te, an epithet of respect and honour to one who rules as a lord or sovereign; an emperor, an independent monarch.
Turkish 682	Day, a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people; hence <i>Dey</i> as applied to a Pasha.
English	Dey, the title of the sovereign of Algiers.
Fijian	Tui, a king or principal chief of a place.
Dewoi African	Tawu, a king.
Icelandic	Tiggi, a king.
Hindu 704	Tauki, signing with the royal signet.
Arabic 395	Tawkia, the royal signet put to diplomas and public deeds.

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No. 235. Yorm (*son of Toi, a Hamite king*) has been already considered with No. 228 Hrm. Hiram or Horam.

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No. 235 otherwise spelled Joram.

Arabic 426	Jirham, a man who is keen, active and diligent in his affairs. [palm tree.
Arabic 412	Jarim, one who gathers in the produce of the
English	Jorum, a capacious vessel from which food is eaten, as broth or stew. ( <i>Slang.</i> )
Arabic 425	Jarm, a kind of boat or barge.



No. 236. Aoryh, Oureiou, Uriae, Urie, Uria or Uriah  
(*the Hittite, a descendant of Canaan*).

- Arabic 471 Hara, a nest.  
 Greek Aro, to construct, to make, to build.  
 Turkish 503 Urnek, to build up.  
 Chin. III. 75 Urh, a tile.  
 Greek Aira, a hammer.  
 Hindu 90 Ara, or Arra, a saw.  
 Persian 64 Arra, a saw.  
 Turkish 450 Erre, a saw.  
 Egyptian 366 Ari, a staircase.  
 Anglo-Saxon Hyrra, a hinge.  
 Egyptian 547 Uri, bolts.  
 Brahui Ura, a house.  
 Mundala India Uraa, a house.  
 Bhumij India Ora, a house.  
 French Romn Heireau, a country house and the buildings pertaining to it.  
 French Romn Hereau, a house, a farm, a heritage or estate.  
 Bask Uri, Iri, or Erri, a village.  
 Keikadi India Uru, a village; *Telugu, Tuluva, Kurumba* and *Irula*, India, the same.  
 Accadian Uru, a city.  
 Hindu 2117 Wara, a ward where people of the same trade or caste dwell together.  
 Greek Uron, Urou, Uro, or Yron, Yrou, Yro, a bee-  
 Abadsa A. Are, a bee. [hive.  
 Turkish 450 Ari, a bee.  
 Arabic 64 Ary, honey; also making honey.  
 Greek Airo, to undertake, to begin.  
 Egyptian 358 Aru, to make or do.  
 French Romn Eure, or Ewre, work, labour.  
 Polish Harowac, Harowal, Haruje, to work hardly, to  
 Scotch Ure, toil, sweat. [labour.  
 French Romn Erre, or Oirre, a road.  
 New Zealand Ara, a road.  
 Ho India Hora, a road.  
 Mundala I. Horah, a road.  
 Kol India Horra, a road.  
 Egyptian 407 Iluru, a tank.  
 Fijian Were, a garden, field or plantation.  
 Cornish Erw, a field.  
 French Romn Arée, labour, cultivation.  
 French Romn Areau, or Aireau, a plough. [tillage.  
 Greek Aroo, to plough, till, sow, to enjoy the fruits of

Latin	Aro, to plough, till or husband ground, to dig it up and order it, to reap, to gather.
Anglo-Saxon	Erian, to plough. " <i>Ered</i> , ploughed."
Scotch	Are, or Ere, to plough. Gothic—Aeria.
Welsh	Aru, to plough, to till.
Mundala I.	Aru, a yam.
Egyptian 408	Iura, beans.
Quichua Peru	Uiru, a maize-stalk.
English	Ware, grain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ManchuTartar	Ira, a kind of grain.
ManchuTartar	Ouri, a granary.
Arabic 1390	Hury, <i>plural</i> Ahraa, a royal or public granary.
Latin	Horreum, Horrei, a barn, a corn house, a store house, a grange.
Latin	Area, the threshing floor or barn floor.
French	Aire, a threshing floor.
ManchuTartar	Ouerembi, to sift or screen.
ManchuTartar	Ouere! screen!
Arabic 64	Ary, a corn bin.
English	Yare, dexterous. (Obsolete, but used by Shake-
Gaelic	Urre, able, capable. [speare.)
Turkish 1135	Yaramak, to be useful, to do good.
French Romn	Hereau, a kind of cask.
English	Heare, a kiln or furnace. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ManchuTartar	Yehere, porcelain. [even thread.
English	Wire, any metallic substance drawn out to an
Anglo-Saxon	Ware, <i>plural</i> Waru, merchandize, ware.
Dutch	Waar, or Waare, commodity, ware, merchan-
English	Ware, goods, merchandize. [dize.
Danish	Aare, an oar.
Swedish	Ara, an oar.
Irish	Ara, a rowing.
Rungo A.	Uara, a canoe.
English	Wherry, a boat used on rivers.
English	Wherry, in Norfolk and Suffolk a sailing boat of fifteen to thirty-five tons. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Spanish	Oria, a fishing boat used by the Romans. [lete.)
Latin	Horia, a smack, a fishing boat.
Hindu 2201	Hori, a boat or ship.
Latin	Ora, the rope which fastens a ship to the shore.
Welsh	Heori, to cast anchor.
Scotch	Ure, practice.
Norman	Ure, practice, use.
English	Ure, use, practice. (Obsolete, but retained in the verb "to inure.")

English	Ure, use, custom, practice. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Yore, of old, long ago; as, "days of <i>yore</i> ."
Anglo-Saxon	Aera, Aere, or Aerre, formerly, early, superior,
Scotch	Are, formerly. [ancient.]
English	Are, the name of a measure in France.
Hindu 95	Arhaiya, a kind of weight or measure.
Persian 1411	Yara, measure.
Scotch	Ure, ore.
Anglo-Saxon	Ora, ore.
English	Ore, metal combined with some other substance. Rabbinic Hebrew—Aor, a mineral.
French Romn	Ore, a mine, a treasure, any kind of metal.
Latin	Aurum, Auri, gold.
Cornish	Eure, a goldsmith.
Galla African	Horri, a treasure.
English	Hire, to procure from another person and for temporary use at a certain price or for a stipu- lated or reasonable equivalent; to contract with for a compensation.
English	Hire, the price, reward or compensation paid for the temporary use of a thing; wages, &c.
Greek	Airo, to increase.
Turkish 503	Uremek, to multiply, increase in numbers.
French	Heureux, <i>pronounced</i> Eureu, fortunate, pros-
Egyptian 394	Huru, tranquil. [perous.]
Hebrew	Yrh (ירה), to teach. [of wisdom.] Prov. iv. 11, I <i>have taught</i> thee in the way Isa. xxviii. 9, whom <i>shall he teach</i> knowledge?
French Romn	Erre, order, mode of life, general conduct.
French Romn	Array, order, arrangement.
Hindu 2214	Yara, tax, toll, revenue.
Irish	Ara, a conference.
Greek	Eirc, an assembly or place of assembly.
English	Eyre, a court of itinerant justices.
Fijian	Ore, a fine or punishment for certain offences.
Irish	Airi, a general.
Gaelic	Urra, a chieftain.

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No. 237. Amyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud, Amniud or Emiud (*father of Talmi, a Hamite King*) has been already considered with No. 198 Hmt, Hamathi or Amathi.

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No. 238. Aty, Athi, Ethi, Ethai, Ithai or Ittai (*the Gittite, a descendant of Mizra*) has been already considered with No. 189 Ht, Hith, Heth, Hethae or Ethae.

No. 239. Ysbo, Jesbi, Jisbi, Iesbi or Ishbi-benob (*the Philistine, a descendant of Mizra*).

Polish	Izba, a hall, a room.
Assyrian	Asaba, a dwelling.
Hebrew	Ysb (ישב), to dwell, to inhabit; an inhabitant. Gen. xx. 15, <i>dwell</i> where it pleaseth thee. Gen. xiii. 12, Abraham <i>dwelt</i> in the land of Canaan. Josh. xiv. 12, the Canaanites would <i>dwell</i> in the land. Gen. xxxvi. 20, who <i>inhabited</i> the land. Isa. lxxv. 21, build houses and <i>inhabit</i> them. Ezekiel xxvii. 8, the <i>inhabitants</i> of Zidon.
French Romn	Espe, a bee. (Supplement.)
Arabic 101	Isbah, diligence, application of the mind, being well informed.
Egyptian 391	Hesbu, pavement.
Quichua Peru	Aspini, to dig or excavate.
Hindu 1452	Ushba, sarsaparilla.
Turkish 819	Azebe, the upper leather of a shoe.
KrcboAfriea	Wusibue, a shoe.
German	Haspe, a hinge.
Spanish	Espia, a warp or small rope used to remove a ship from one place to another.
Thaksya N.	Isaba, a boat.
Turkish 464	Ussbu, an inch.

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No. 240. Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph (*son of Rapha, a descendant of Canaan*) has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Seba, Saba.

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No. 241. Aran, Areuna, Arauna, Aronh. Araunah or Orna (*the Jebusite, a descendant of Canaan*).

Hindu 90	Arohan, a ladder, a staircase.	[scaffold.
Icelandic	Arinn, an elevated balcony, pavement, story or	
ManchuTartar	Iroun, the tiles of a roof which are placed with the convex side upwards.	
Ota African	Ernana, a doorway.	
OworoAfriea	Arona, a doorway.	
N'kele A.	Arunue, a house.	
Anglo-Saxon	Aern, a house, cottage or habitation.	
	Friesic—Earne.	
Arabic 852	Aarin, plural Aurun, the area of a house.	



Arabic 852	Aarin, <i>plural</i> Aurun, a city, a town.
Anan African	Iron, a town.
Spanish	Arna, a beehive. (J. Baretti's <i>Spanish and English Dictionary</i> , London, 1786.)
Icelandic	Arna, to earn, get.
Swedish	Erna, to compass, to gain, to attain.
Anglo-Saxon	Earnian, to earn, merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for.
English	Earn, to merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to gain by labour, service or performance.
French Romn	Ouren, a labourer, a working man.
Irish	Aran, subsistence, employment.
Gaelic	Aran, livelihood, subsistence.
Latin	Arena, any calling or employment.
Welsh	Arwcini, to labour.
Sanscrit 141	Irina, a watercourse, a well.
Sanscrit 1167	Harenu, pease, pulse.
ManchuTartar	Arhan, the germs of grain in general.
ManchuTartar	Arhanambi, to sprout.
Irish	Earn, Orna, or Eorna, barley.
Gaelic	Eorna, barley.
Persian 1363	Warna, or Wurna, wheat.
Spanish	Harina, flour, the fine part of ground corn.
Irish	Aran, bread.
Gaelic	Aran, bread, a loaf.
Irish	Earna, knowing, experienced.
Irish	Earna, ingenuity. (Supplement.)
Polish	Horno, a potter's oven.
Latin	Urna, a water pitcher.
English	Urn, a vessel for water.
BarbaAfrican	Wueren, soap.
Icelandic	Orna, business.
New Zealand	Urunga, a rudder or steering paddle.
New Zealand	Urungi, to steer.
Icelandic	Arinn, the hatchway of a ship.
Persian 64	Arin, a cubit.
Latin	Urna, a liquid measure of four gallons.
Sanscrit 1173	Hiranya, a particular measure.
Cornish	Hoarn, iron.
Scotch	Airn, iron.
Irish	Iaran, iron.
Gaelic	Iarunn, iron.
English	Yerne, or Yeryn, iron. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Iron, the hardest, most common and most useful of metals.

Anglo-Saxon	Iren, Irenn, or Irene, iron.
Danish	Iern, iron.
French	Airain, brass, bronze.
Welsh	Arian, silver; money.
Sanscrit 1173	Hirana, gold.
Sanscrit 1173	Hiranya, gold, silver, any precious metal.
Hindu 2177	Hiranya, gold.
Hausa A.	Warni, own (pronoun).
Greek	Eirene, peace, the time of peace.
Greek	Eireneuo, to live peaceably, to keep peace, to bring to peace, to reconcile.
Greek	Eranos, Eranou, a society of subscribers to a common fund for social, commercial, charitable or political purposes. These <i>Eranoi</i> were often possessed of real property, and were sometimes influential corporations in ancient Greece.
Arabic 64	Irhan, establishing, fixing.
Gaelic	Earrann, a district, a province.
Cornish	Urrian, the boundary of a country.
Gaelic	Oirn, to put in authority.
Gaelic	Urrain, authority, power, ability.
ManchuTartar	Horon, a state of power or authority.
English	Warn, to notify by authority, to summon, to admonish of any duty, to give notice to.
English	Arraign, to call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment.
Norman	Arren, or Arreyn, arraigned.
Norman	Arranez, to be arraigned.
French Romn	Arrainier, to cite before a tribunal, to constrain by authority.
	Low Latin—Arrainare.
Latin	Arena, a court of pleading.
Gaelic	Arn, a judge.
Irish	Arn, a judge.
Greek	Eranos, Eranou, a guardian, a ruler, a master.
Zincali	Erano, a lord, a master.
Zincali	Erani, a lady.
Romany	Araunya, or Araunya, a lady.
Greek	Eranos, Eranou, a king, a protector, a helper. (See Dunbar and Barker's <i>Lexicon</i> .)
Wun African	Oronyo, a king.

No. 242. Makh, Maecha, Maacha, Maachac, Maachah, Mahachah or Mahacah (*father of Achish, a Hamite king*).

- Italian Macia, a dry wall of stones or brick without mortar.
- Swahili A. Mwiko, *plural* Miiko, a mason's trowel.
- Hindu 1991 Mukha, the coping of a wall, the ridge of a thatch.
- Persian 1284 Mekh, a nail, a pin, a peg, a hook, a wedge.
- Hindu 2010 Mekh, a nail, wedge or tent pin.
- Swahili A. Makao, a dwelling, a dwelling-place.
- Assyrian Muccu, a building.
- Accadian Muk, a building.
- Hindu 1830 Maeka, the maternal mansion.
- Penin African Mok, a town.
- Murundo A. Moki, a town.
- Hindu 1856 Machiyaw, honey.
- Egyptian 424 Mak, to make.
- Patagonian Maki, to make.
- Icelandic Maka, to make.
- English Make, to form of materials, to form by art, to produce or effect, to do, to perform, to execute.
- German Machen, to produce, effect, make.
- German Mache, the state of being made.
- Anglo-Saxon Macian, to make or form.
- Hindu 1854 Machau, a maker, a causer.
- Bambarra A. Mako, to employ.
- English Muck, to labour hard, also a busy person. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Scotch Machc, to strive.
- Japanese Michi, a road.
- Sanscrit 767 Maca, a way or road.
- Hindu 1942 Mag, a road.
- Sanscrit 797 Mogha, an enclosure, hedge or fence.
- French Romn Megie, a farmer.
- Icelandic Moka, to shovel.
- Quichua Peru Muccani, to dig round a tree.
- Arabic 1286 Mikaaat, *plural* Mikaa, a ploughshare.
- Hindu 1818 Machi, a harrow.
- Swahili A. Mche, *plural* Miche, a plant, a slip, a seedling.
- Italian Moco, a kind of pulse.
- Hindu 1938 Makai, maize or Indian corn.
- Gadsaga A. Maka, maize ; *Adirar*, African, the same.
- Banyun A. Magi, kuskus, or oats.
- Sanscrit 728 Magha, a species of grain.
- Anglo-Saxon Muga, a stack or heap.

- Portuguese Moega, the hopper of a mill.  
 Swahili A. Mchi, *plural* Michi, the pestle used to grind or clean corn with.  
 French Romn Machau, or Mache, a mill-stone for grain.  
 Quichua Peru Muccu, mashed maize.  
 Polish Maka, meal, flour, grist.  
 Bambarra A. Mugu, flour.  
 Manchu Tartar Mouche, a kind of gruel.  
 French Miche, a loaf of bread.  
 Cornish Maga, to feed, to nourish. (Borlase.)  
 Quichua Peru Micuy, food.  
 Sanscrit 799 Mauca, the fruit of the plantain tree.  
 Portuguese Macaa, an apple.  
 Sanscrit 797 Moca, the cotton shrub, also the indigo plant.  
 Welsh Moch, ready, quick, apt.  
 Greek Mechos, Mechou, a means, expedient, or remedy.  
 Egyptian 431 Mak, or Maka, some implement, a reel or winch.  
 Swahili A. Mwiko, *plural* Miiko, a spoon.  
 Quichua Peru Mecea, a wooden plate.  
 English Mug, a kind of cup from which liquors are  
 French Megie, leather-dressing, tawing. [drunk.  
 Hebrew Mkh or Makah, *plural* Makahot, (מִקְהוֹת), wares.  
                   Nehem. x. 31, if the people of the land  
 French Romn Maque, sale, merchandise. [bring *ware*.  
 Bambarra A. Mako, business.  
 Fijian Muakau, the solid timber at the end of the  
                   *Dreke* (the hold) of a canoe.  
 New Zealand Moki, a canoe.  
 Turkish 1069 Micho, a sailor boy.  
 Manchu Tartar Macha, a kind of large wooden ladle for baling  
 Quichua Peru Machu, old. [out water.  
 Bambarra A. Mako, to use.  
 Egyptian 428 Makha, to measure.  
 Gaelic Miach, a measure. (Supplement.)  
 Irish Mioch, a bushel.  
 Italian Moggio, a measure used for corn.  
 Egyptian 423 Makha, or Makhai, a balanec (or pair of scales.)  
 Gaelic Meigh, a balanee or seale, a weight or measure.  
 Irish Meigh, a scale, a balanee.  
 Persian 1084 Mahcha, name of a weight.  
 English Mica, the name of a mineral.  
 Persian 1284 Mekh, an ingot of gold or silver used in coining.  
 English Muck, a term for money. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Make, a halfpenny. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Mag, a penny. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Meg, a guinea. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)



Sanscrit 728	Magha, wealth, power.
Sanscrit 727	Makha, wealth.
Italian	Macca, abundance, plenty.
Spanish	Mucho, much, in a great degree.
English	Much, great in quantity or amount, many in number, to a great degree.
Irish	Moach, increasing, enhancing.
Danish	Mag, ease, conveniency, comfort. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]
English	Mog, to enjoy one's self in ease. (Wright's
Welsh	Mag, rearing, bringing up, nurture, education.
Welsh	Magu, to rear, instruct, &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Maeg, a kinsman or blood relation.
Anglo-Saxon	Maga, a relation or kinsman.
Hindu 2013	Maika, kindred, relations, mother's family.
Egyptian 427	Mak, to think, to regulate.
Egyptian 427	Maku, to regulate.
Egyptian 422	Mak, to watch, to rule.
Arabic 1274	Muwakkaa, a decree, statute or mandate.
Swahili A.	Mkuu, a great man, a chief.
Sanscrit 781	Mukha, the chief, principal, best, or most ex-
Hindu 1942	Mukhya, chief, principal. [cellent.
Sennaar A.	Mek, a king. ( <i>See Wilkes' Ency.</i> , London, 1820, article <i>Nuba.</i> )
Accadian	Makh, supreme.
Assyrian	Makhkhu, supreme.

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No. 243. Lhmy, Lahemi, Lahmi or Lachmi (*brother of Goliath, a descendant of Mizra.*)

English	Lume, a beam. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Swahili A.	Lami, pitch, tar.
Anglo-Saxon	Lime, what causes adhesion, gluten, lime, cement, clay, mortar.
English	Lime, calcareous earth. The best lime for mortar or cement is obtained from limestone or carbonate of lime.
Norman	Lym, lime.
Latin	Limus, Lini, mortar, loam.
German	Lehm, loam, clay.
Anglo-Saxon	Lam, loam, clay. [oxyde of iron.
English	Loam, a natural mixture of sand and clay with
Spanish	Lima, the hip rafter of the roof of a house; also certain tiles running down to the eaves of a
English	Loom, a chimney. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> ) [house.
Scotch	Lum, a chimney.
English	Lum, the chimney of a cottage.

WolofAfrican	Lem, a bee.
Bute African	Lame, a bee, honey.
WolofAfrican	Laime, honey.
Arabic 1075	Liam, honey.
Arabie 1072	Lawmat, the choicest honey.
Bodo Bengal	Lama, a road; <i>Kachari</i> , Bengal, the same.
Garó Bengal	Lam, a road; <i>Mithan Naga</i> , <i>Tablung Naga</i> , <i>Namsang Naga</i> and <i>Singhpho</i> , Bengal, the same.
Nepal	Lam, a road (in 16 different dialects). [same.
Chepang N.	Lyam, a road.
Lepcha	} Lanm, a road.
Sikkim	
Burman	Lam, a road; <i>Khyeng</i> and <i>Kumi</i> , Arrakan, &c.,
Bhutani	Lam, a road. [the same.
Tibetan	Lam, a road.
Latin	Limes, Limitis, a great broad way, a cross path; also a boundary or landmark.
Arabic 1072	Luaamat, plough-gear.
Swahili A.	Lima, to cultivate, to hoe.
Zulu Kafir	Lima, to turn up land with the pick, to cultivate.
Zulu Kafir	Limo, any fruit or vegetable grown in a home garden.
FrenchRomn	Lieume, or Lienmage, a general term for expressing all kinds of vegetables.
FrenchRomn	Lenm, vegetables.
Coptic	Lohem, vegetables. (Bunsen, v. 758.)
French	Legume, a vegetable, a pot-herb, pulse.
Arabie 1068	Lukaymiyat, a large sort of wheat.
Mbamba A.	Lnomu, maize; <i>Bumbete</i> , African, the same.
Hebrew	Lhm or Lahm (לחם), food, bread. [hungry. Ps. cxlvi. 7, which giveth <i>food</i> to the Gen. iii. 19, in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat <i>bread</i> . 1 Chron. xvi. 3, to every one a <i>loaf</i> of bread.
English	Lime, a species of acid fruit smaller than the lemon.
French	Lime, a lemon, a lime.
Portuguese	Limao, a lemon.
Portuguese	Lima, a citron.
GallaAfrican	Loni, the citron.
Dutch	Lym, glue.
Turkish 964	Lehim, solder.
Swahili A.	Lihamn, solder.
Savare India	Loma, iron.
Anglo-Saxon	Loma, utensils.
Scotch	Lome, an utensil of any kind, a tub, &c.

English	Loom, any tool or utensil. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Lime, a file.
Latin	Lima, a file.
Latin	Limo, to file or polish.
Scotch	Liam, a string, a thong, a rope made of hair.
Circassian 162	Lim, goods, merchandise.
Goburn A.	Lumo, a market; <i>Kano</i> , African, the same.
Gaelic	Leamh, an oar, a rower.
Irish	Leamh, an oar. (Supplement.)
Irish	Leamh, a rower.
English	Loom, that part of an oar which is within board.
Spanish	Leme, a part of the helm.
Irish	Luam, a pilot. (Supplement.)
Greek	Lemma, income, revenue, receipts, gain, profit.
Arabic 1075	Liam, or Lim, concord, peace.
Hindu 1810	Lim, concord, peace.
Persian 1069	Lam, rest, tranquillity.
Arabic 1059	Lahm, fixing, establishing, doing firmly and well.
Arabic 1074	Lihamm, wise, prudent.
English	Leam, to teach. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Lemma, an argument, subject or title.
Greek	Lemma, a summary of contents.
Malayan 298	Lama, former, old, ancient.
Salum A.	Lamdo, <i>plural</i> Lambe, a king.

No. 244. Bbl, Babel, Babulon or Babylon (*a town of the Hamites*).

Welsh	Pabell, a pavilion, tent or movable habitation.
Irish	Fnbal, a pavilion.
Latin	Papilio, a tent or pavilion.
Portuguese	Pavilhao, a pavilion.
English	Pavilion, a tent, also a kind of turret or building, sometimes in the form of a dome and sometimes square, but usually insulated—that is to say, contained under one roof. Armoric—Pavilhon.
Spanish	Baibel, a bevel square.
Spanish	Bayvel, a bevel or square used by masons.
English	Bevel, a kind of square used by masons and carpenters. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bevel, a sloped surface in masonry; also to cut an angle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Fibula, a brace to fasten beams, or a hook to hold square stones together in building.
Irish	Fobhaile, suburbs, villages.

Russian	Bobiel, a peasant. ( <i>See Webster's English Dictionary</i> under the word <i>People</i> .)
Gaelic	Beofhal, an enclosure.
Scotch	Paffle, a small possession in land.
Scotch	Paffler, one who occupies a small farm.
English	Buffle-greens, Brussels sprouts. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Bipalium, Bipalii, a grubbing axe, a hoe.
Latin	Pabulum, Pabuli, food of all kinds, that by which both animate and inanimate things are fed and grow.
Latin	Pabulor, to feed, to forage, to fetch in provisions.
Malayan 237	Pupul, a harvest or crop of pepper and other
Sanscrit 929	Viphal, to bear fruit, to become fruitful. [fruits.
Hindu 1500	Faufal, or Fufal, the betel nut.
Swedish	Vaffla, a kind of square cake.
English	Fible, a small stick for stirring oatmeal in porridge. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Phibaleos, Phibaleo, a kind of early figs.
Latin	Fibula, a clasp, a buckle, a button, a hasp, a little hook.
Italian	Fibula, a buckle.
Spanish	Fibula, a buckle.
English	Fibula, a clasp or buckle.
Portuguese	Fivela, a buckle.
Anglo-Saxon	Fifel, a buckle.
Turkish 563	Puffa, the down used in pillows.
Italian	Buffola, a horse-brush.
Portuguese	Paviola, a barrow.
Polish	Pobiala, glazing for delf-ware, parget, rough-cast.
Bagbalan A.	Pepule, a pot.
Bola African	Bupol, iron.
Sarar African	Bubnal, iron.
Italian	Pavolo, a Tuscan coin.
Romany	Bovalo, rich.
Sanscrit 969	Vaipulya, abundance, plenty.
Sanscrit 928	Vipula, large, great, spacious, abundant.
Greek	Byblos, Byblou, or Bublos, Bublou, the Egyptian papyrus (of which the triangular stalk and root were eaten by the poor), also its coats and fibres (especially as prepared for ropes, sails, mats, paper, &c.)
Greck	Byblion, Byblion, or Bublion, Bublion, the above prepared for use.
Greek	Byblicos, Bybline, or Bublinos, Bubliuc, made
Greek	Biblis, a cord of papyrus. [of the above.



Greek	Biblos, Biblou, the paper made of papyrus, bark ; hence a book, writing.
Greek	Biblinos, Bibline, made of paper.
Greek	Biblion, Bibliou, a letter, a little book.
Spanish	Papel, paper.
French Romn	Papelleur, a paper-maker.
Latin	Pupillus, Pupilli, a pupil.
French	Pupille, a pupil. [an instructor.
English	Pupil, a scholar of either sex under the care of
Latin	Populus, Populi, the people, the whole of the subjects of a prince or state, a nation under one government comprising all ranks.
French	Peuple, people, a great body of inhabitants, a
French	Peupler, to populate. [nation.
French	Peuplade, a colony.
French Romn	Pevle, pcople.
French Romn	Peuployé, peopled, populated.
French Romn	Peuble, people, a nation. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Poble, people. Prov. — Pobel. Bas Bret.—Pobl.
Norman	Pueuble, people.
Welsh	Pobl, a people.
Welsh	Pobli, to become peopled.
Cornish	Bobyl, the people.
Irish	Pobul, a people, a tribe.
Spanish	Pueblo, the people, a population.
English	People, the body of persons who compose a community, town, city or nation ; the Gentiles, as, "unto him shall the gathering of the "people be" (Gen. xlix.). Also to stock with inhabitants ; as, "emigrants from Europe have "peopled the United States."
English	Public, pertaining to a state, community or na- tion, also the general body of the people themselves.
Greek	Peplos, Peplou, a man's state robe, but not so used until after the days of Homer (say 2,500 years ago).
Spanish	Papel, a delegate, a representative or commis- sioner who acts the part of a body politic in
Swedish	Bevilja, to grant, to allow. [any line.
Dutch	Beveelen, to bid, to command.
Dutch	Bevel, a command, a charge.
Icelandic	Bifala, to command.
Danish	Befaler, to bid, command, order, enjoin, charge.

Danish	Befalet, commanded, ordered.
Swedish	Befalla, to command, order, bid, direct.
Swedish	Befal, a command.
German	Befehl, a command, a mandate, an order.

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No. 245. Ark, Arach, Orech, Erecch or Erec (*a town of the Hamites*) has been already considered with No. 194 Ark, Arki, Arci, Aroucha, Araca or Aruca.

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No. 246. Akd, Acad, Accad. Accadh or Achad (*a town of the Hamites*).

Irish	Aicde, a foundation, a building.
Swahili A.	Ukuta, a stone wall.
French Romn	Hecquet, a wooden roof over a door. (Spplmnt.)
Arabic 865	Aakd, an arch, the keystone of an arch; building.
Arabic 867	Aukud, those parts of a building which hold it
Persian 1410	Yakhta, a chamber. [together.
Akuonga A.	Ekut, a house.
Irish	Acaidh, an abode or habitation.
Gaelic	Achaidh, an abode, a home.
Irish	Iocaidhe, or Aiceide, a tenant.
French Romn	Wiquet, a hamlet.
English	Weket, a wicket. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Wicket, a small gate.
Scotch	Wicket, the back door of a barn.
French Romn	Heket, or Hecquet, a farm-yard gate.
Arabic 1374	Wukd, study, endeavour. [the power of.
Greek	Ekati, or Eketi, by means of, by virtue of, by
English	Act, to exert power, perform, do, fulfil.
Greek	Ochthe, a dyke, a dam.
Greek	Ochetos, Ochetou, a conduit, ditch or canal.
Greek	Ocheteuo, to carry off by a ditch, to conduct by
French	Aiguade, a supply of water. [a canal.
French Romn	Aucquette, a patch of arable land surrounded with hedges or ditches.
Welsh	Echwydd, a cleared region or a place cleared of its wild state, a cultivated plain.
Irish	Iocaidhe, a farmer.
French Romn	Oguedir, to harrow the ground.
Cornish	Oguet, a harrow. (Borlase.)
Anglo-Saxon	Egthe, a rake or harrow.
Buduma A.	Hagude, a hoe.
Isoama A.	Akede, beans: <i>Abadsa</i> and <i>Aro</i> , African. the
Mbofia A.	Ekede, beans. [same.
Oknloma A.	Ekidì, beans.

Egbele A.	Okudu, kuskus or oats.
Idsesa African	Agwado, maize; <i>Yoruba</i> and <i>Boko</i> , African, the
Hindu 153	Ugat, growing, springing up, production. [same.
Anglo-Saxon	Egtha, an instrument to beat out corn.
Scotch	Wecht, an instrument for winnowing corn.
Greek	Igde, a mortar.
Turkish 507	Ughutmek, to grind in a mill.
ManchuTartar	Eikte, the name of a red, acid and juicy fruit.
Spanish	Achit, a sort of vine known in Madagascar.
Persian 1410	Yakhta, wine, also a small wine jar.
Hindu 2220	Yukt, dexterity, art, skill, contrivance.
Arabic 1372	Wakkad, skilful, knowing, intelligent.
Latin	Acutus, Acuta, ingenious, acute.
English	Acute, having nice discernment, quick sensibility.
Danish	Agt, care, observance, minding, regard.
Ashanti A.	Eguadi, a bale of goods.
Fanti African	Akwadi, goods.
Arabic 38	Ikhtaa, selling wares piece by piece.
Latin	Auctio, a sale of goods, a port-sale of private goods, a setting things to open sale. (Ains- worth's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1796.)
French Romn	Aqueter, to buy.
French Romn	Aquater, to buy. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Acquet, price, value. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Acat, purchase, bargain.
Norman	Acat, buying.
Norman	Acate, a bargain.
French	Acheter, to buy, to purchase.
French	Achat, a purchase.
French	Acquit, a receipt for payment, discharge, clear-
French	Ecot, a reckoning, quota, share or score. [ing.
English	Achat, a contract, a bargain, bargaining. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Polish	Ugoda, an agreement, contract, bargain.
Irish	Ochaid, business.
Gaelic	Ocaid, business.
French	Haquet, a dray.
French	Haquetier, a drayman.
French	Ecoute, the sail of a ship. [tionary.)
Mantshu	Yakhoda, a boat. (Hunter's <i>Non-Aryan Dic-</i>
English	Yacht, a light kind of sea-going vessel. (Web- ster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Latin	Acatium, Acatii, a pinnace or small barge.
Greek	Akatos, Akatou, a light vessel, a boat, especially a transport vessel, a ship in general.
Welsh	Agwedd, habit, that which is habitual.

French Romn	Ychide, a measure for liquids.
Sinhalese I.	Yakada, iron.
Tiwi African	Aguta, gold.
Welsh	Echwydd, a state of stillness, rest or quiescence.
Polish	Wygoda, convenience, comfort, accommodation.
Galla African	Egdu, a tutor.
Persian 1417	Yakita, a master, a teacher.
New Zealand	Whakaatu, to point out, to explain.
Icelandic	Akta, to number, tax, value, take a census.
Italian	Accatto, tax, impost.
French Romn	Ychide, annual rent.
Irish	Iochd, justice.
French	Equite, equity, justice, fair play, fairness.
English	Equity, the impartial distribution of justice.
Icelandic	Akta, to debate, discuss in parliament.
English	Act, a decree, edict or law, the decision of a prince or the result of the public deliberation of a legislative body, as "an act of parliament."
Irish	Acht, a statute, ordinance, decree.
Gaelic	Achd, statute, decree, act.
Arabic 865	Aukdat, <i>plural</i> Aukad, a prefecture, government, presidency or command.
Gaelic	Ocad, permission, pleasure, will.
Swahili A.	Akida, an officer, second in command.
Galla African	Egdu, a governor, a guardian.

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No. 247. Klnh, Calneh, Calane, Calne, Chalne, Chalneh, Chalna, Chalen, Chalaune, Chalanne or Galanne (*a town of the Hamites*).

French Romn	Chauleine, lime.
Polish	Glina, lime, clay.
English	Kellen, a batch of bricks. ( <i>Wright's Obsol-te.</i> )
Polish	Kielnia, a trowel.
Bambarra A.	Kulanu, a hammer.
Polish	Klin, a wedge.
Anglo-Saxon	Clyna, a wedge.
Welsh	Calen, or Galen, a whetstone.
Spanish	Colana, a joist.
Italian	Colonna, a column or pillar.
French	Colonne, a column, a pillar.
Irish	Clonn, a pillar, a chimney-piece.
Latin	Culina, a kitchen.
Latin	Colonia, a dwelling house.
Pika African	Golino, a town.



Greek	Clene, or Glene, a honeycomb.
Javanese	Chalan, a road.
Malayan 287	Galong, a causeway or foot passage between two pieces of water.
Greek	Kelon, Kelonos, Keloni, a swipe, <i>viz.</i> a machine for drawing water from a well.
Pika African	Kolino, a farm.
Latin	Colonus, Coloni, a husbandman or farmer, a tiller of the ground, a planter who goes to settle in some other place.
Latin	Colonia, a colony or company of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for tillage.
French Romn	Colon, a labourer, a farmer, a colonist.
French	Colon, a cultivator or planter, a colonist.
French	Colonie, a colony or settlement.
English	Colony, a body of people living in a country remote from the land of their birth, and cultivating it, but remaining allied with or acknowledging allegiance to their mother
Welsh	Gwyllyn, a culture. [country.
Welsh	Gwyllyniaw, to culture.
Gaelic	Caillean, a seed, a husk of grain.
Irish	Caillean, seed.
Zulu Kafir	Kolweni, wheat.
French Romn	Glainer, to gather by hand the ears of corn left in a field by the harvesters.
French Romn	Glaine, or Glane, that which is so gathered, the gleanings.
French	Glaner, to glean.
French	Glane, a handful of corn gleaned.
English	Glean, to gather the stalks and ears of grain by hand which has been left by the reapers.
Hindu 1658	Khalihan, a threshing floor.
Hindu 1658	Khaliyan, a granary.
English	Culn, a windmill. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
French Romn	Collinhon, an inferior kind of wine.
Anglo-Saxon	Cylene, a kiln.
English	Kiln, a fabric of brick or stone, constructed for the purpose of hardening earth, &c., by means of burning or drying.
French	Kaolin, porcelain clay.
Polish	Glina, potter's clay.
Persian 906	Gholin, a cup, ewer or jar.
Cornish	Glain, glass.
Italian	Gallone, galloon, lace.

Spanish	Galon, galloon, a texture of silk thread, gold or
French	Galon, gold, silver or silk laee. [silver.
English	Galloon, a kind of close lace, made of gold or silver or of silk only.
French Romn	Chalan, a shop.
	Low Latin—Chalonnium.
French Romn	Chalan, a small boat.
Padsade A.	Kulun, a canoe.
Persian 978	Kalyun, a galley, a pinnacle.
English	Gallioon, a small ship. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
German	Gallion, the head or prow of a large ship.
Spanish	Galeon, a galleon.
Italian	Galeone, a galleon, a four-decked vessel.
English	Galleon, a large ship formerly used for trading purposes, usually furnished with four decks.
Mandingo A.	Kalun, a ship.
Hindu 882	Chalan, an invoice, a clearance, a remittancee.
Hindu 884	Chalan, habit, custom, proceess, fashion, currency ;
Turkish 902	Kullanmak, to use, to employ. [current.
French Romn	Gallon, Goalon, Ganlon, and Gaulonee, measures used for liquid, for land and for grain.
French Romn	Glouon, a grain measure containing about the same as a septier.
French Romn	Golenee, a small measure for wheat.
Spanish	Galon, a gallon.
Italian	Gallone, a gallon.
English	Gallon, a measure of four quarts.
Welsh	Gwialen, a yard ; also a measuring rod.
Irish	Galun, a kind of land measure. [(Borlase.)
Cornish	Gelin, or Gellon, <i>plural</i> Gelinou, a cubit.
Persian 1017	Kalan, a large public standard for weights and
Anglo-Saxon	Clyna, metal. [measures.
Greek	Calene, or Galene, a kind of lead ore.
English	Calin, a compound metal used by the Chinese and made of lead and tin.
Bagbalan A.	Koalen, gold.
Greek	Calene, or Galene, calm, tranquillity.
Greek	Caleniaio, or Galeniaio, to be ealm, tranquil.
Greek	Calenoo, or Galenoo, to be at ease.
Arabic 1030	Kulan, the papyrus plant.
Bambarra A.	Kalan, to read.
Irish	Clann, a clan, a tribe.
English	Clan, a family or tribe.
	Erse—Clan. [justice.
French Romn	Clain, a process or plaint at law, a demand for

Polish	Celny, relating to custom-house duties.
Polish	Celnik, a custom-house officer. " <i>Komora celna</i> , "a custom house."
Polish	Główny, chief, main, principal.

No. 248. Bsn, Basan or Bashan (*a kingdom of the Hamites*).

ManchuTartar	Pasan, the roof of a house, made of osiers or
Zineali	Besni, a window. [matting.
Mongolian	Baising, a house.
Sanscrit 966	Vesana, a house.
Sanscrit 907	Vasana, abiding, abode.
Portuguese	Visinho, a dweller, an inhabitant, &c.
Sanscrit 907	Vasin, an inhabitant.
French	Voisin, a neighbour.
French	Paysan, a cottager, a peasant.
Spanish	Paisano, a countryman.
Zineali	Pasuno, a farm-house.
Zincali	Posuno, a court or yard.
French Romn	Besinat, a neighbourhood.
Sanscrit 703	Bhasana, a bee.
French Romn	Besaine, a swarm, a bee-hive.
English	Besien, to busy. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
English	Busine, to trouble with business. ( <i>Wright's Obs.</i> )
Norman	Beson, business, occasion, necessity, behoveth.
Norman	Busoin, or Busun, occasion, need.
French	Besoin, need, requirement.
French	Besogne, <i>pronounced</i> Besoyne, work, occupation, labour.
Malayan 211	Pasang, to give action to, to put in motion or
Hindu 537	Pasina, sweat. [use.
Latin	Piscina, a tank; also a great vat or vessel to hold water, a cistern.
French	Bassin, a reservoir.
English	Basin, any reservoir of water.
Spanish	Buzon, a conduit, artificial duct or channel.
Persian 237	Basanidan, to water, to irrigate.
Arabie 214	Busun, gardens, meads.
Persian 236	Bazan, a harrow, a ploughshare.
Arabic 208	Basinat, <i>plural</i> Basin, a ploughshare.
Spanish	Besana, the first furrow opened in the ground when tillage is begun, which serves as a guide for the rest.
Spanish	Vesana, the place where the plough was left to begin to plough there again.
Persian 289	Pozan, land prepared for sowing.

- Persian 286 Pashanj, a sown field, a furrow.  
 Beran Afriean Bisina, guinea-corn.  
 Polish Puzyna, the awn or husk.  
 Gaelic Fasan, the refuse of grain.  
 Irish Fasan, the refuse of grain.  
 Irish Fasnaim, I winnow, I cleanse.  
 Hindu 606 Pezna, a sieve.  
 Hindu 608 Peshan, a hand mill.  
 Hindu 449 Besan, the flour or meal of pulse.  
 Sanserit 967 Vesana, a kind of flour.  
 Hindu 535 Pisan, flour, meal.  
 Egyptian 460 Pesn, a kind of bread.  
 Arabic 214 Basnat, butter.  
 Persian 208 Bashank, a bunch of grapes.  
 Turkish 1109 Vishne, the morella cherry.  
 English Fashion, to form, to mould, to adapt.  
 Cornish Fosaneu, a shoe or slipper. [*Obsolete.*]  
 English Bazans, a sort of leather boot. (Wright's  
 French Romn Basanier, one who sells leather and shoes.  
 French Basane, sheep-leather, sheepskin used in binding.  
 Latin Fiscina, a hamper, a pannier.  
 Manchu Tartar Feshen, a kind of vessel for keeping biscuits,  
 rice, &c., in.  
 French Romn Fesson, handieraft.  
 French Romn Fisinier, a blacksmith, an edge-tool maker, a  
 locksmith, a worker in iron.  
 Persian 928 Fasan, a whetstone.  
 Hindu 1493 Fisan, or Fasan, a whetstone.  
 Persian 240 Bishing, a chisel, auger or mattock.  
 French Bassin, a bason or dish.  
 Gaelic Beasan, a basin.  
 English Basin, a hollow vessel or dish to hold water for  
 washing and other uses.  
 Armoric—Baezin.  
 German Besen, a broom.  
 Wolof Afriean Bassan, a mat.  
 Assyrian Pisannu, papyrus.  
 Eskimo Pisinia-rpok, he buys or purchases.  
*Memo:* "Rpok" is a conjugational ter-  
 minal of verbs in this language.  
 Zinali Bisna, a sale.  
 French Bassin, a haven or dock.  
 English Basin, a dock for ships.  
 Fulup A. Busana, a canoe; *Filham*, Afriean, the same.  
 Norman Peison, a mast.  
 Turkish 564 Pishin, old, antique, ancient.



English	Fashion, custom, prevailing mode or practice,
Norman	Feosou, manner, degree. [manner, way.
Danish	Fazon, a mode, a fashion.
Gaelic	Fasan, a fashion, custom, manner or habit.
Danish	Vesen, a condition, a state, a habitude.
Turkish 1108	Vwezn, a weighing, a weight, metre, measure.
Turkish 1108	Vwezne, a balance.
French	Peson, a steel-yard, a bent lever balance.
English	Peson, an instrument used for weighing. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Poisson, a measure consisting of the eighth of a
French Romn	Posson, or Possonne, a small wine measure. [pint.
Turkish 564	Pishin, ready money.
Sanscrit 897	Vasna, hire, wages, price.
Latin	Fiscina, a bag to put money in.
Gaelic	Peasan, a purse.
Irish	Bosan, a purse.
Gaelic	Bosan, a purse. (Supplement.)
Hindu 335	Basni, a purse.
Greek	Basanos, Basanou, the touch-stone (by which metals are examined) Basanite.
French Romn	Besan, name of a gold coin. [plement.)
French Romn	Besan, a general name for all gold coins. (Sup-
Scotch	Bescine, well acquainted or conversant with, skilled in, provided, furnished, fitted out.
Persian 928	Fuzun, more, greater, increase.
Persian 928	Fuzuna, greatly, very much.
Persian 928	Fuzuni, augmentation.
Turkish 854	Fuzun, augmented, increased.
Turkish 855	Fishan, that which spreads.
Hindu 1494	Fishan, spreading, expanding.
Italian	Fusone, abundantly, plentifully.
French Romn	Focson, quantity, abundance.
French	Foison, plenty, abundance.
French	Foisonner, to abound, to increase.
Scotch	Foison, abundance.
English	Foison, Fusin, or Fusoun, plenty. (Wright's
English	Foison, plenty, abundance. [ <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 897	Vasna, wealth, substance.
Irish	Bescna, a lease, an agreement, a territory, peace.
English	Bisne, an example. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Bysn, Byzen, Bism, or Biesen, an example, a precept, a command.
Malayan 211	Pasan, to order, commission, charge with in- structions.
Polish	Pozwany, summoned, cited before the court.

English	Puisne, a judge of inferior rank. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Sanscrit 895	Vasin, being in authority; a ruler, a lord.
Sanscrit 948	Vishayin, a king.

No. 249. Sryn, Sarion, Sirion or Serin (*a mount of the Hamites*).

Sanscrit 994	Sarana, a house, habitation or abode.
N'guru A.	Dsirana, a door.
Malayan 188	Suarang, a bee's nest, a honeycomb.
Persian 646	Zariyana, cause, motive, reason.
Sanscrit 994	Sarana, a road, a path.
Sanscrit 1029	Sroni, a road or way.
Cornish	Sarn, a causey or pavement. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Sarn, a causeway.
German	Schranne, a barrier, an enclosure, a pound.
Hindu 1273	Sarawan, or Sirawan, a harrow.
Polish	Ziarno, grain, all sorts of grain, corn, &c.
Polish	Zarna, a hand mill.
Irish	Sorn, a kiln, an oven.
Irish	Soirn, an oven. (Supplement.)
Persian 673	Saruna, a vine branch. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]
English	Serone, a barrel or package of soap. (Wright's
Italian	Surrone, a bale of cinnamon, cochineal, &c.
Spanish	Seron, a frail or kind of rush basket for figs, &c.
English	Seroon, a bale or package. Almonds, anise seed, Castile soap, &c., are packed in <i>seroons</i> .
Sanscrit 1028	Sreni, a corporation of artisans following the same business, a guild of traders. &c.
English	Serang, the boatswain of a vessel, so called in the East Indies. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Hindu 1285	Sarhang, a boatswain.
Bodo Bengal	Sorongo, a boat.
Kocch Bengal	Soronga, a boat.
Cornish	Scharron, a ship.
Manchu Tartar	Sirin, copper in its crude state.
Hindu 1345	Swarna, or Suwaran, gold.
Arabic 405	Sarwan, copious, plentiful, rich, wealthy, opulent.
Hindu 1285	Sarhang, a general, commander, a chief.
Hebrew	Srn or Saran (סרן), a lord.

Judges xvi. 5. *the lords* of the Philistines.

*Memo:* This word is used in twenty other places in the Old Testament, and in each case it is a Philistine title.

English	Serene, a title given to several princes in Europe, as "His <i>Serene</i> Highness, Most <i>Serene</i> ," &c.
French Romn	Sourain, a superior, a sovereign.
ManchuTartarSouorin,	a throne, the throne of the emperor.

No. 250. Kpyrh, Kephaira, Kephira, Caphira, Cephira, Cephirah or Chephirah (*a town of the Hamites*).

Malayan 249	Kapur, lime.
Cornish	Keber, the rafter of a house, a beam of timber.
Scotch	Cabir, a rafter. [(Borlase.)]
Welsh	Cebr, <i>plural</i> Ceibr, a rafter.
Welsh	Ceibraw, to joist, to lay on rafters.
Hindu 920	Chhappar, a thatched roof.
Hindu 1644	Khapra, a tile. [(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)]
English	Civery, a compartment in a vaulted ceiling.
English	Cypher, a joiner's term signifying to cypher off a square edge, to make two edges for that one. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 937	Kyupru, an iron staple.
Swahili A.	Kabari, a wedge.
Hindu 1547	Kabar, a door.
Persian 450	Chapar, a wooden hut.
Hebrew	Kpr or Kapar (כפר), a village. [ <i>villages</i> . 1 Chron. xxvii. 25, in the cities and in the Cant. vii. 11, let us lodge in <i>the villages</i> .]
Hebrew	Kpyr or Kapyr (כפיר), a village. Nehem. vi. 2, let us meet together in some
Arabic 1015	Kafr, a village. [one of <i>the villages</i> .]
Persian 994	Kabara, a bee-hive.
Welsh	Gober, an operation, a deed.
Welsh	Goberu, to work.
Persian 459	Chaypar, a highway.
Turkish 937	Kyupru, a bridge.
Circassian 160	Kofeer, a bridge.
Greek	Cephyra, or Gephura, a bridge.
Greek	Cephyroo, or Gephuroo, to dam, to make a causeway, to bridge or provide with a bridge.
Greek	Cephyra, or Gephura, a dam or mound of earth, especially one to keep out water.
Galla African	Koffere, to dig.
Arabic 509	Khabir, a digger of wells.
Arabic 509	Khabir, a farmer, a tiller of the ground.
Anglo-Saxon	Gebur, a husbandman, a farmer, a countryman.
Galla African	Gebari, an agriculturist, a farmer, a peasant.
Lohorong N.	Khibre, a yam.

New Zealand	Kopura, seed.	
Arabic 508	Khabr, seed sown.	[and its fruit.
Greek	Kapparis, Kappareos, Kapparei, the caper plant	
Latin	Capparis, a shrub bearing fruit called capers.	
English	Caper, the bud of the caper bush, much used	
Hindu 851	Chapri, name of a kind of pulse.	[for pickling.
Latin	Ciborium, Ciborii, the Egyptian bean.	
Latin	Cibaria, food, provision.	
Arabic 974	Kafir, dry bread.	
Arabic 906	Ghawfar, a kind of melon.	
Dutch	Queepeer, a quince.	
Arabic 947	Kubar, a delicious sort of grape, long and white.	
Turkish 666	Khibre, experimental or practical knowledge.	
Hindu 978	Khabir, skilful.	
Arabic 509	Khabir, skilful, intelligent.	
Persian 510	Khapara, dexterous.	
Icelandic	Koppari, a turner, a joiner.	
English	Cooper, to make barrels, hogsheads or casks of other kinds; also one who does so.	
Irish	Cubair, a cooper.	
Polish	Ceber, a pail or bucket.	
Hebrew	Kbrh or Kabarah (כברה), a sieve.	
	Amos ix. 9, like as corn is sifted in a <i>sieve</i> .	
Scotch	Kipper, to cure fish by means of salt and pepper and by hanging them up; also salmon salted, hung and dried.	
English	Caviar, the roes of certain large fish prepared	
Arabic 974	Kafir, a basket.	[and salted.
Polish	Knfer, a strong box.	
Gaelic	Cofra, a box, chest, or coffer.	
Welsh	Caffawr, a coffer, a chest.	
English	Coffer, a chest or trunk, and as a chest is customarily used for keeping money, hence a treasure; also a term used in architecture and fortification.	
German	Keffer, a wooden crane or pivot.	[tion.
Persian 991	Kafur, camphor.	
Turkish 912	Kyafur, camphor.	
Scotch	Chauffray, merchandise.	
English	Chaffere, to deal, exchange or barter; also merchandise. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
English	Chaffer, to treat about a purchase, to bargain, to negotiate, to buy, to exchange.	
English	Chaffery, traffick, buying and selling.	
Cornish	Chyffar, a bargain.	
German	Keffer, a light boat or skiff.	
Kiamba A.	Kpero, a canoe.	



Spanish	Gabarra, a large boat, used to load and unload
Italian	Gabara, a flat-bottomed barge. [ships.]
French	Gabare, a lighter, a store-ship.
Scotch	Cabarr, a lighter.
English	Cayvar, a kind of ship. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Keuvre, Kieuvre, or Kievre, copper. (Sup-
French	Cuivre, copper. [plement.]
Norman	Quyvre, copper.
Norman	Cupre, copper.
Icelandic	Koparr, copper.
Swedish	Koppar, copper.
Cornish	Kober, copper.
Irish	Copar, copper.
Gaelic	Copar, copper.
English	Copper, the name of a metal.
Irish	Cepar, money, coin.
Welsh	Gobr, reward, price, wages, hire.
Cornish	Goober, a reward, wages. (Borlase.)
Hindu 1683	Gabbar, rich, wealthy.
Gaelic	Gabhar, comfort.
Anglo-Saxon	Geuferan, to exalt, elevate, increase.
Hindu 978	Khabir, wise, learned.
Swaheli A.	Kibarua, a note, a ticket.
Gio African	Kuiberi, a book.
Arabic 508	Khabariy, an historian.
Persian 508	Khabra, or Khibra, reckoning.
Persian 509	Khabir, or Khibyar, counted.
Persian 509	Khabera, the sum total.
English	Cipher, to use figures, or to practise arithmetic.
Polish	Cyfra, a number, a cipher.
Italian	Cifera, or Cifra, a cipher.
Danish	Chiffer, a number, an arithmetical figure.
Dutch	Cyffer, an arithmetical figure.
Dutch	Cyfferen, to cipher, to cast accounts.
French	Chiffre, to cipher.
French	Chiffre, a figure, a number, a cipher.
English	Cheffery, a rent due to the landlord of a district. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Galla African	Gabara, a toll.
Persian 450	Chabira, an assembly, a meeting.
Hindu 899	Chaubar, an assembly, court or town hall.
Welsh	Cyfeiriaw, to guide or direct.
Anglo-Saxon	Gefara, a bailiff, a steward, an agent.
English	Gaffer, a master or employer, a term used by navvies, and general in Lancashire and the north. ( <i>Slang</i> .)

- Shelluh A. Kabeera, a head man. (J. G. Jackson's *Empire of Marocco*, London, 1811.)
- Turkish 913 Kibar, a grandee, gentleman or great lady.
- Hebrew Gbyr or Gabyr (גִּבּוֹר), a lord.  
Genesis xxvii. 37, I have made him thy *lord*.
- Hebrew Gbyrh or Gabyrāh (גִּבְרִיָּה), a queen.  
2 Kings x. 13, the children of *the queen*.  
Jeremiah xxix. 2, the king and *the queen*.
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- No. 251. Mkdh, Makkedah, Makkeda, Makeda, Maceda, Macheda or Macchedah (*a town of the Hamites*).
- Egyptian 425 Makht, a mason.
- Spanish Mocheta, an epistyle, a piece of timber or a mass of stone laid upon the capital of a column whence an arch begins, an architrave.
- Portuguese Mocheta, in architecture, the edge of any work. particularly of columns.
- Spanish Mocheta, the rebat in a door, or window case in which the leaf fits.
- Portuguese Machada, a carpenter's axe.
- Portuguese Maceta, or Macete, a kind of mallet or hammer.
- French Romn Monchete, or Mouchote, a swarm of bees.
- Fijian Makutu, well or strongly executed, clever or diligent at a work.
- Arabic 1233 Mukayyadi, close, attention.
- Turkish 1044 Mnkayyed, attentive, painstaking.
- Hindn 1937 Mnkaiyad, diligent, attentive, earnest.
- Arabic 1214 Maakud, assiduous, constant, persevering.
- Arabic 1235 Makt, abiding in a place.
- Assyrian Macutu, a path.
- Arabic 1228 Makadd, a road.
- Arabic 1141 Mikhaddat, *plural* Makhadd, a counter.
- Arabic 1141 Mukhidd, a digger. a furrow maker.
- Irish Moghaidhe, a husbandman, a clown.
- Fijian Magiti, food: generally used of food in large
- Latin Mactea, a delicate sort of food. [quantities.]
- Swahili A. Mkatē, *plural* Mikate, a loaf, a cake.
- Persian 1146 Makhita, the Sebestens (or Assyrian plum: *see Webster's Dictionary*).
- Arabic 1229 Makadiy, mead. or wine from honey.
- Spanish Mogate, varnish. a glazed cover put on earthenware by potters.
- Spanish Maceta, a flower pot or box in which plants or flowers are brought up.
- Romany Mukto, a box or chest.

- Arabic 1228 Mikdah, a spoon or ladle.  
 Fijian Makita, a tree which supplies tough spars for  
 Swahili A. Mgote, a mast. [canoes.  
 Portuguese Mocadao, an Indian term for a master of a ship.  
 Egyptian 425 Makht, an explorer of mines.  
 Hebrew Mgd or Magad (מגד), precious things.  
                   Deut. xxxiii. 15, *the precious things* of the  
   lasting hills; (16), *the precious things* of  
   the earth.
- Arabic 1141 Mikkdaa, or Mukhdaa, a storehouse.  
 French Mugot, treasure.  
 French Macant, or Magaut, a purse, a pocket.  
 French Magot, a large purse, a well-filled purse.  
 ManchuTartar Mouktembi, to raise oneself, to augment in  
   honours and wealth, to increase, to abound.
- Latin Macto, to augment.  
 Irish Mochd, great, also promotion.  
 Gaelic Mochd, promotion, advancement.  
 Bode African Magda, a book.
- Arabic 1143 Mikhatt, a style or any instrument for writing  
   or drawing lines; a ruler.
- Arabic 1135 Mahkid, root, origin.  
 Zulu Kafir Makade, any very ancient thing.  
 Anglo-Saxon Maegeth, a family.  
 Anglo-Saxon Maegth, a tribe, people, country, province or  
 Anglo-Saxon Maegith, a province. [nation.  
 Arabic 1226 Makatia, custom houses or any other places  
   where public imposts or taxes are paid.
- Sanscrit 727 Makuti, an edict or government order.  
 Scotch Michtie, of high rank, stately, potent.  
 Arabic 1143 Makhit, a generous prince.  
 Hindu 1864 Mukhtar, invested with power and authority.  
 Hindu 1864 Makhadim, lords, masters.  
 Japanese Mikado, an emperor. (*See Chambers's Encyc.*,  
   London, 1874. *Article Japan.*)
- ManchuTartar Moukden, the court, the place where the  
   emperors reside.
- Hindu 1938 Mukut, a crown, a diadem.  
 Sanscrit 781 Mukuta, a crown, a diadem.  
 Malayan 329 Makuta, a crown or diadem.

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No. 252. Tpol, Tapuah, Tappuah, Taphuh or Taphua (*a town  
 of the Hâmities.*)

Quichua Peru Tapa, a nest.  
 Spanish Tapia, a mud wall.

Egyptian 512 Teb, or 770 Tb, a brick.

Coptic—Tobi.

Persian 296 Taba, a brick, a tile.

Wolof African Tabahha, to build.

Galla African Dabc, to erect.

Baske A. Dibe, a doorway.

Egyptian 523 Tephu, a gate.

Cornish Dovi, a house.

Manchu Tartar Tobo, a cottage, a cabin, a small country house.

Hindu 1085 Dhaba, a house with a terracc or flat roof of earth.

Hindu 1133 Dhaba, the eaves of a house, extending so that people may sit under them.

Georgian Daba, a village.

Gadsaga A. Debe, *plural* Debu, a town.

Arabic 307 Tabawwua, settling, abiding, inhabiting.

Arabic 305 Tubbaa, the queen bee.

Hindu 665 Taab, toil, labour.

Circassian 154 Tcepey, needful, necessary.

Fijian Tavi, a portion or share of work.

Egyptian 525 Taf, attention.

Welsh Def, what produceth, or is enjoyed, one's own, or right.

Welsh Daf, what is produced or given for enjoyment.

English Div, to do. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Wolof African Defa, to do, to make.

Zulu Kafir Daba, an affair, business, doing.

English Davy, to raise marl from cliffs by means of a wince. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Telugu India Dova, a road.

Danish Dabc, a paving bettle, a rammer.

Zulu Kafir Dobo, a spot of ground which admits of cultivation.

Turkish 694 Devha, a garden.

Fijian Tova, a flat piece of ground fit for gardening on.

Hindu 699 Top, a garden.

New Zealand Tacpa, a fence.

Fijian Diva, the stake or post of a fence.

Irish Dibh, a farm. (Supplement.)

N'gola A. Debia, a farm.

Galla African Dabc, to plant.

Ashanti A. Duaba, seed.

Mandingo A. Dabo, a hoe.

Baga African Daba, a hoe; *Mandenga*, *Dsalunka*, *Kankanka*, and *Bambara*, African, the same.

Kabunga A. Dabo, a hoe.

Diwala A. Debao, a hoe.



Gaelic	Tobh, a hoe.
Egyptian 526	Tef, a hoe.
Limba A.	Tefia, guinea-corn.
Sanscrit 414	Divya, barley.
Barba A.	Dobi, kuskus or oats.
Norman	Tape, a stack, as " <i>Tape de blee</i> , a stack of corn."
Persian 296	Tapu, an earthen vessel for baking bread.
ManchuTartar	Toubihe, fruit.
Malayan 69	Tubbu, the sugar-cane.
Fijian	Dovu, sugar, sugar-cane.
Tibetan	Dova, a yam.
Swahili A.	Dafu, a cocoa-nut.
Arabic 360	Tuffah, an apple.
Egyptian 517	Tephu, the fruits of the olive.
Swahili A.	Devai, claret, light wine.
Kouri A.	Deva, a jar.
Welsh	Dof, an utensil.
Fijian	Tavaya, a bottle.
Swahili A.	Tupa, a bottle.
Egyptian 528	Tep, potter's clay.
Arabic 811	Tabbaa, a potter.
Latin	Tubus, Tubi, a conduit, a tube, a faucet.
English	Tube, a siphon, a canal or conduit, a hollow cylinder used to convey fluids, &c.
English	Tap, a spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a
Swahili A.	Tupa, a file. [cask.
Kabenda A.	Teva, a mat; <i>Nyombe</i> , African, the same.
English	Theve, a brush. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Fijian	Tavi, to brush, to sweep.
Sanscrit 413	Div, to sell, to buy.
WolofAfrican	Dafu, benefit, profit.
Swahili A.	Thawabu, a reward.
Arabic 303	Tabayua, selling from one to another, dealing, trafficking, bartering.
French	Debit, <i>pronounced</i> Debi, a market, a shop, a sale.
French	Depot, <i>pronounced</i> Depo, a store-room; a store-
Gaelic	Tabh, a sort of fishing net. [house.
Gaelic	Tobh, a rope or cable.
Danish	Tov, a cord, a rope, a cable.
Accadian	Tiv, a cable.
Fijian	Tavio, part of a canoe.
Fijian	Tavo, to launch a canoe.
Hindu 723	Tapa, a sort of boat.
Portuguese	Tabo, a sort of Indian ship.
Hindu 1010	Dab, custom, manner, institution.
Turkish 678	Deb, a custom, usage.

Fijian	Tovo, habit, nature, practice.
Malayan 128	Depa, a fathom.
Egyptian 482	Tbh, a measure, a weight. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 513	Tebi, or Tebh, a measure, a bushel.
Quichua Peru	Topu, a measure of land.
Padsade A.	Tupoi, iron.
Malayan 69	Tabah, an iron crow used in working gold mines.
Egyptian 512	Teb, or 520 Teba, a seal.
Hindu 1134	Dhabua, name of a coin.
Italian	Doppia, a gold coin called a pistole.
Persian 556	Dapaya, a school.
Hindu 629	Tappa, a division, a district.
Turkish 793	Tapi, or Tapu, a kind of title deed for lands.

No. 253. Hzor, Azor, Hazor, Hasor or Chasor (*a town of the Hamites*).

Arabic 484	Hazar, or Hizar, a wall.
Persian 1029	Kuzar, a sieve or screen for lime or gravel.
English	Keezer, a sieve. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Assyrian	Gusuru, a beam.
Persian 1037	Guzar, a beam, joist.
Irish	Casar, a hammer.
Gaelic	Casar, a little hammer.
Turkish 925	Kesser, a small adze.
Persian 184	Awzar, tools.
Hindu 225	Auzar, tools, apparatus.
Arabic 96	Ashir, a sawyer.
Arabic 1366	Washr, sawing.
Welsh	Aeserw, a board or plank.
Popo African	Uosuru, a door.
Hindu 100	Usara, a peristyle, vestibule, porch or portico.
Hebrew	Hzzr or Hazar (חצר), a court. 1 Kings vi. 36, he built the inner <i>court</i> . Numb. iv. 32, the pillars of <i>the court</i> .
Hindu 1515	Kasr, a building or edifice.
Arabic 965	Kasr, plural Kusur, any house of stone. a [mansion].
Gaelic	Aisre, an abode.
Arabic 482	Hazar, a settled abode, home.
Arabic 482	Hazir, the inhabitant of a settled residence.
Arabic 461	Hazir, a townsman having a settled residence.
Hindu 959	Hazar, a fixed residence, home.
Hebrew	Hzzr or Hazar (חצר), a village. Joshua xix. 8, all <i>the villages</i> . 1 Chron. ix. 16, dwelt in <i>the villages</i> .

Arabic 22	Asar, giving one's whole attention to, doing a good work.
Arabic 888	Ghazir, active, bustling, stirring in one's affairs.
Persian 1037	Guzaridan, to transact.
Persian 1037	Guzardan, to perform.
Persian 1037	Guzari, performance.
Persian 1037	Guzara, employment, livelihood, maintenance.
Persian 1042	Gazara, a thing, a substance.
Irish	Casar, a path.
Brahui	Kasar, a road.
Arabic 482	Hasir, or 844 Aizar, a road.
Hindu 958	Hisar, an enclosure, a fence.
Polish	Koszary, a park fenced with a hedge.
Persian 521	Khisara, clearing a garden or vineyard of weeds.
Persian 1007	Kuzra, irrigation, a watered field.
Arabic 891	Ghasariy, a sown field watered by rain.
Persian 1042	Gazar, a carrot.
Hindu 1706	Gazar, a carrot.
Arabic 477	Hasar, a plant like a carrot or cress.
Hindu 1585	Kisari, a kind of pulse.
Portuguese	Cizirao, a kind of pulse.
Hebrew	Kzr or Kazar (קצר), to reap, a reaper. Lev. xxiii. 10, <i>shall reap</i> the harvest. 1 Sam. viii. 12, <i>to reap</i> the harvest. Ruth ii. 3, and she gleaned in the field after <i>the reapers</i> .
Hebrew	Kzyr or Kazyr (קציר), harvest. Gen. viii. 22, seed-time and <i>harvest</i> . Lev. xix. 9, when ye reap <i>the harvest</i> of your land. Ruth ii. 23, barley <i>harvest</i> and wheat [ <i>harvest</i> ].
Persian 522	Khusur, harvest. [ <i>harvest</i> ].
Malayan 279	Kisar, to grind.
Malayan 279	Kisar-an, a hand mill.
Arabic 503	Khazir, extremely shrewd.
Persian 1393	Hushwar, or Hushyar, prudent, intelligent.
Arabic 88	Asar, glass.
Persian 184	Awzar, a shoe.
Arabic 888	Ghazir, a hide good for tanning.
Turkish 900	Kawsara, a mat basket for rice. [pots.
Hindu 1585	Kasar, a brasier, a founder, a maker of metal
Hindu 1588	Kasera, a pewterer, plumber, or coppersmith.
Sanscrit 231	Kisara, an article for sale.
Munio A.	Kasuru, a market; <i>N'guru</i> and <i>Kancm</i> , African,
Hindu 1692	Guzri, a kind of market. [the same.
Persian 1037	Guzardan, or Guzaridan, to pay, to satisfy.

- Persian 1042 Guzara, paying.  
 Turkish 459 Essar, prices of commodities shown in a market  
 French Romn Uissier, a certain kind of ship. [roll.  
 Persian 1037 Guzar, or Guzara, a ferry, a ferry boat.  
 Italian Gazzara, a kind of ancient ship. [vessel.  
 Swahili A. Kishwara, loops of rope to haul by in dragging a  
 French Ausiere, a hawser, a warp, a tow-line.  
 English Hawser, a small cable or large rope.  
 Hindu 225 Auzar, the rigging and implements of a ship.  
 Persian 184 Awzar, the sail of a ship.  
 M'barike A. Aser, iron.  
 Dutch Yzer, iron.  
 Sanscrit 254 Kesara, gold.  
 Persian 1009 Kasur, gaining, preserving, keeping.  
 Arabic 998 Kusr, abundance, riches.  
 Hindu 1560 Kasir, copious, fruitful, plentiful.  
 Arabic 896 Ghazir, copious, plentiful.  
 Arabic 1033 Kaysar, much, many.  
 Turkish 916 Kessir, much, many.  
 Turkish 652 Hazar, a state of peace and repose.  
 Turkish 653 Huzur, tranquillity.  
 Turkish 1137 Yussr, facility, ease, comfort.  
 Turkish 1137 Yessir, easy.  
 Arabic 21 Asar, traditions, annals of memorable events.  
 Arabic 21 Asarat, the commemoration of traditions.  
 Hindu 45 Asar, histories, traditions, memorable events.  
 Arabic 858 Aasr, or Aasar, kindred, family, tribe.  
 Hebrew Aozr or Aozar (אוצר), a treasure, treasures, the  
 treasury.  
 Deut. xxix. 12, open unto thee his good  
*treasure.* [treasures.  
 Jeremiah xv. 13, thy substance and thy  
 Joshua vi. 24, they put into *the treasury.*  
 Hebrew Azr or Azar (אצר), to lay up in store, to treasure;  
 a treasurer. [store.  
 2 Kings xx. 17, thy fathers *have laid up in*  
 Isaiah xxiii. 18, it shall not be *treasured.*  
 Nehem. xiii. 13, and I made *treasurers.*  
 Malayan 23 Usur, or Osor, duty, toll, custom paid to the  
 chiefs of a district.  
 Persian 1043 Gazir, or Gizir, the superintendent or collector  
 of the revenue.  
 Hindu 1706 Gazir, a tax collector in a town.  
 Hindu 1706 Gazir, a commander.  
 Arabic 1028 Kawsar, a prince or chief.  
 Arabic 966 Kasriy, noble, patrician.



Arabic 1008	Kisrawiy, royal.
Latin	Caesareus, Caesarea, imperial. (W. Smith's <i>Latin-English Dictionary</i> , London, 1855.)
Anglo-Saxon	Casere, an emperor.
Turkish 908	Kayser, Caesar, the emperor of Rome or Constantinople.
Hindu 1525	Kaisar, the general name for the Greek or Turkish emperor.
Arabic 986	Kaysar, an emperor.
German	Kaiser, an emperor.
Anglo-Saxon	Kascre, an emperor.
English	Kaisar, an emperor. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Kesar, an emperor. (Now obsolete.)
Turkish 925	Kessra, the general name for a king of Persia.
Hindu 986	Khusrau, name of a king in general.
Turkish 888	Kassr, a palace, a royal pavilion.
Arabic 965	Kasr, <i>plural</i> Kusur, a palace.
Hindu 1515	Kasr, a palace.

No. 254. Tank, Taanach, Tahanach, Tahanac, Thenac, Thaenach or Thaanach (*a town of the Hamites*).

Zulu Kafir	Tingo, material for the framework of a hut.
Polish	Tynk, plaster rough-cast.
Malayan 94	Tiang, a pillar.
Chin. II. 351	Tung, pillars, upright columns.
Chin. II. 638	Thing, bricks for building walls.
Zulu Kafir	Tunga, grass for thatching.
Chin. II. 644	Tang, a tile.
Chinese I. 548	Tang, a step or steps by which to ascend.
Malayan 74	Tangga, a ladder, steps, stairs.
Chin. III. 584	Thang, an utensil with which workmen work
Hindu 725	Tanki, a chisel. [wood.]
Sanscrit 358	Tanka, a chisel.
Chin. III. 555	Ting, a nail or bolt.
Chinese I. 13	Ting, a wooden nail or pin.
Andaman I.	Tang, a door. ( <i>Asiatic Researches</i> , iv. 393.)
Chin. III. 608	Thang, a high door or gate.
Chinese I. 56	Ting, a shed or portico in public ways for people to rest under; a dome supported by pillars in
Chin. II. 757	Ting, a stone pavilion. [a garden.]
Persian 388	Tang, a pavilion.
Chin. III. 528	Tang, to dwell.
Malayan 76	Tunggu, to dwell or inhabit.
Gaelic	Tunaich, to inhabit.
Gaelic	Tunaiche, an inhabitant.

- Tibetan Thong, a village.  
 Kiranti Nepal Teng, a village.  
 Mosi African Tenga, a town.  
 Dschana A. Tunk, a town.  
 Hebrew Donk or Donak (דונק). wax.  
     Ps. lxxviii. 2, *wax* melteth before the fire.  
 Chin. II. 879 Thang, honey.  
 Arabic 301 Taaannuk, 390 Tanayyuk. or 389 Tanawwuk,  
     doing anything properly and wisely.  
 Anglo-Saxon Thing, or Thingc, cause, state, motive, reason.  
 Siamcese Thang, a road.  
 Ahom Siam Tang, a road; *Khamti* and *Laos*, Siam, the same.  
 Annamitic S. Dang, a road.  
 Chin. II. 764 Tang, a stone bridge.  
 Chin. II. 54 Tang, a small dike.  
 Chin. II. 651 Thing, a footpath through fields, a dyke that  
     serves for a footpath.  
 Greek Tenagos, Tenageos, Tenagei, shoal water.  
 Greek Tenagoo, to fill with pools of shoal water.  
 Hindu 725 Tankh, an underground reservoir for water, a  
 Portuguese Tanque, a tank or cistern. [tank.  
 English Tank, a large cistern or reservoir of water.  
 Zulu Kafir Tango, a fence or hedge.  
 Gadsaga A. Tonge, a hoe.  
 Chin. III. 563 Thung, a sort of coulter, a spade or hoe.  
 Hindu 1102 Dhinga, a kind of pitchfork.  
 English Dung, to manure the land with excrement of  
 Chin. II. 799 Thung, to plant or sow. [animals.  
 Chin. III. 728 Thang, or Tang, sugar.  
 Zulu Kafir Tonga, a large sweet potatoe.  
 New Zealand Tinaku, seed potatoes.  
 Chin. II. 877 Thang, pure rice.  
 Chin. II. 794 Thang, a local word for millet.  
 Chin. II. 803 Thang, the name of a yellow grain.  
 Chin. II. 799 Thung, a particular species of grain or seed.  
 Chin. II. 786 Thung, the appearance of grain in plenty.  
 Persian 554 Dangu, a kind of grain.  
 Soso African Tenge, guinea-corn.  
 Kisekise A. Tengei, guinea-corn.  
 Limba African Tanke, kuskus or oats.  
 Arabic 317 Tahnuk, (corn) coming out into ear.  
 Chin. II. 385 Ting, a sort of flail.  
 Hindu 694 Tankiya, winnowing grain.  
 Swahili A. Twanga, to clean corn from the husk by pound-  
     ing it in a wooden mortar.  
 Hindu 1140 Dhenka, a machine for pounding with.

- Persian 396 Tunak, or Tawnak, a store-house.  
 English Dannock, an oat cake. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Polish Donica, a small earthen vessel.  
 Chin. II. 641 Tang, a large jar or other earthenware vessel.  
 Chinese I. 497 Tung, a large earthenware vessel.  
 Chin. II. 705 Thang, a vessel to wash or bathe in.  
 Chin. II. 644 Tang, a potter's vessel.  
 Chin. II. 823 Ting, a sort of bamboo basket.  
 Chin. III. 663 Ting, to mend the soles of shoes.  
 English Thong, a strap of leather used for fastening any-  
 Anglo-Saxon Thwang, a thong or leathern string. [thing.  
 Circassian 118 Danowakh, string.  
 Turkish 693 Denk, a bale or paek.  
 Zulu Kafir Tenga, to obtain through barter, to buy.  
 Zulu Kafir Tengo, a bargain, matter of purchase; reason-  
 able, fair dealing.  
 Fanti African Tong, to sell.  
 Hindu 626 Tanga, a small two-wheeled car.  
 Chin. II. 190 Thung, the planks of a boat.  
 Chin. II. 104 Thung, large planks on the sides of boats, that  
 to which a boat's hawser is fastened.  
 Malayan 94 Tiang, a mast, a long pole.  
 Swahili A. Tanga, a sail.  
 Hindu 1132 Donga, a canoe.  
 Hindu 1132 Dongi, a small boat.  
 Hindu 1142 Dengi, a kind of boat, a skiff.  
 Nepal Dunga, Donga, Dungga, or Dougga, a boat;  
 and the same in more than twenty dialects of  
 Nepal. (See Hunter's *Non-Aryan Dict.*)  
 English Dinghy, a jolly boat. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Persian 588 Dungi, a pinnace, a smack.  
 English Dunnage, loose boughs or faggots laid on the  
 bottom of a ship, to raise heavy goods above  
 [the bottom.  
 New Zealand Taunga, to be accustomed.  
 Sanscrit 355 Tanka, the name of a weight.  
 Hindu 724 Tank, name of a weight.  
 Persian 301 Tank, a weight of about 2 oz.  
 Hindu 1020 Danak, name of a certain weight.  
 Sanscrit 453 Dhanaka, a weight of gold.  
 Irish Tonnog, a firkin.  
 Chin. III. 555 Ting, to work gold or metal.  
 Icelandic Tong, a smith's tongs.  
 English Tongs, an instrument of metal, used for hand-  
 ling things, particularly fire or heated metals.  
 Hindu 724 Tanka, solder.  
 Turkish 605 Teneke, tin in sheets.

- Chin. III. 572 Ting, a sort of white copper or tin.  
 Chin. III. 564 Thung, copper.  
 Portuguese Tanga, an Asiatic coin.  
 Persian 389 Tanga, cash, gold or copper coin.  
 Persian 388 Tanka, gold, money, a certain coin.  
 Sanscrit 453 Dhanaka, a gold coin.  
 Hindu 1102 Dhanik, a wealthy man, a banker.  
 Fijian Tunika, rich.  
 Persian 391 Tuwangi, riches, goods, wealth.  
 New Zealand Taonga, property, treasure.  
 New Zealand Taunga, to be settled.  
 Chinese I. 835 Ting, settled, fixed, tranquil, steady.  
 Welsh Tanc, case, a tranquil state, peace.  
 Irish Tineach, kindred.  
 Gaelic Tineach, kindred.  
 Chin. II. 555 Tang, a lamp or lantern, used figuratively for laws or precepts, moral lights.  
 Wolof African Diangu, a school.  
 Wolof African Diangua, to read.  
 Chin. III. 185 Tung, to lead onward to a correct state, to correct, to rule with authority; firm.  
 Chin. II. 657 Tang, to rule.  
 Icelandic Thing, a district, county or shire.  
 Icelandic Thungi, taxation, impost.  
 Welsh Twng, a yearly acknowledgement due to the lord of the soil.  
 Danish Ting, a court of justice or judicature.  
 New Zealand Tanga, to be assembled.  
 Icelandic Thing, an assembly, a meeting, a parliament.  
 Anglo-Saxon Thing, a council.  
 Anglo-Saxon Thingian, to address, to speak, to hold a council.  
 Friesic Thingie, to plead at the bar. (*See Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, under Thingian.*)  
 Chinese I. 512 Thang, a palace, court, chamber of justice, hall, public room, or dignified mansion.  
 Malayan 74 Tingkah, rank, station, condition.  
 Gadsaga A. Tunka, a king.

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No. 255. Ypth, Jiphtah, Jephthah, Jephtha (*a town of the Hamites*).

- Sanscrit 49 Apati, a screen or wall of cloth, especially that surrounding a tent.  
 Persian 431 Jafta, the roof of a house, a cupola, a vault.  
 Scotch Haft, dwelling; also to fix or settle as in a habitation.



Scotch	Heft, to dwell, to cause or accustom to live in a place; a dwelling, a place of residence.
Egyptian 362	Aft, 354 Abt, or 355 Abtt, an abode.
French Romn	Habout, a house, especially a grange on an estate.
French Romn	Habit, a dwelling, habitation.
French Romn	Habite, domiciled, established.
French	Habiter, to inhabit, dwell, reside, live in.
English	Habit, to dwell, to inhabit. (Obsolete.)
Latin	Habito, to dwell, abide or live in.
English	Abode, a dwelling, a habitation.
Persian 5	Abad, a building, a habitation, a city. [city.
Latin	Oppidum, Oppidi, a walled town, a borough, a
Greek	Apto, to engage in, to undertake.
Egyptian 355	Abti, to work.
Egyptian 357	Aptu, work.
Egyptian 398	Habt, to plough.
Swedish	Hafda, to till, to cultivate.
Welsh	Hafod, a dairy.
Welsh	Hafodi, to attend the dairy.
Welsh	Hafotty, a dairy house.
French	Effet, execution, performance.
French Romn	Avete, a bee.
Arabic 130	Iftaa, feeding, giving victuals or refreshment.
French Romn	Aveties, all kinds of grain. (Supplement.)
Sanscrit 173	Upta, sown.
Sanscrit 173	Upti, sowing seeds.
Hindu 764	Jabdi, a species of rice.
Persian 431	Jaft, a bunch of grapes.
Persian 431	Jafta, a vine arbour, a young vine shoot.
Anglo-Saxon	Ofact, or Ofet, the fruit of trees and plants.
	Plat Dutch—Avet.
Dutch	Ooft, fruit with a soft shell, such as apples, pears, peaches, &c.
Arabic 127	Ifdaa, making a store room for dates.
Hebrew	Abth or Abtah, plural Abthym (אבטחים), a melon. Numbers xi. 5, <i>the melons</i> and the leeks.
French Romn	Epauter, to prune trees.
Sanscrit 122	Apta, clever.
English	Apt, ready, quick; used of the mental powers, as an apt wit, an apt pupil.
Danish	Hefte, a handle, hilt or haft.
English	Haft, a handle; that part of an instrument which is taken by the hand and by which it is held and used. [thick.
ManchuTartar	Hipta, a porter's knot made of cloth many times
Egyptian 347	Apt, the hold of a vessel.

- Egyptian 403 Hepti, a cabin, an ark.  
 Egyptian 391 Hept, or Hepti, a paddle.  
 Eskimo Eput, a paddle.  
 Irish Abait, custom, habit, manner.  
 Italian Abito, usage, custom, habit.  
 French Romn Habit, state, condition.  
 French Habitue, accustomed, used to, habituated.  
 English Habit, a condition acquired by custom; also the effect of custom or frequent repetition.  
 Norman Avit, habit.  
 Arabic 1394 Hafat, manner, custom.  
 Egyptian 464 Hpt, a measure. (Vol. I.)  
 Coptic Hpoht, an ell measure. (Bunsen, v. 754.)  
 French Romn Havotee, the name of a land measure.  
 Spanish Uvada, a kind of land measure.  
 Timne African Afat, iron.  
 French Effet, an article of property (usually used in the plural and then meaning) goods, chattels.  
 French Romn Ovate, an auction or public sale. [funds, &c.  
 Turkish 1129 Yafte, a ticket (stuck upon things).  
 Hindu 2214 Yast, earnings, gains, income.  
 Arabic 124 Ifadat, reaping advantage, deriving advantage.  
 Arabic 130 Iftaa, being ample and diffused.  
 French Romn Afaitie, learned, wise, polite.  
 French Romn Afaiter, to instruct. [*solete.*)  
 English Afayty, to prepare, to instruct. (Wright's *Ob-*  
 Arabic 124 Ifadat, teaching, instructing.  
 Persian 5 Abad, peopled, flourishing, populous, full of buildings and inhabitants.  
 Sanscrit 122 Apta, abundant, full.  
 Malayan 24 Upati, tax, contribution.  
 French Apte, a law term signifying qualified.  
 Egyptian 359 Apt, a commission, a commissioner.  
 Egyptian 357 Aptu, to judge.  
 Arabic 125 Iftaa, resolving a question of law.  
 Greek Ephetai, a court especially appointed at Athens to try criminal cases.  
 English Hest, a command. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)  
 Greek Ephetes, Epheton, a leader or commander.  
 Egyptian 347 Apt, or Apti, to guide or lead.  
 Egyptian 399 Habt, to rule.  
 Latin Optio, a deputy, lieutenant, assistant.  
 Greek Ypatos, Ypaton or Upatos, Upaton, a consul.  
 Greek Ypateno or Upateno, to be consul.  
 Greek Ypateia or Upateia, the office or rank of a consul, the consulate.

Greek	Ypatos, Ypate or Upatos, Upate, uppermost, first, highest, best.
Adampe A.	Apeto, a king.

No. 256. Msal, Misal, Missal, Messal, Miseal, Misheal or Misceal (*a town of the Hamites*).

Arabic 1205	Mizallat, <i>plural</i> Mazall, a tent, or pavilion.
Dutch	Mosquil, a mallet.
German	Meisel, a chisel. [together by cement.
Italian	Massello, an aggregate of materials joined
Latin	Mesaula, a gallery, a lobby, space from chamber to chamber in a house.
Italian	Mesaulo, an inner court.
Norman	Mesiuil, or Mesuil, a house or message.
French Romn	Meisel, a grange, farm, estate, country house.
Arabic 1212	Maasalat, a hive of bees.
Polish	Mozol, toil, labour.
Turkish 1022	Massalih, affairs, businesses.
Hindu 1918	Masalih, affairs, employments, materials.
Hebrew	Msaol or Masaol (מִסְעוֹל), a path. Numbers xxii. 24, stood in <i>a path</i> .
Hebrew	Mslh or Masalh (מִסְלָה), a highway, a causeway. Judges xx. 32, from the city unto <i>the highways</i> . Isaiah xl. 3, make straight in the desert <i>a highway</i> . 1 Chron. xxvi. 16, by <i>the causeway</i> .
French Romn	Missole, a species of wheat the ear of which has no awn.
French Romn	Mesil, meslin wheat, viz., grain sown two thirds wheat and one third rye.
Arabic 1193	Mishwal, a small sieve or a sickle.
Turkish 991	Mahsul, produce, fruit.
Arabic 1134	Mahsul, harvest, in-gathering, crop.
Manchu Tartar	Mosclambi, to grind.
Manchu Tartar	Mosclakon, a mill for grinding grain.
Hindu 1902	Musal, a pestle for cleaning rice.
French Romn	Mesle, a medlar.
Polish	Maslo, butter.
Arabic 1184	Maslaa, melted butter.
Hindu 1912	Masalih, drugs, spices, &c.
Arabic 1190	Mishaal, a leathern vessel for keeping wine in.
English	Messel, a table. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Romany	Messalli, a table.

Spanish	Mesilla, a small table, a side-board, a block or work-bench used in a mint house.
Indian	Massoola, a nautical term for a kind of boat used at Madras for landing through the surf (Goodrich and Porter's edition of Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> ).
Portuguese	Masulas, a maritime term for the knees under the stern gallery.
Italian	Masuola, a rope-maker's engine for twisting the
Manchu Tartar	Mishalambi, to measure by line. [hemp.
Hindu 1849	Miskal, a certain weight.
Malayan 320	Miskal, the name of a weight.
Turkish 1022	Mussalih, at peace.
Turkish 1022	Mussalaha, making peace.
Arabic 1270	Muaassal, firmly rooted, of a noble race.
Hebrew	Msl or Masal (משל), a proverb. [ancients. 1 Sam. xxiv. 23, as saith <i>the proverb</i> of the Prov. i. 1, <i>the proverbs</i> of Solomon. Ezek. xviii. 3, use this <i>proverb</i> .
Turkish 1017	Messul, responsible, answerable.
Hindu 1849	Masal, a post, a station, a department.
Arabic 1134	Mahsul, tax, duty, excise, custom.
Arabic 1273	Mawsul, tax, collection.
Hindu 1861	Mahsul, tax, custom, income, revenue.
Arabic 1184	Mislaa, a leader or guide.
Arabic 1117	Misal, a command, an order.
Turkish 984	Missal, a command or order.
Persian 1117	Misal, a royal mandate.
Hebrew	Msl or Masal (משל), to rule, to reign, to have dominion, a governor. [throne. Zech. vi. 13, shall sit and <i>rule</i> upon his 2 Chron. ix. 29, <i>reigned</i> over all the kings. Judges xiv. 4, the Philistines <i>had dominion</i> . Genesis xlv. 26, <i>governor</i> over all the land.

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No. 257. Gt, Gath or Geth (*a town of the Hamites*) has been already considered with No. 189 Cheth.

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We have now seen in three distinct lines of evidence that merriment, love and industry form leading characteristics of the Hamite race, as evinced by the words their acts and lives have given rise to; whereas gloom, hatred and idleness, or at any rate unproductive occupation, have been equally shown to be the specialities of the Shemites. These we have also found to be harsh, ill-tempered, nasty, deceitful, dishonest, brutal, bloodthirsty and destructive; the Hamites, on the other hand.



I shall show to be gentle, kind, cleanly, honourable and generous, thus completing the contrast, and showing that the race which Moses pretended to have received direct orders from God to annihilate and "utterly destroy," is in reality the race most calculated to live good lives and die a credit to humanity.

It may be thought that the cunning and ferocity of the Shemite race is a guarantee that they will continue to hold sway over the more trusting and gentle-minded Hamites; but wolves, foxes and tigers, though cunning and fierce, are daily disappearing from the face of the earth, while useful cattle and sheep, despite their gentle nature, are continually increasing, and bid fair to graze in millions, and millions, long after the last wolf, fox and tiger have disappeared. In this, of course, the hand of man, directed by his needs, has had a great share, but the fact that, left to themselves, tigers fight and wolves eat one another, whereas cattle and sheep, when left to themselves, multiply enormously, has also a great deal to do with it, and the same holds good among men. Some breeds of men, though scattered over a vast extent of country, will to the best of their ability exterminate each other, despite their mutual cunning and ferocity; while others will lead a happy life and live harmoniously together though thick as bees in a hive, and we have seen that the Hamite qualities not only include merriment, love and industry, but also the power of organising communities, from the humble village to the imperial nation; and let it not be thought that the gentle Hamite nature, full of love and capacity for joy, is incompatible with that hardihood and daring which makes a single file of men a barrier more insurmountable than any formed by mountains, ravines and rivers.

Those who have known true heroes are familiar with that extraordinary mixture of happy light-heartedness, patient industry, gentle suave kind thoughtful manner, dictated by a generous heart and good fellowship, coupled with a quickness in feeling insult, an indomitable courage, resolute bearing and cool pluck which rises to the occasion, when the gentle kindness of their nature has been mistaken for weakness, and presumed on by bullying impertinence, whether individual or national, beyond the bounds a gentleman, or a people, can honourably endure with patience; and which, in a moment, transforms the placid, smiling friend into an equally placid, but stern and resolute champion, who faces death as coolly as he blocks a cricket ball, one who being human may be beaten, but who dies doing his duty, faithful to his trust, honourable in life and respected in death.

Such is the nature of the genuine Hamite, and bearing in mind their intuitive faculty for organising themselves into civil and social communities, we may safely rely that once brought together and established as The New Nation, now that their eyes are opened to the way in which they have been bamboozled by the Shemites, in the name of religion, and weakened in detail by murderous surprises, they will form a compact well-ordered body, knit together by its own trustworthiness; and that, at any rate, they will hold their own, whether the competition of the future consists in the exercise of intellectual prowess, in the diligence with which they ply the spade and the loom, the ingenuity with which they ransack nature for her sanitary secrets, or whether the use of fire and sword becomes the final test, for they will play for the love of it, work for the love of it, marry for love and fight for those they love.

Love rules the world, for the spirit of love is the spirit of God, who, when He made man, was, is, and ever will be, perfect happiness, perfect love, perfect wisdom and perfect power.

My fourth chain of evidence in support of the conclusions above set forth will be arranged in the following order as far as I have traced them to each name; viz.: gentleness, serenity, politeness, kindness, goodness, bashfulness, modesty, purity, truth, faith, patience, honour, nobility, greatness, fame, generosity, friendship, firmness, stability, bravery, courage, quickness, activity, rescuing, liberating, setting free, protecting.

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No. 167. Hm, Ham, Cham or Cam; words derived from No. 224 Hohm, Oham or Hoham are included with this name.

Egyptian 356	Am, pleasing.
Egyptian 338	Aam, to please.
English	Wheme, to please. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Queme, to please.
Anglo-Saxon	Cwaeman, or Cweman, to please, delight, or
Irish	Caemh, pleasant. [satisfy.
Gaelic	Caoimh, hospitable.
Sanscrit 221	Kamya, amiable, agreeable.
Scotch	Queem, calm, smooth.
Gaelic	Caoimh, gentle, kind, affable.
Gaelic	Caomh, gentle, mild, tender.
Irish	Caomh, gentle, kind, mild.
Irish	Caoimh, gentle, mild.
Latin	Comis, Come, gentle, mild, gracious, affable, good-natured, kind, courteous, having delicate taste, courtly.

Latin	Homo, humanity, courtesy, civility.
Arabic 534	Khamin, congratulating, wishing joy.
Accadian	Gam, kindness.
ManchuTartar	Kamambi, to intercede for one.
Gaelic	Cuim, mercy.
Gaelic	Caomh, to spare.
Hindu 930	Chhama, forgiveness, pardon.
Hindu 931	Chhamna, to pardon, to forgive.
Anglo-Saxon	Gum, a prefix used to words, and denoting excellence, eminence as Gum-rinc, a chieftain, Gum-cysta, choice.
Bodo Bengal	Gham, good; <i>Kachari</i> , India, the same.
Rooinga	} Goom, good. ( <i>Asiatic Researches</i> , v. 239.)
Burmese	
Arabic 1020	Kam, excellent, precious.
Irish	Caoimh, clean.
Turkish 895	Kiwam, the proper state in which a thing should
Waling Nepal	Amwa, good. [be.
Swahili A.	Weina, goodness.
Swahili A.	Ema, good, kind.
Sanserit 816	Yama, restraint, forbearance.
Sanserit 809	Yama, self-control, patience, chastity, any great moral duty.
Arabic 36	Ahma, most modest.
Persian 1402	Hami, patient, modest.
Wolof African	Yame, just, correct, right.
Persian 456	Chami, true.
Hindu 1526	Kaiyim, true.
Arabic 983	Kawam, truth, justice, equity.
Hindu 1522	Kawam, justice equity.
Arabic 1020	Kam, glorious, honoured.
Norman	Home or Homa, homage.
Sanserit 173	Uma, fame, reputation.
Egyptian 363	Ama, or 343 Amma, to give.
New Zealand	Homai, to give. [to any one.
Sanserit 809	Yam, to present, grant, bestow, confer, or give
Ibu African	Yem, to bestow; also a gift.
Arabic 193	Ayyam, favours, benefits.
Arabic 1399	Himmat or Hammat, plural Himam, grace, favour, magnanimity.
Sanserit 177	Uma, a good friend, an affectionate companion.
French	Ami, a friend.
English	Chime, to agree, to fall in with, to suit with.
English	Chum, a companion, a mate. ( <i>See Johnson's Dictionary</i> by Latham, London, 1866.)
Latin	Comes, a companion, a confidant.

Hebrew	Kym or Kaym (קִים), sure, steadfast. [thee. Daniel iv. 26, thy kingdom shall be <i>sure</i> unto Daniel vi. 26, and <i>steadfast</i> for ever.
Arabic 946	Kaaïm, constant, steadfast, durable, firm.
Hindu 1506	Kaim, firm, fixed, established, constant, stable, durable, lasting.
Irish	Cam, stout, mighty.
Irish	Camh or Caimh, power, might.
Coptic	Kom, strength, strong. (Bunsen v. 772.)
Hebrew	Kom (קום), to arise, stand up. Ps. xliv. 26, <i>Arise</i> for our help. Isaiah li. 17, awake! awake! <i>stand up</i> oh Jerusalem. [come. Isaiah lx. 1, <i>Arise</i> , shine, for thy light has
Zulu Kafir	Qïama, to sit or stand fearlessly as a chief.
Arabic 494	Hamiy, impatient of insult or injury.
Arabic 494	Hamiyat, a sense of honour.
Turkish 659	Hammiyyet, a jealous feeling of honour.
Manchu Tartar	Hamimbi, to be at hand, to be able to help.
Quichua Peru	Haumani, to help.
Latin	Hem! oh brave! oh rare!
Arabic 200	Ayham, bold, brave.
Arabic 1023	Kamiy, bold, brave.
Irish	Cama, brave.
Scotch	Kim, keen, spirited.
English	Game, plucky, courageous. ( <i>Slang.</i> )
English	Game, courageous, brave, resolute. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Patagonian	Gemmo, quickly.
Swahili A.	Hima, hastily, quickly.
English	Wheamow, nimble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Greek	Ama, at once.
Greek	Oïma, an impetuous attack. a rush, impetus.
Hebrew	Aym (אִים), terrible. Cant. vi. 4, <i>terrible</i> as an army with banners. Hab. i. 7, they are <i>terrible</i> .
Hebrew	Aym (אִים), mighty. Isaiah xi. 15, with his <i>mighty</i> wind.
Chaldean	Hme, to protect. (See <i>Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</i> under <i>Ham</i> .)
Arabic 462	Hami, a protector, a defender.
Turkish 645	Hami, a protector, a defender.
Hindu 948	Hami, a protector or defender.
Sanscrit 189	Oma, a protector.
Irish	Eimh, protection.
Swahili A.	Hami or Hamaya, protection.



Turkish 658	Himaye or Himayet, protection.
Arabie 493	Hamy, protecting, defending, guarding.
Arabie 494	Hamiy, guarded, protected.
Scotch	Yeme, Yheme or Yym, to keep or take care of.
Sanserit 809	Yam, to sustain, to support.
Anglo-Saxon	Gyman, <i>perfect participle</i> Gymed, to take care of, attend, regard, observe, preserve, keep.
Gaelic	Caomh, to protect.
Gaelic	Cuim, protection.
Gaelic	Cum, to preserve, uphold, maintain.
Gaelic	Com, protection, guard.
Gaelic	Comh, protection, guard, defence.
Arabie 986	Kiyam, watching over, preserving.
Coptic	Kom, a fortress, a castle. (Bunsen v. 772.)

## No. 168. Kos, Cus, Cush, Cusch, Chush, Chous or Chus.

Irish	Cas, gentle, mild.
Irish	Cais, agreeable, pleasant.
Arabie 503	Khass, excellent, gentle.
Hindu 972	Khassa, charming, delightful.
Persian 522	Khushay, welcome.
Turkish 677	Khosh, agreeable. [willing.]
Hindu 1002	Khush, pleasing, pleasant, acceptable, amiable,
Persian 543	Khwush, kind, gentle, pleasant, agreeable, amiable, humane.
Persian 544	Khwushi, consolation, comfort, benignity.
Welsh	Cws, what contributes to assuage or quiet.
Irish	Cas, concern, pity.
Zulu Kafir	Kuza, to condole or sympathise with.
Persian 1009	Kash, good.
Arabie 522	Khush, good.
Romany	Koosho, good.
Persian 543	Khwush, good, excellent.
Hindu 1002	Khush, good, excellent.
Hindu 971	Khass, or 972 Khassa, excellent.
Arabie 540	Khassat, <i>plural</i> Khawass, a virtue, virtues.
Turkish 663	Khasssa, a peculiar property, virtue or quality.
Swahili A.	Kiassi, measure, moderation.
Dutch	Kuisch, clean, neat.
Arabie 961	Kuzz, aversion to everything impure, cleanness.
Arabie 961	Kazz, Kizz, or Kuzz, one who abstains from everything base or impure.
Arabie 503	Khashia, humble, modest, peaceable.
Arabie 523	Khushshaa, or 524 Khushua, modest, quiet.
Arabie 503	Khass, pure.

Turkish 662	Khasss, pure, unalloyed, unadulterated.
Hindu 972	Khassa, pure, virtuous, good.
Hindu 1002	Khush, healthy.
Anglo-Saxon	Cusc, chaste, modest, pure, clean.
German	Keusch, chaste, continent.
Dutch	Kuisch, or Kuis, chaste.
French Romn	Chius, choice. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Choys, distinguished, chosen. (Supplement.)
French	Choisi, choice, select.
English	Choice, worthy of being preferred, select, pre- Armoric —Choas. [cious.
Hindu 971	Khass, noble.
Arabic 503	Khass, noble, patrician.
Arabic 1008	Kasaa, nobility, eminence.
Persian 963	Kash, a friend.
Persian 503	Khasa, an intimate, confidential friend.
Fijian	Kasa, a companion, a fellow.
Patagonian	Kush, ready.
English	Gush, to rush forth with violence and rapidity.
Arabic 891	Ghass, brisk.
Arabic 892	Ghazw, making haste.
Fijian	Kusa, to be quick, to haste.
Fijian	Qusa, in haste.
Irish	Cas, hasty, sudden, active, nimble.
Polish	Chyzo, swiftly, nimbly.
Polish	Chyzy, swift, nimble, fleet.
Circassian 118	Khuzeh, or Kheeza, swift, speedy, quick.
Circassian 118	Kheehzey, fast, prompt.
Malayan 271	Kuasa, mighty. [dresses complaints.
Arabic 905	Ghaws, an assistant, a defender, one who re-
Arabic 905	Ghuwas, or Ghawas, an assistant, a defender.
French Romn	Quois, free.
Persian 1049	Gosh, custody, preservation. [supports.
Turkish 926	Kesh, (in composition) who or which bears or
Turkish 900	Koshmak, to appoint as a guide or escort.
Swahili A.	Kesha, a watch, a vigil. not to go to sleep.

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No. 169. Mzr, Mizra, Misra or Mesra.

Spanish	Mesura, civility, politeness.
Arabic 1169	Mazr, a polite, graceful man.
Arabic 1170	Mazir, polite.
Arabic 1282	Muyasarat, being mild, gentle, humane.
Latin	Miseror, to pity or compassionate.
Latin	Misereor, to take pity on one, to have mercy on him, to be sorry for him.

Latin	Miserans, moved with pity.
Latin	Miseratus, having compassion or pity.
Spanish	Mesurar, to act and appear serious and modest.
Spanish	Mesurarse, to behave modestly.
Spanish	Mesurado, modest, courteous.
Portuguese	Mesurado, or Misurado, modest.
Gaelic	Measarra, modest, continent.
French Romn	Mesure, goodness, virtue, wisdom, moderation. Bas Breton—Mesur.
French	Mesure, propriety, decorum.
Hebrew	Mysor (מיסור), right, uprightness, equity. Ps. xlv. 6, Thy kingdom is a <i>right</i> sceptre. Ps. cxliii. 10, lead me into the land of <i>uprightness</i> . Malachi ii. 6, he walked in peace and <i>equity</i> .
Hebrew	Mysrym (מיסרים), uprightness, equity, things that are right. [ness. 1 Chron. xxix. 17, hast pleasure in <i>upright</i> . Ps. xcix. 4, thou dost establish <i>equity</i> . Isaiah xlv. 19, I declare <i>things that are right</i> .
Arabic 1190	Mashrua, just.
Hindu 1909	Mashru, just.
Sanscrit 779	Misra, a respectable person.
Sanscrit 779	Misrita, respected, respectable.
Arabic 1200	Mazrahiy, a noble and generous lord.
Italian	Misura, recompence, reward.
Italian	Messura, reward, fruit.
Arabic 1193	Mashhur, celebrated, illustrious.
Turkish 1020	Meshhur, well-known, famous, celebrated, com-
Hindu 1907	Mashahir, renowned, famous. [monly known.
Hindu 1911	Mashhur, or Mashhura, celebrated, well-known.
Malayan 324	Mashur, celebrated, famous.
Swahili A.	Mashur, remarkable, notable.
Arabic 1077	Maasur, noble.
Arabic 1077	Maasarat, honour, nobility.
Arabic 1077	Maaasir, glories, excellencies, illustrious acts.
Arabic 1267	Muaasir, friends, companions. [secrets.
Swahili A.	Msiri, a confidential person, one trusted with
Arabic 1207	Muaashir, a companion, an intimate friend.
Arabic 1168	Mazarat, being strong, firm and undaunted.
Arabic 1170	Mazir, intrepid, fearless, bold.
Hindu 1893	Mazir, intrepid, bold, stout-hearted.
French	Mesure, cautious, circumspect.
Arabic 1182	Misraa, swift.
Arabic 1182	Musria, quick, swift, nimble, expeditious.
Arabic 1267	Muaazir, a helper.

Arabic 1205	Muzahir, a protector, a defender.
Arabic 1205	Muzaharat, assisting, protecting.
Arabic 1182	Masr, extricating from difficulties.
Arabic 1213	Muaassar, an asylum, a refuge.
Hebrew	Mzor or Mazor (מְצוֹר), a bulwark, place for defence, a fortress. Deut. xx. 20, thou shalt build <i>bulwarks</i> . 2 Chron. xi. 5, built cities <i>for defence</i> . Jerem. x. 17, oh, inhabitant of <i>the fortress</i> .

No. 169 *otherwise spelled* Mestr or Mestre.

Arabic 1179	Mastur, good, honest, abstaining from what is
Arabic 1180	Masturi, modesty. [unlawful.]
Hindu 1899	Masturi, modesty, chastity.
Hindu 1899	Mastura, a chaste woman.
Turkish 1012	Musetter, a modest, virtuous woman.
Turkish 1018	Mushtehir, become famous, celebrated.
Cornish	Mestry, power, victory. (Borlase.)

No. 170. Pot, Put, Puth, Phnt, Phuth, Phud or Phoud.

Hindu 597	Pit, kindness.
English	Pity, the feeling or suffering of one person excited by the distress of another, sympathy with or compassion for the grief or suffering [of others.]
French	Pitie, pity, compassion. [of others.]
Zulu Kafir	Pata, to treat kindly, to take care of.
Fijian	Veta, the best of a thing.
English	Vetty, suitable. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fit, suitable, worthy, meet, becoming.
English	Pat, fit, convenient, suitable.
Sanscrit 529	Pathya, proper, fit, suitable.
Malayan 210	Pada, to content, to satisfy.
Chepang N.	Pito, good.
Hebrew	Pty or Paty (פְּתִי), simple. Ps. cxvi. 6, the Lord preserveth <i>the simple</i> .
Sanscrit 589	Putā, pure, bright.
Latin	Putns, Puta, fined, purged, tried, pure, without
Latin	Pudeo, to be bashful. [mixture.]
Irish	Fot, shy.
Irish	Fiaata, shy, reserved.
English	Faith, the belief that what another states is the truth, fidelity, sincerity, honesty, veracity, a strict adherence to duty and fulfilment of promises.



Latin	Fido, to trust, to trust to or to trust in, to put confidence or trust in a person or thing.
Latin	Fides, Fidei, faith, truth, honesty, justice, uprightness, loyalty, trust.
Italian	Fede, faith, fidelity.
Welsh	Ffydd, faith, confidence, reliance.
Irish	Fidh, faithful. [keeping.
Turkish 1107	Vwedia, a trust, anything committed to one's
Hebrew	Bth or Bath (בטח) confidence; to trust. Judges ix. 26, the men of Shechem put their <i>confidence</i> . Ps. xci. 2, my God, in Him will <i>I trust</i> . Isaiah xxxvi. 6, all that <i>trust</i> in him.
Greek	Pathe, or Pathos, Patheos, Pathei, suffering, pain, misfortune.
Greek	Pathesis, a suffering or enduring.
French	Patir, to endure suffering.
Latin	Patior, Pati, to bear, suffer, undergo, endure, bear contentedly, forbear, submit to or bear with.
Latin	Potior, Potius, better, more excellent, of the better sort, more eligible, more to be desired.
Hindu 478	Pat, good name, honour.
Hindu 494	Pad, character, dignity.
Lohorong Nepal	} Piti, to give.
Balali Nepal	
Icelandic	Pittu, to give.
Arabic 912	Veita, to give, to grant.
Arabic 913	Fataa, being generous.
Gaelic	Fata, <i>plural</i> Futiy, liberal, generous, munificent.
Latin	Faoidh, generosity.
Latin	Fides, Fidei, friendship.
Latin	Fidus, Fida, faithful, true-hearted, trusty.
Latin	Fide, faithfully.
Hindu 597	Pit, friendship. [and vigour.
English	Pith, strength, force, energy, concentrated force
Sanscrit 880	Vath, or Bath, to be large, powerful, able.
Circassian 114	Pectay, strength.
Persian, 273	Pad, power.
English	Fade, powerful, strong. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fet, to be a match for one. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Fouto, bold, daring, fearless.
Mandingo A.	Fatti, brave.
English	Fcat, neat, ready, ingenious ( <i>Johnson's Dictionary</i> by Latham, London, 1866).
French	Vite, quick, swift, speedy.

Arabic 222	Budh, or Badh, sudden, unexpected.
Hebrew	Pta or Pata (פתע), suddenly, at an instant. Hab. ii. 7, shall they not rise up <i>suddenly</i> . Isaiah xxix. 5, it shall be <i>at an instant</i> sud-
Welsh	Ffwd, an abruptness, a quick motion. [denly.
English	Feat, an act, deed or exploit, as a bold or noble <i>feat</i> , a <i>feat</i> of prowess.
Arabic 912	Fath, assisting.
Arabic 912	Fatahat, aid, assistance. [rescue.
Greek	Boetheo, to assist, to succour, to come to the
Greek	Boetheia, help, aid, rescue, support.
Hebrew	Pdh or Padh (פרה), to deliver, to rescue. Ps. lxxviii. 42, he <i>delivered</i> them from the enemy. 1 Sam. xiv. 45, so the people <i>rescued</i> Jona-
Sanscrit 560	Pat, a guardian or protector. [than.
Sanscrit 578	Pithya, protection.
Persian 273	Pad, protecting, guarding.
Hindu 460	Pata, preserved, protected.
Hebrew	Bth or Bath (בטח), secure, safe. Job xi. 18, thou shalt be <i>secure</i> . Judges xviii. 7, after the manner of the Zidonians, quiet and <i>secure</i> . 1 Sam. xii. 11, and ye dwelled <i>safe</i> .
Irish	Feath, protection.
Latin	Fides, Fidei, defence, safeguard, protection.

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No. 171. Knan, Canaan, Chanaan, Chenahan, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Cna or Chna.

Arabic 945	Kania, contented, satisfied with one's lot.
Arabic 981	Kunaan, being content with one's lot.
Arabic 805	Ghunyan, being contented with.
Malayan 271	Kenmiang, satisfied.
Sanscrit 200	Kan, to be satisfied, to be contented with.
Turkish 870	Kani, content, satisfied.
Gaelic	Cna, gracious.
Greek	Koinos, Koine, Koinon, affable, lending a ready ear to all, impartial.
German	Gonnen, to be pleased with anything happening to another, not to envy, not to grudge.
Malayan 271	Kanan, or Kenan, agreeable, acceptable, pleasing.
Chin. II. 646	Kan, pleasant, agreeable.
Mandingo A.	Kanye, kind.
Mandenga A.	Kenyi, good.
Gaelic	Cna, good.

- Sanserit 292 Gunin, endowed with good qualities or merits.  
Hindu 1724 Gunwan, virtuous.  
Arabie 982 Kunyan, preserving chastity inviolate.  
Chin. II. 239 Kin, or Khin, female chastity.  
Chin. III. 690 Chin, bashful, modest.  
Chinese I. 100 Khan, faithful, plain, homely, sincere.  
Chin. II. 154 Khwan, sincere, faithful, a pure mind.  
Chin. II. 179 Kan, sincerely, earnestly, with the utmost sin-  
Chin. II. 21 Chen, true, sincere. [cerity and truth.  
English Genuine, true, real, natural, pure.  
Chin. II. 463 Kwan, pure.  
Chin. II. 99 Keen, respectful, attentive.  
Chinese I. 334 Chuen, to be minutely and devotedly attentive to.  
Chinese I. 637 Chin, careful, attentive. [arily good.  
Chin. II. 616 Chin, valuable, precious, important, extraordin-  
Chin. II. 777 Chin, the blessing of Heaven on truth; happi-  
ness received in consequence of truth and  
sincerity.  
Greek Gennaios, Gennaia, Gennaion, or Cennaios,  
Cennaia, Cennaion, noble in mind and blood,  
high-born, high-minded, suitable to one's birth  
Chin. III. 420 Chin, to confer, to bestow. [or descent.  
Chin. III. 421 Chin, to give to, to bestow in charity, to relieve  
the needy.  
Chin. III. 417 Chin, to give to; bounty conferred on the dis-  
tressed people of any district.  
Gaelic Cna, bountiful.  
Galla African Kenne, to give, to present.  
Hausa A. Kanana, a gift.  
Greek Coinonikos, or Koinonikos, communicative, social,  
Welsh Canwyn, to bear with. [sociable.  
Welsh Canwynawl, congenial.  
Manchu Tartar Kaninga, to agree with a person, to be well  
matched, companionable. [a companion.  
Greek Coinan, Koinan, Koinon, or Koinonos, Koinonou,  
Zulu Kafir Ganc, or Gani, a friend, comrade, companion.  
Patagonian Gennow, a friend or companion.  
Quichua Peru Cunani, to advise, to counsel.  
Quichua Peru Cunay, advice.  
Chin. III. 372 Keen, to point out the right and the wrong, to  
remonstrate, to endeavour by reproof and  
argument to arouse from error.  
Chinese I. 138 Keen, strong, indefatigable.  
Chin. III. 93 Keen, to sustain, to be competent to, firm.  
German Konnen, to be able, to have the power to do  
anything.

English	Can, to be able, to have sufficient strength or physical power.
Danish	Kan, ean, to be able, to have power.
Danish	Kunne, could.
Swedish	Kunna, can, to be able, to have power.
Scotch	Cannie, cautious, prudent, attentive, watchful.
English	Conny, brave.
German	Kuhn, bold, hardy, daring.
Egyptian 414	Kan, courageons, valiant.
Chin. III. 440	Chun, to go swiftly.
Chin. III. 439	Kwan, going with haste.
Chin. II. 288	Keen, expeditiously, hastily.
Malayan 277	Kunyong-Kunyong, sudden, unexpected.
Egyptian 415	Kannu, <i>apparently</i> Kananu, power, victory.
Chin. II. 231	Kheen, mutual help or deliveranee, to draw or deliver out of.
Chin. II. 213	Chin, to rescue.
Hebrew	Gnn or Ganan (גן), to defend. 2 Kings xix. 35, I <i>will defend</i> this city. Isaiah xxxvii. 35, for I <i>will defend</i> this city. Isaiah xxxi. 5, the Lord of Hosts <i>will defend</i> . Zechariah xii. 8, in that day <i>shall</i> the Lord <i>defend</i> .
Zulu Kafir	Quainnyanga, a sentinel or night watch.
Arabic 1026	Kunun, proteeting, preserving.

No. 172. Sba, Seba, Saba or Sabas; words derived from No. 177 Sba, Sheba, Seheba, Sceba, Seba, Saba or Sabas and from No. 240 Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph are included with this name.

Hebrew	Zby or Zaby (צבי), pleasant, glorious, goodly. Daniel viii. 9, the <i>pleasant</i> land. Daniel xi. 16, he shall stand in the <i>glorious</i> Jeremiah iii. 19, a <i>goodly</i> heritage. [land.
Hindu 1245	Subh, pleasant, happy, agreeable.
Sanscrit 1015	Subh, happiness.
Sanscrit 1015	Subha, happy, good, virtuous, distinguished.
Hindu 1339	Subhaw, good disposition, good nature, well
Gurung Nepal	Saba, good. [disposed.
Hebrew	Sba or Saba (שבע), to be satisfied. Prov. xii. 11, he that tilleth his land <i>shall be satisfied</i> . Jeremiah l. 19, my soul <i>shall be satisfied</i> .



Swahili A.	Shiba, to be satisfied.
Sanserit 1066	Sabhya, polite, refined, civilized, suitable to good society, fit for a court or assembly.
Irish	Suabh, mild, well bred, mannerly.
Irish	Soibheus, good manners, good breeding.
Gaelic	Sobheus, good breeding.
Gaelic	Suabhas, mildness.
Gaelic	Suabh, mild, gentle, mannerly.
Arabie 787	Safaa, complacency.
French Romn	Soef, agreeable, gentle, gracious.
Latin	Suavis, suave, pleasant, courteous, delightful.
Italian	Soave, pleasant, agreeable, sweet, charming.
Spanish	Suave, easy, tranquil, gentle, benign.
English	Suave, pleasant, sweet, delightful, gracious or agreeable in manner. ( <i>Webster's Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Norman	Swefe, gently.
Swahili A.	Saff, serene.
Malayan 173	Sepi, soft, gentle.
Arabie 681	Sipas, kindness, grace, favour.
Latin	Spes, Spei, hope.
Circassian 137	Sahbey, or Shahbey, mild.
Egyptian 474	Sba, to solace.
Icelandic	Sefa, to soothe, to soften.
Turkish 760	Shefi, an intercessor.
Turkish 767	Shive, grace, any graceful act, look or motion.
Arabic 787	Safh, pardoning, forgiving.
Turkish 779	Safh, a pardoning or overlooking.
Turkish 779	Safi, a pure righteous man.
Turkish 771	Saf, guileless, simple-minded, pure.
Turkish 778	Safa, purity, freedom from sorrow, pleasure, enjoyment.
Arabic 788	Saf, or Sif, choicest, best, the purest part.
Arabic 788	Safw, the purest part of anything.
Swahili A.	Safi, pure, clean.
Persian 778	Saf, pure, clear, sincere, candid.
Hindu 1414	Saf, clean, clear, pure, candid, innocent.
Hindu 1420	Safa, pure, clean.
Hindu 1420	Safai, freedom from guilt.
Hindu 1415	Safi, cleanliness, purity, sincerity.
Arabie 788	Safiy, just, upright, sincere.
Hindu 1421	Safi, just.
English	Safe, trusty, worthy of confidence. ( <i>Slang.</i> )
Polish	Zaufac, to repose or place confidence in one.
Polish	Zaufanie, trust, confidence.
Hindu 1424	Sawab, rectitude, truth.

Turkish 783	Sawab, the fit, proper or correct state of any-thing; a good or charitable action.
Hebrew	Sbh or Sabah (שבח), to praise, to commend. Dan. iv. 34, <i>I praised</i> and honoured him. Eccl. viii. 15, then <i>I commended</i> mirth.
Swahili A.	Sifu, to praise.
Swahili A.	Sifa, praise, character.
Hindu 1429	Zaif, hospitable, convivial.
Arabic 788	Safuh, liberal.
Polish	Szafowac, to give away.
Sibsagar Miri B.	} Sopa, to give.
Arabic 726	
Arabic 776	Sayb, a present, favour, benefit.
Arabic 776	Sahib, <i>plural</i> Sahb, a friend, a companion.
Turkish 769	Sahib, a friend, a protector.
Swahili A.	Sahibu, a friend.
Karekare A.	Sapa, a friend.
Anglo-Saxon	Swaep, persuasion, counselling.
Galla African	Tshabba, mighty, strong, valiant, firm; a hero.
Irish	Sabh, strong, able.
Gaelic	Sab, strong, able.
Persian 647	Zav, athletic, powerful.
French	Seve, vigour, strength.
Arabic 704	Safw, running swiftly.
English	Scove, to run fast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Cornish	Scaff, nimbly. (Borlase.)
Arabic 656	Zaff, going with a quick pace.
Arabic 665	Zuaaf, quick motion, acceleration.
Arabic 598	Zaff, going quick, making haste.
Arabic 726	Sayb, walking or running fast.
French Romn	Sups, suddenly, instantly.
English	Swap, quickly, smartly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Swippe, to move rapidly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Swippo, supple. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Coptic	Zepe, swift. (Bunsen, v. 773.)
Hindu 1415	Saib, well aimed, going straight to the mark,
Fijian	Saba, to ward off a blow. [right.]
Sanscrit 1015	Subh, to be victorious.
Polish	Zbawca, a saver, deliverer, preserver.
Arabic 679	Sabh, liberty.
Arabic 702	Saffah, a giver of liberty.
Scotch	Sauf, to save. [rescue. to deliver.]
French	Sauver, to save, to preserve from danger. to
English	Save, to preserve from injury or destruction. to
	rescue from danger. [(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)]
English	Safe, to assuage, to secure or make safe.

English	Safe, free from danger, hurt, damage or injury ; securing from harm.
English	Sauf, safe. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Sauf, safe, unhurt.
Norman	Seuf, safe.
Hebrew	Zph or Zaph, (צפּה), a watchman. 2 Kings ix. 17, there stood <i>a watchman</i> on the tower. Isaiah lii. 8, thy <i>watchmen</i> shall lift up the
Sanscrit 1135	Sev, to watch over, guard, protect. [voice.
Latin	Sepio, to shelter, to guard, to secure.
Arabic 596	Zabb, defending.
Arabic 409	Sawb, <i>plural</i> Siyab, protection.
Egyptian 507	Seba, to protect.

No. 173. Hvyllh, Havilah, Havila, Hevila, Evilas, Evila,  
Chavila or Chavilah.

Malayan 243	Kabul, agreeable.
Anglo-Saxon	Gifol, generous, liberal, bountiful.
Welsh	Gofal, care, anxiety, solicitude, thought, regard.
Sanscrit 253	Kevala, simple, pure.
Turkish 508-9	Evla, superior, better, more advantageous, pre-
Swahili A.	Upole, gentleness, meekness. [ferable.
Greek	Aploos, Aploe, simple, plain, absolute, downright, open, frank, sincere.
Fulup Afriean	Apal, a friend.
Welsh	Cyfaill, a friend, a companion.
Turkish 660	Havl, strength, might, power.
Icelandic	Afl, strength (especially physical force), power,
Icelandic	Efla, to make strong. [might.
Icelandic	Eflir, a helper, a promoter.
Latin	Habilis, Habile, sound, fit, able.
French	Habile, able, qualified, able-bodied, quick, sharp, expeditious.
English	Able, having physical power sufficient, having competent strength bodily or mental, having unusual powers or qualifications.
Cornish	Hepuil, watchful. (Borlase.)
French	Eveille, sprightly, wide awake, lively, sharp.
Swahili A.	Ghafala, suddenly. [springing upon.
Hindu 28	Uphali, springing or leaping up, darting or
Zulu Kafir	Epula, to take a person from trouble.
Bambarra A.	Abla, to release.
Greek	Ophcleia, Ophelic, or Ophelia, help, aid, succour.

Greek	Ophileo, to help, aid, succour, assist, to be of use or service to anyone.
English	Avail, to be of use or advantage, to answer the purpose intended.

No. 174. Sbth, Sabatha, Sabtha, Sabthah, Sabtah or Sabta.

Coptic	Subet, agreeable, satisfactory. (Bunsen, v. 764.)
Sanscrit 1159	Svadu, pleasing, agreeable, desired.
Scotch	Saft, pleasant.
Anglo-Saxon	Seft, or Soft, soft, mild, gentle.
English	Soft, mild, gentle, kind, civil, courteous, com-
Italian	Scofetto, elegant, genteel. [plaisant.
Egyptian 511	Suhept, to welcome, to salute.
Anglo-Saxon	Softe, quietly, easily, gladly, softly.
English	Softe, gently, easily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 787	Sifitt, one who excels.
Egyptian 482	Sept, choice.
Turkish 721	Zubde, the essence or choicest of anything.
Spanish	Subido, the chiefest, the principal, the finest and purest of its kind.
Persian 668	Zibad, fit, proper, becoming.
Hindu 1249	Saput, a dutiful son.
Turkish 779	Safvet, purity, clearness, cleanness.
Arabic 798	Zabit, prudent.
Arabic 404	Sabatat, possessing strength of mind and pru-
Sanscrit 1128	Supti, trust, confidence. [dence.
Circassian 130	Schpiht, a favour.
Arabic 787	Safad, a present.
Persian 703	Sufta, a gift.
Arabic 703	Saft, being liberal and humane.
Arabic 704	Safit, liberal, benign, humane.
Arabic 702	Safatat, being liberal, humane, benignant.
Arabic 805	Zafit, <i>plural</i> Zafta, liberal, generous.
Arabic 21	Sabt, a trusty friend.
Malayan 201	Sobhat, a friend, friendship.
Arabic 404	Sabt, firm, resolute.
Arabic 404	Sabat, steadfastness.
Arabic 403	Sabit, firm, fixed, stable, constant.
Turkish 612	Sabit, fixed, firm, immovable.
Hindu 1291	Saft, firm.
Hindu 749	Sabit, firm, constant, stable.
Hindu 750	Sabat, stability, firmness, constancy.
Hindu 750	Sabt, permanency, stability.
Hindu 750	Subut, constancy, firmness.
Arabic 798	Zabit, one who holds firm.



Anglo-Saxon	Sped, power, strength, skill.
Sanscrit 1159	Svadha, innate power or strength.
Arabic 678	Sabt, brave, courageous.
Arabic 404	Sabatat, being vigorous and invincible.
Latin	Subitus, Subita, unlooked for, quick, sudden.
Latin	Subito, swiftly, suddenly.
Spanish	Subito, sudden.
Scotch	Subite, sudden.
French	Subit, sudden, quick.
Norman	Subit, forthwith.
Anglo-Saxon	Swift, or Suift, swift.
English	Swift, prompt, ready, speedy, quick, fleet, rapid.
English	Speedy, quick, swift, nimble, not slow in performances.
English	Speed, swiftness; also to make haste, to move with celerity.
English	Spede, to despatch, to hasten. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
Greek	Speydo, or Speudo, to urge on, set a-going, hasten, quicken, to exert one's self, to press on, to seek eagerly.
Greek	Spoude, or Spoyde, haste, speed, readiness.
Polish	Zaped, rapid course, career, impetus.
Hindu 1246	Sapata, a spring or bound.
Hindu 1247	Sapadi, instantly, in a moment.
Anglo-Saxon	Sped, assistance. [fluent persons.
Turkish 774	Sahabet, protection or assistance given by influential persons.
Latin	Suppetiae, aid, help, succour.
Latin	Suppeto, to help.
Polish	Swoboda, freedom, liberty, independence.
Arabic 800	Zabt, preserving, guarding, defending.
Sanscrit 1135	Sevita, protected, preserved.

No. 175. Ramh, Raamah, Raama, Racma, Rahma, Rahamah, Regma or Rhegma.

Sanscrit 833	Rama, pleasing, delighting.
Malayan 143	Rameh, pleasant, delightful, elegant, graceful, courteous, urbane, polite.
Hebrew	Rhm or Raham (רחם). to love, to have pity. Ps. xviii. 1, <i>I will love thee, oh Lord.</i> Ps. ciii. 13, as a father <i>pitieth</i> his children.
Sanscrit 833	Ram, to calm, to tranquillize, to make happy.
French Romn	Remuer, to dress a wound, to attend to a wounded
Assyrian	Remu, mercy, grace. [man.

Hebrew	Rhm or Raham (רחם), to have mercy or compassion, to show mercy, to be merciful. Isaiah xiv. 1, the Lord <i>will have mercy</i> . 2 Kings xiii. 23, and <i>had compassion</i> on them. Exodus xxxiii. 19, and <i>will show mercy</i> . Ps. cxvi. 5, our God <i>is merciful</i> .
Hebrew	Rhom or Rahom (רחום), merciful, full of compassion. Exodus xxxiv. 6, the Lord God, <i>merciful</i> and gracious. Ps. lxxxvi. 15, a God <i>full of compassion</i> .
Swahili A.	Rahema, mercy.
Arabic 615	Rakhamat, mercy.
Arabic 614	Rahamat, pity, commiseration. [ates.
Arabic 603	Rahim, one who pities, pardons and compassion-
Arabic 614	Rihm, pitying, regarding with compassion, com-
Arabic 614	Ruhm, or Ruhum, mercy. [miseration, sympathy.
Arabic 614	Ruhma, mercy, pity, forgiveness.
Malayan 145	Rahim, compassion, mercy.
Hindu 1168	Rahm, mercy, compassion, kindness, pity.
Hindu 1151	Rahim, compassionate, merciful.
Arabic 632	Ramy, assisting, favouring, benefiting.
Anglo-Saxon	Rume, bountifully.
Scotch	Rum, excellent.
Irish	Reim, evenness of temper.
Turkish 708	Ram, obedient, submissive.
Arabic 615	Rakham, softness, gentleness.
Arabic 616	Rakhim, easy, gentle, softly spoken.
Arabic 629	Rakimat, a chaste, prudent woman.
Arabic 616	Rakhimat, a soft and gentle spoken girl.
Sanscrit 179	Rigmiya, laudable, deserving praise.
Dutch	Roem, renown, praise.
German	Ruhm, reputation.
Hebrew	Rom (רום), to exalt, exalted. [nation. Proverbs xiv. 34, righteousness <i>exalteth</i> a Ps. xxxiv. 3, let us <i>exalt</i> his name. Nehemiah ix. 5, thy glorious name, which is <i>exalted</i> . Isaiah lii. 13, my servant shall be <i>exalted</i> and extolled and be very high.
Icelandic	Remmi, mighty, strong.
Icelandic	Remmir, a strengthener.
Icelandic	Ramr, strong, mighty.
Icelandic	Rema, or Remma, to strengthen, to make strong.
Greek	Rome, strength, vigour, bodily strength.
Irish	Reim, a champion. (Supplement.)

Irish	Roghmhar, valiant.
Arabie 614	Ruhamis, bold, brave, eourageous.
Arabic 632	Rama, making haste.
Persian 605	Ram, alaerity.
Irish	Riama, victory.
Greek	Ruma, deliverance, proteetion.

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No. 176. Sbtka or Sabtecha ; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subjeet, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

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No. 177. Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Saba or Seba.

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No. 178. Ddn, Dadan or Dedan.

Welsh	Dyddan, agreeable, pleasant.
Welsh	Dyddanu, to eomfort, to please.
Irish	Taitin, it pleased.
Irish	Taithne, gratefulness, delight, pleasure.
Welsh	Dyddwyn, plaeid, condeseending.
Persian 550	Dadwand, equal, even, just.
Fijian	Dodonu, straight (in the reverse part of the Dictionary, viz. in the English and Fijian section, <i>Dodonu</i> is the word given for <i>just, correct, precise, &amp;c.</i> )
Welsh	Didwn, faithful (this word is stated to mean literally "without a break," but it is translated <i>faithful</i> in a quotation made use of to exemplify its meaning).
Irish	Didean, protection, defence, refuge.
Irish	Diodann, an asylum.
Gaelic	Didean, protection, defence, safety, preservation.
Norman	Tution, defensee.

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No. 178 *otherwise spelled* Daran.

Irish	Durain, affable.
Irish	Druin, polished, accomplished.
Welsh	Tirion, pleasant, pleasing, genial, kind, eourteous,
Portuguese	Terno, gentle, mild, compassionate. [delightful.
Welsh	Trewynu, to pacify, to part those who fight.
Persian 334	Tarin, or 333 Tirang, good.
Gaelic	Dreann, good.
Irish	Dreann, good. (Supplement.)

Arabic 561	Darin, <i>plural</i> Diran, beneficent.
Persian 566	Daruni, intimate, confidential.
Irish	Dern, health.
Hindu 1086	Dharan, sustaining, upholding.
Hindu 1086	Dharna, stedfastness in rectitude.
Gaelic	Dron, right, straight, sure, stedfast.
Irish	Dron, stedfast.
Irish	Dreaun, strong, firm.
Sanscrit 427	Drinh, to make firm, fix, strengthen.
Irish	Trein, might, power, strength.
Irish	Treun, strong, brave.
Gaelic	Treun, strong, powerful, brave, magnanimous.
Gaelic	Treine, strength, might, power.
Irish	Druin, vigilant.
Turkish 804	Dawranmak, to start into a posture of defence
Irish	Dreann, haste, speed. [or vigilance.
Hindu 701	Turn, quickly.
Sanscrit 381	Turna, expeditious, fleet.
Sanscrit 381	Turni, quick, swift.
Irish	Torrna, aid, succour.
Gaelic	Tearuinn, to save, to preserve, to protect.
Irish	Tearninim, I save or deliver.
Irish	Tearuinte, safe, delivered.
Hindu 620	Taran, one that sets free or delivers.
Hindu 644	Trani, a deliverer.
Hindu 643	Tran, safety.
Zincali	Turno, a castle.

No. 179. Nimrod, Nebrod, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Nimr or Nebr.

Hindu 2085	Namr, bending, courteous, condescending.
Hindu 2085	Namrta, condescension.
Sanscrit 489	Nibhrita, modest, mild, gentle, firm, faithful.
Sanscrit 517	Naibhritya, modesty.
Persian 1299	Nabard, bold, valiant.
Persian 1299	Nabarda, brave, chosen.

No. 180. Lod, Lud, Lehad, Loudie, Ludi or Ludie.

Welsh	Llaidd, mild, soft, smooth, delicate.
Sanscrit 861	Ladaha, pleasing, charming.
Latin	Lantus, Lanta, genteel, well-bred, noble.
Anglo-Saxon	Lieth, or Lith, mild, gentle.
Welsh	Llawddu, to soothe.
Welsh	Lloddi, to soothe, comfort, solace, please.



Welsh	Lleddy, of a pliant or mild nature, soothing.
Scotch	Lawta, truth, equity, loyalty.
Latin	Latus, Lata, exalted.
Gaelic	Luadh, praise, panegyric.
English	Laud, praise, commendation, honourable mention.
Latin	Laudo, to praise, commend or name one with honour.
Welsh	Llad, a gift, a favour, a blessing, good things in
Welsh	Lladu, to confer a gift. [general.
Welsh	Llatai, a dispenser of blessings.
Welsh	Lladai, one who does a favour.
Latin	Latus, Lateris, a companion, kindred.
Irish	Laoidh, animating, exciting.
Gaelic	Laoidh, exciting, animating; also to exhort, to
Irish	Laoidhim, I advise, I exhort. [admonish.
Arabic 1057	Latt, making firm, being united in friendship.
Irish	Liodha, strong, able.
Latin	Laetus, Laeta, brisk, lively, willing, swift.
Gaelic	Luath, swift, fleet, speedy.
Irish	Luath, swift, quick, nimble, active.
Irish	Luithe, speed.
Gaelic	Luth, vigour, agility.
Irish	Lath, a champion.
Latin	Laute, bravely, nobly.
Latin	Ludus, Ludi, a feat.
Norman	Leid, aid.
Icelandic	Lid, help, assistance.

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No. 181. Anm, Anam, Enam, Enem or Hanam.

Zulu Kafir	Enama, contentment; to be contented, comfort-
Latin	Animus, Animi, conscience, thought. [able.
Akurakura A.	Enemni, good.
Hebrew	Hnm or Hanam (חנן), innocent. 1 Kings ii. 31, take away the <i>innocent</i> blood which Joab shed.
Arabic 174	Inaam, conferring a favour, a donation, gratuity, benefaction, bestowing abundance.
Hindu 201	Inam, a benefaction, a present, a gift, a favour, a gratuity, a benefit.
Turkish 496	Inam, a gift.
Gaelic	Uineamh, strength.
Irish	Uineamh, strength. (Supplement.)
French	Animé, spirited.
French	Animer, to animate or quicken. [age.
English	Animate, to give spirit or vigour, to infuse cour-

Latin	Animo, to encourage, to embolden, to hearten, to spirit up, revive, enliven, animate. [tion.
Latin	Animus, Animi, courage, spirit, purpose, resolu-
Latin	Animose, without fear, valiantly, stoutly, resolutely.
Hebrew	Hnm or Hanam (חנם), free. Exod. xxi. 11, then shall she go out <i>free</i> .

No. 182. Lhb, Lahab, Lehab, Leab, Laab, Lab,  
Labi or Labie.

Latin	Libeo, or Lubeo, to please.
Kouri African	Laba, to thank.
German	Lob, praise, commendation.
Irish	Lubha, praise, fame.
Arabic 1056	Labah, fortitude, strength, bravery.
Danish	Lober, Lobende, to go apace, to run; running.
Persian 1025	Laba, a demonstration of sincere friendship.

No. 183. Npth, Naphtuh, Nephthu, Neptu or Nephat.

Irish	Nabadh, a neighbour.
Sanscrit 503	Nivid, Nivetti, to present or give.
Welsh	Nyfed, a pure nature.
Persian 1347	Nevad, courage.
Sanscrit 467	Nablita, undaunted, dauntless, fearless.
Sanscrit 503	Nivid, Nivetti, to deliver.
Sanscrit 503	Nivata, safe, secure; an asylum, a refuge.

No. 184. Ptrs, Patrus, Pathrus, Phatrus, Phetrus, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Ptr, Phatr or Phatar.

Hindu 460	Patr, or Patra, capable, worthy. able, eligible, fit.
Sanscrit 698	Bhadra, Bhadras, good, kind, happy, gracious, friendly, excellent.
English	Better, having good qualities in a greater degree than another.
Latin	Pudor, Pudoris, fame, reputation. [virginity.
Latin	Pudor, Pudoris, bashfulness, modesty, chastity,
French	Pudeur, modesty, decency. bashfulness.
Persian 203	Badroz, a gift, a present.
French Romu	Patrocinier, to plead, to defend a cause, to take under one's protection, to endeavour to do a person some good.
Portuguese	Fautor, a cherisher, a maintainer.
Portuguese	Fautorizar, to favour, help, assist.

Portuguese	Fautorizado, favoured, &c.
Gaelic	Feadhaireachd, a gift, a present.
Gaelic	Fuadaraeh, or Fuatarach, active.
Gaelic	Fuadar, haste, hurry.
Persian 203	Badra, haste.
Arabie 219	Badari, make haste.
Arabie 219	Bidar, making haste.
Sanserit 560	Patri, a defender or protector.
Norman	Baudure, courage, be emboldened.
Norman	Baudour, to the encouragement.
Persian 220	Badraka, protection.
English	Betrax, a battlement. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

No. 185. Kslh, Casluh, Chasluh, Chaslu, Chasla, Cheslo  
or Ceslu.

Irish	Caishi, mild, gentle, polished.
Cornish	Kuzal, serene, pleasant, soft. (Borlase.)
Dutch	Kozelen, to talk tenderly.
Dutch	Kozelaar, one that talks tenderly. [ties.
Arabic 524	Khisal, good manners, habits, properties or quali-
Turkish 671	Khasslet, <i>plural</i> Khassail, a moral quality, a point of character.
Turkish 942	Ghyuzel, good, excellent.
Sanserit 242	Kusala, right, proper, suitable, good, well, healthy, in good condition, happy, prosperous, able, competent, skilful, expert, clever; virtue, happiness, due order, virtuous action.
Sanserit 258	Kausala, friendly enquiry, greeting.
Welsh	Cysyl, counsel, advice, direction.
Irish	Cusal, courage, strength.
Irish	Caiseal, a bulwark.
French Romn	Kasal, Kasel, or Quasel, a castle, a fortress or fortified place.
English	Castle, <i>pronounced</i> Kasl, a house fortified for defence against an enemy; the house or man- sion of a nobleman or a prince; in old writers, a town or village fortified.

No. 186. Plst, Philist, Phulistie, or (as already explained in  
this Chapter) Phili or Pali.

Greek	Pleistos, Pleiste, Pleiston, noblest, best. “ <i>Oi pleistoi</i> , the noblest, the best.” (Hesiod, Fr. 73.)
English	Polish, to refine, to make polite and elegant, to wear off rudeness.

English	Please, to excite agreeable sensations, to gratify.
Latin	Placeo ( <i>pronounced</i> Plaseo), to please, to give content, to delight. [pleases.
Latin	Placet ( <i>pronounced</i> Plaset), it seems good, it
Latin	Placito ( <i>pronounced</i> Plasito), to please much or to please often.
Latin	Placidus, Placida ( <i>pronounced</i> Plasidus, Plasida), gentle, kindly, placid, constant, patient. unmoved.
Latin	Placide ( <i>pronounced</i> Plasid), softly, gently, quietly, mildly, agreeably, calmly, peaceably, patiently, deliberately.
English	Placid ( <i>pronounced</i> Plasid), soft, gentle. quiet, serene, mild, calm. [anything.
Spanish	Filis, a grace and delicacy in saying or doing
Latin	Felix, Felicis, favourable, kind.
Irish	Faoileach, thankful.
Irish	Folachtain, forbearance, toleration.
Gaelic	Fialachd, hospitality, liberality. [liberality.
Irish	Feile, or Feileachd, hospitality, generosity.
Dutch	Veil, liberal, generous.
Tibetan	Phul, to give. [promise.
Arabic 936	Falz, giving liberally at once, without delay or
Swahili A.	Bilashi, gratuitously. [near. a neighbour.
Greek	Pelastes, Pelaston, one who approaches or comes
Greck	Philiazō, to be or become a friend.
Greek	Philios, like a friend, kindly.
Greek	Philia, love, affection, friendship.
Turkish 1113	Vela, friendship, affection, allegiance.
ManchuTartar	Fili, a firm heart, a strong mind; solid.
Latin	Valeo, to avail, to serve, to do good, to be strong; in health, easy in mind, of authority. force, power, worth.
Latin	Polleo, to be very strong. [very strong.
Sanscrit 676	Balishtha, most powerful, strongest, mightiest,
Arabic 253	Ballhasat, the act of walking fast.
Nachhereng	} Balsa, to run.
Nepal	
Kulungya	
Nepal	} Balsa, to run.
Spanish	
English	Veloze, swift, quick, nimble. [pidity.
French	Velocity ( <i>pronounced</i> Velocity), swiftness, rapidity.
French Romn	Velocite ( <i>pronounced</i> Velocity), speed, swiftness, velocity.
French Romn	Velocce ( <i>pronounced</i> Vloss), active, sudden, prompt, quick, rapid.



Latin	Velox, Velocis, swift, quick, nimble, rapid, ready.
Latin	Velociter, swiftly, nimbly, lightly, rapidly, speedily.
Latin	Velocitas, agility, rapidity, swiftness, nimbleness.
Gaelic	Fiallachd, bravery.
Gaelic	Fiallach, a hero, a champion.
Irish	Fiallach, a hero, champion.
Persian 911	Falij, victorious.
Anglo-Saxon	Fylst, help, assistance.
Anglo-Saxon	Fylstan, to help, to aid.
English	Flesh, to strengthen. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Fiallus, protection.
Greek	Phylasso, or Phulasso, to watch, guard, defend, keep, secure, preserve, maintain.

No. 187. Kptr, Kaphthoric, Gaphthori, Chaphtor, Caphtor, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Kpt, Copt or Cappad.

ManchuTartar	Kopto, respect internally felt and outwardly
Irish	Cubhaidh, decent, fit, becoming. [shown.
Sanscrit 236	Kupata, excellent.
Welsh	Gobeithiwr, one who hopes.
Persian 1014	Kaftur, patience in affliction. [right.
Persian 889	Ghubad, a man resolutely bent on doing what is
Hebrew	Kbd Kabd or Kabad (כבוד), honourable. Genesis xxxiv. 19, Shechem was more honourable. Isaiah xxiii. 8, the honourable of the earth.
Hebrew	Kbod or Kabod (כבוד), honour, glory. 1 Chron. xxix. 28, full of days, riches and honour. Ps. iii. 35, the wise shall inherit glory. 1 Sam. ii. 8, to make them inherit the throne of glory.
Irish	Cubhaidh, honour. [vious acquaintance.
Arabie 509	Khabt, conferring a favour without claim or pre-
Gaelic	Gibhte, a gift.
Icelandic	Gipt, a gift.
English	Gift, a present, a donation, anything which being the property of one person is voluntarily be- stowed by that person on another without
Mutsaya A.	Kebut, a friend. [compensation.
Turkish 896	Kuvvet, strength, power, might, vigour, sense.
Mandingo A.	Kefati, courage; also bold.
Greek	Kouphotos, lightness, nimbleness, agility.
Polish	Kopyta, suddenly, at one leap, with full speed.

French Romn Copt, quickly, in good time, all at once, unexpectedly.

Sanscrit 293 Goptri, or Gopayitri, a protector or preserver.

Sanscrit 293 Guṭti, preserving, protecting, protection.

Sanscrit 293 Gupta, protected, guarded, preserved.

Latin Caput, liberty.

No. 188. Zydñ, Zidon, Sidon, Sidona, Saidon or Saidun.

Polish Ziednac, to reconcile, to make friends again, to

Arabic 801 Zadn, rendering easy. [conciliate.

Kra African Siedcnu, good.

English Stain, to excel. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Gaelic Soidhincach, liberal.

Sanscrit 1105 Sadhana, friendship. [solidity."

Iceclandic Stinnr, strong, unbending; as, "Stinn-leikr,

French Soudain, all of a sudden, suddenly.

Anglo-Saxon Soden, sudden.

English Sudden, happening unexpectedly, an unexpected occurrence, a surprise. [swiftly.

Greek Syden, or Suden, with rushing motion, hurriedly.

Dutch Steun, a stay or support.

Sanscrit 1105 Sadhana, aid, assistance.

Assyrian Cidinu, protection.

*Memo*: As this word is merely a rendering in English letters from the Assyrian characters, the fact of a C being used as the initial letter has not prevented my quoting it, for the compiler would doubtless have used a *K* if he had meant that it was pronounced *Kidinu*; but, as he has not used a *K*, he must have meant that it was pronounced *Sidinu*, and should have so written it. This word is no doubt the same as the Sanscrit one just quoted, viz. *Sadhana*.

No. 189. Ht, Ethae. Hethae. Hith, Heth, Cheth, Chettae or Chette; words derived from No. 238 Aty, Athi, Ethi. Ithai or Ittai and from No. 257 Gt, Gath or Geth are included with this name.

English Ethe, easy.

Anglo-Saxon Eath, gentle, mild, easy, soft.

Anglo-Saxon Wethe, sweet, soft, pleasant.

Hebrew At (אֶת), gently.

2 Sam. xviii. 5. deal *gently*, for my sake.

Hindu 1684	Gate, gently, softly.	
Spanish	Quedo, gently, softly.	[contented.
Latin	Quietus, Quieta, quiet, calm, gentle, peaceable,	
Spanish	Quieto, quiet, still, tranquil.	
French	Quiet, quiet, tranquil.	
English	Quiet, mild, calm, peaceable, unruffled; tranquillity; to calm, to appease, to tranquillize,	
Italian	Chetare, to quiet, appease or calm.	[to lull.
Italian	Cheto, quiet, still.	
Malayan 112	Chita, solicitude.	
Latin	Cito, to encourage.	
Cornish	Cyweithas, kind, courteous. (Borlase.)	
Scotch	Couth, Couthy, or Coudy, affable, familiar, comfortable, pleasant.	
Anglo-Saxon	Hiht, hope.	
Anglo-Saxon	Hihtan, to hope, to trust. "Ic hihte, I hope."	
Sanscrit 1172	Hita, suitable, proper, fit, worthy, useful, affectionate, friendly, kind.	
Turkish 647	Hadd, one's proper place, station and behaviour.	
Gyami Tibet	Houti, good.	
Icelandic	Gothr, or Godr, good, honest, gifted, goodly, fine; as, " <i>Goth</i> or <i>God-fyst</i> , goodwill; <i>Goth</i> "or <i>God-kvendi</i> , a gentlewoman."	
German	Gut, good, pleasant, agreeable.	
Dutch	Goed, good, agreeable, profitable.	
BhramuNepal	Gado, good.	
English	Good, fit, proper, useful, convenient, conducive to happiness, kind, friendly, honourable.	
Hausa A.	Geeta, clean.	[home-bred.
Sanscrit 257	Kauta, domestic, homely, independent, free,	
Gaelic	Caith, chaste, mild.	
Irish	Caith, chaste, mild, modest.	
Greek	Eyethes, or Euethes, good-hearted, kind, honest, simple-minded, guileless.	
Greek	Eyethie, Euethie, or Eyetheia, goodness of disposition, guilelessness.	
Greek	Eythys, Eytheia, Ethy, or Euthus, &c., straightforward, open, honest.	
Greek	Ithus, Itheia, Ithu, or Ithys, Itheia, Ithy, straight, upright, just, true.	
Arabic 20	Atw, the right way, a straight path.	
Irish	Ath, just, lawful.	
Zulu Kafir	Qoto, sincere, upright.	
Sanscrit 198	Katth, to praise or celebrate.	
Sanscrit 277	Khyati, renown, fame, celebrity, a title.	
Sanscrit 255	Koti, eminence, excellence.	

Hindu 922	Chhata, splendour, lustre, brilliance, glory.
Egyptian 339	Aat, glory.
Welsh	Haedd, merit, desert.
Cornish	Etha, great.
Greek	Etheios, Etheia, trusty, dear, honoured.
Arabie 466	Hatt, noble, generous.
Hindu 2165	Hit, benevolence.
Arabie 860	Aata, giving; a gift, a present, a favour.
New Zealand	Hoatu, to give to another.
Swahili A.	Attia, gratuitously.
Circassian 175	Yetteh, to give.
Japanese	Ataye, to give.
Brahui	Ety, to give.
Vayu Nepal	Hato, to give.
Bodo Bengal	Hot, to give.
Turkish 469	Ita, or 823 Ata, a giving.
Turkish 823	Ataya, gifts, presents.
Turkish 824	Atiyye, a present from a superior.
Turkish 511	Ihda, a presenting, giving a present.
Turkish 1118	Hediyye, a present.
Iceelandie	Godi, or Gothi, a boon.
Welsh	Ced, a benefit, a favour, a gift, aid, relief.
Iceelandie	Gacda, or Gaetha, to bestow a boon upon,
Rajmahali I.	Kata, to give. [endow, enrich.
Sanserit 252	Ketaya, to counsel or advise.
Irish	Cata, friendship.
English	Kith, an acquaintancc, a friend, friends; as, <i>kith and kin</i> , viz. friends and relations.
Hindu 2165	Hit, friendship.
Greek	Etes, Etou, one connected by blood or friend-
Egyptian 359	At, a companion. [ship, a comrade, a mate.
Arabie 1359	Wadd, or Widd, a friend, friendship.
Quichua Peru	Atini, to be able.
Swedish	Gitta, to be able.
Hindu 1742	Ghat, strong, able-bodied, firm.
Egyptian 563	Khait, an athlete, a gladiator.
Turkish 937	Ghyut, courage.
French Roum	Hait, good-will, courage.
English	Wait. bold, active. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Iceelandie	Hetja, a hero, a champion, a gallant man.
Gaelic	Athach, a champion, a giant, huge, fearful.
Anglo-Saxon	Eath, ready.
Greek	Eythys, Eytheia, Eythy, or Enthns, Eutheia, Euthu, forthwith, at once, in haste, suddenly.
Greek	Authi, forthwith, straightway.
Greek	Ithi! forward! march!



Arabie 20	Atw, coming suddenly ; celerity, velocity.
Arabie 466	Hatt, fleet, swift.
Arabie 1383	Hata, an approaching quickly.
French	Hate, haste, speed.
Quichua Peru	Hatani, to do a thing hastily.
English	Whate, quickly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Whit, quick. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Weet, nimble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Haits, lively, active, hearty.
Galla African	Kate, to run.
Hindu 857	Chat, quickly, instantly.
Sanscrit 331	Cyuti, quick motion.
French Romn	Coita, haste, speed.
Latin	Cito, quickly, suddenly, nimbly, swiftly.
Latin	Citus, Cita, quick, swift, speedy, sudden.
Manchu Tartar	Kaitai, suddenly.
Manchu Tartar	Kaitai Kaitai, in an instant, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye.
Irish	Gaoth, wise, prudent.
Gaelic	Gaoth, prudent.
Arabie 32	Ihtiyas, being vigilant and cautious.
Arabie 32	Ihtiyat, caution, circumspection, foresight, scrupulousness.
Sanscrit 176	Uti, favouring, hastening towards, protecting, aid, assistance, help.
Italian	Aita, help.
Italian	Aaitare, to aid, to assist.
New Zealand	Whaitaua, a party which comes to the assistance of another in time of war.
Manchu Tartar	Atambi, to accompany any person and aid him.
Manchu Tartar	Etambi, to gain a victory.
Quichua Peru	Atiy, a victory.
Norman	Eide, aid.
Norman	Eyde, help.
French	Aide, aid, help, assistance, succour, relief.
English	Aid, help, succour, support, assistance ; the person who yields aid, support or succour ; to furnish strength or means to effect a purpose, to help, assist, support.
Hindu 924	Chhutti, release, freedom.
Hindu 922	Chhutai, deliverance.
English	Quit, to free, to clear, to liberate, to release.
Cornish	Gwythe, to preserve. (Borlase.)
French Romn	Gaiter, to watch, guard, preserve, defend.
Icelandic	Gaeta, to watch, tend, take care of.
Sanscrit 291	Gud, to defend, guard or preserve.

Sanscrit 308	Ghud, to defend or protect.
Hindu 1677	Gat, or Gathi, a guard.
Hindu 1628	Kot, watch, sentry.
Norman	Quets, watch, guards.
French	Guet, a watch, a guard, a sentinel.
French Romn	Gait, Gayte, Gueet, or Guet, a sentry, a watchman, a guard.
French Romn	Waite, or Wet, a guard, a sentinel. [to protect.
Danish	Hytter, to take heed, to be watchful, to guard,
German	Hut, or Huth, the act of keeping or guarding.
German	Huten, or Huthen, to look after, watch, guard, &c.
German	Huter, or Huther, a person that looks after a thing, guards and keeps it.
Arabic 498	Hawt, keeping, preserving, taking care of.
Anglo-Saxon	Hiht, refuge.
Portuguese	Conto, a place of refuge or security, a shelter.
Norman	Cateau, a castle.
French	Chateau, a castle.
Hindu 1691	Gadh, or 1629 Kot, a castle, a fort.

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No. 190. Ybos, Iebous, Iebus, Jebus or Jebusi.

Dutch	Hupsch, courteous.
Welsh	Hyfoes, polite, of easy manners.
Arabic 125	Ifasat, speaking softly and gently.
Icelandic	Afusa, or Aufusa, thanks, gratitude, satisfaction,
Icelandic	Ofnsa, thanks, gratitude. [pleasure.
Latin	Officium, Officii, an act of friendly kindness, friendliness, civility, courtesy.
French Romn	Abaiser, to appease, to tranquillize.
French Romn	Apaisier, to conciliate, to reconcile.
English	Appease, to make quiet, to calm, to pacify.
Arabic 836	Aabsh, anything proper. decent, suitable or becoming.
Latin	Opus (an indeclinable noun and adjective), need, occasion; needful, expedient, necessary.
Swedish	Hofvas, to behave, to beseech, to benefit, to become.
Arabic 484	Hiifaz, a nice sense of honour. [come.
Latin	Officium, Officii, moral duty.
Arabic 16	Abyaz, a man of an unsullied character.
Latin	Effusus. Effusa, bountiful, liberal.
Turkish 834	Ivaz, a reward or compensation.
Sanscrit 93	Avas, favour, furtherance, protection, assistance.
Arabic 129	Ifzaa, assisting, aiding, succouring.
Icelandic	Afysa, to exhort.
Italian	Avisso, advice, counsel.

Spanish	Aviso, advice.
Portuguese	Aviso, advice.
Norman	Aviser, to advise.
French	Avis, advice, counsel.
English	Avis, advice. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Ops, Opis, power, might.
Hebrew	Hpz or Hapaz (חפץ), willing, willingly. 1 Chron. xxviii. 9, a perfect heart and a willing mind. [hands. Prov. xxxi. 13, worketh <i>willingly</i> with her
Swahili A.	Epesi, or Jepesi, light, easy, quick, willing.
Dutch	Hupsch, brave, brisk, gallant.
English	Aveise, careful, wary. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Afiusar, to inspire valour, courage or confidence.
Arabic 197	Ifaz, a hastening, an accelerating, making haste.
Arabic 124	Ifaz, haste.
Arabic 1372	Wafz, or Wafaz, <i>plural</i> Awfaz, haste, expedition.
Arabic 1372	Wafz, or Wafaz, making haste.
Arabic 485	Hafsh, going at full speed.
Arabic 125	Ifazat, rushing with impetuosity.
Arabic 431	Jafz, quickness of pace.
Sanscrit 343	Java, quickness, velocity.
Sanscrit 350	Juvas, quickness, speed.
Latin	Effuse, with all speed.
Latin	Effusus, Effusa, swift, quick.
Swahili A.	Upesi, quickly, lightly.
English	Apace ( <i>pronounced</i> Apase), quick, fast, speedily.
Hebrew	Hpz or Hapaz (הפז), haste; to make haste. 2 Kings vii. 15, had cast away in their <i>haste</i> . 2 Sam. iv. 4, as she <i>made haste</i> .
Hebrew	Hpzon or Hapazon (חפזון), in haste. Deut. xvi. 3, out of the land of Egypt <i>in</i> [haste.
Arabic 188	Ihbaz, making haste. [haste.
Arabic 1382	Habas, being brisk, cheerful, active; alacrity,
Arabic 1382	Habis, quick, active. [cheerfulness.
Arabic 5	Abbaz, one who bounds as a deer, a springer, leaper, one who stops short while running and then rushes forward with greater rapidity.
Arabic 7	Abis, nimble, swift, a sprightly walker.
Arabic 10	Abz, leaping, bounding, stopping suddenly then rushing forward with velocity.
Arabic 10	Abaza, he leaped.
Arabic 10	Yaabazu, he will leap.
Arabic 11	Abaza, leaping, springing, bounding
Arabic 11	Abiz, leaping, springing, bounding.
Arabic 464	Habs, courage, bravery.

Arabic 464	Habbaza! oh, excellent! brave
Hindu 949	Habbaza! excellent! bravo!
Latin	Ops, Opis, help, assistance.
Hebrew	Hps̄h or Hapasah (הַפְּשָׁה), freedom. Levit. xix. 20, <i>freedom</i> given.
Hebrew	Hps or Hapas, <i>otherwise</i> Hps̄y or Hapasy (הַפְּסָי or הַפְּסָה), free, at liberty. Deut. xv. 12, thou shalt let him <i>go free</i> . Isaiah lviii. 6, let the oppressed <i>go free</i> . Jeremiah xxxiv. 16, whom he had set <i>at liberty</i> .
Hebrew	Hps or Hapas (הַפְּסָה), to be free. Lev. xix. 20, because <i>she was not free</i> .
Arabic 130	Ifsaa, being freed from or escaping, being set at liberty.
Sanscrit 94	Avasa, liberation, setting free, deliverance.

No. 191. Amr, Amor, Amorr, Amorrh or Emori; words derived from No. 211 Hmor, Hemor, Emmor, Hamur, Hamor or Chamor are included with this name.

Arabic 874	Aammar, mild, benevolent.
Greek	Emeros, Emera, gentle, kind.
Arabic 161	Amir, a leader of the blind.
Arabic 874	Aamar, a salutation, compliment, congratulation, a complimentary gift.
Swahili A.	Amria, to put a thing at one's disposal, to give leave concerning something.
Welsh	Ymaroi, to bear with, to forbear.
English	Humor, to suit, to indulge, to favour by imposing no restraint and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids.
Persian 1401	Hamwar, lenient, behaving gently or tenderly to another.
Welsh	Ammawr, <i>plural</i> Ammorau, calmness. pleasant-
Scotch	Cawmer, to calm, to quiet. [ness.
Irish	Comhre, accord.
Welsh	Cymyr, confidence.
Welsh	Cymyru, to confide or esteem. to trust in.
Persian 1401	Hamwar, suitable, worthy, fit.
Welsh	Cymmri, honourable.
Gaelic	Amhra, great, noble, good.
Irish	Amhra, good, great, noble.
Malayan 16	Amir, noble.
Hindu 177	Umara-i, nobility.
Persian 1351	Hamrahi, a companion.



Irish	Comhra, a companion.
French	Camarade, a playmate, a fellow-workman, a
Arabic 161	Amir, a neighbour, a counsellor. [comrade.
Arabic 157	Amr, a precept.
Swahili A.	Imara, firm.
Arabic 492	Humaris, bold, dauntless, brave.
Arabic 875	Aamarrat, bold, strong, light, nimble.
Welsh	Ymwriaw, to show courage, to act manfully.
English	Amire, to assist, to remedy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Emer, one who succours from a great difficulty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 875	Aamr, preserving.
Irish	Eamhar, protection.
Gaelic	Comar, help.
Gaelic	Comaradh, assistance.
Gaelic	Comaraich, to protect, or protection.
Welsh	Cymhrwy, a general advantage, a benefit.
Welsh	Cymhrwyaw, to cause general benefit.

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No. 192. Grgs, Gerges, Girgas, Ghirghasi or Girgosi.

French Romn	Gorgias, or Gorgiaz, agreeable.
French Romn	Gorgiasement, graciously.
Sanscrit 222	Karkasya, firmness, solidity, inflexibility.
Irish	Gearcaiseadh, smartness, briskness.
Welsh	Gorchest, excellency, a feat, a great exploit.

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No. 193. Hv, Eva, Heva, Hivi or Chivvi ; words derived from  
No. 206 Abi or Aby and No. 226 Ypya or Iaphiah are  
included with this name.

Galla African	Haffa, easy.
Galla African	Kufe, to be content.
Zulu Kafir	Eva, to be amiable, good-natured.
Sanscrit 95	Avi, kindly disposed.
Greek	Epios, Epia, gentle, mild, kind, calm, impartial, soothing, assuaging, calming.
Arabic 463	Hubb, pleasing, being agreeable.
Gaelic	Aoibh, courteous.
Irish	Aoibh, a courteous, civil look.
Irish	Aoibhe, civility.
Irish	Aoibh, pleasant.
Persian 3	Ab, pity.
Turkish 824	Afv, a pardoning or forgiving.
Arabic 832	Aafi, forgiving.
Hindu 1455	Afu, pardon, forgiveness.

Cornish	Gav, forgive thou ! (Borlase.)
Danish	Giev, excellent, excelling.
Icelandic	Gæfr, meek, quiet.
Icelandic	Gacfh, meekness.
Welsh	Cyfu, to accord or fit together.
Icelandic	Hacfi, fitness.
Tibetan	Yappo, good.
Egyptian 346	Ap, fit, proper.
Persian 3	Ab, excellence.
Persian 3	Ab, bashful.
Turkish 429	Ab, honour, spotlessness.
Egyptian 361	Ab, pure.
Hebrew	Hp or Hap (הַן) innocent. Job xxxiii. 9, without transgression I am <i>innocent.</i>
Zulu Kafir	Eva, virtuous, good.
Arabic 862	Aaff, chastity, chaste.
Arabic 863	Aaffat, a modest woman.
Arabic 863	Aiffat, chastity, purity, modesty, virtue.
Hindu 1455	Iffat, chastity, purity, modesty, virtue.
Cornish	Guaf, chaste. (Borlase.)
Arabic 1352	Wafi, sincere, honorable.
Arabic 1371	Wafaa, fidelity, sincerity.
Turkish 1111	Wefa, fidelity to an engagement.
Turkish 517	Ifa, a duly performing, accomplishing or paying.
Hindu 243	Ifa, performing a promise, punctual performance.
Arabic 197	Ifaa, keeping faith, performing a promise.
Polish	Ufac, to trust, to confide in.
Polish	Ufanie, the act of confiding.
English	Affic, Affy, or Afye, to trust, to rely in. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Hope, confidence in a future event, the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good.
Hindu 3	Ab, honour, character.
Arabic 183	Awb, rectitude.
Persian 3	Ab, dignity, honour, rank.
Hindu 3	Ab, dignity, splendour.
Persian 3	Ab, bounty, beneficence.
Arabic 459	Habi, a giver, a bestower.
Arabic 465	Habw, giving, presenting.
Arabic 463	Hibaa, a gift.
Hindu 2165	Hiba, a gift.
Turkish 1117	Hibe, a free gift.
Swahili A.	Wapo, a gift.
Swahili A.	Avya, to give away.
English	Yifle, Yeve, or Yeove, to give. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )

English	Yef, a gift. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 461	Hafi, <i>plural</i> Hufat, one who inquires minutely into another's concerns, benevolent, kind.
Arabic 484	Hifayat, treating with great respect, inquiring minutely into one's state.
Arabic 484	Hifawat, benevolence, kindness.
Arabic 1014	Kifaa, rewarding, requiting, recompensing.
Fijian	Covi, a present or reward.
Icelandic	Gefa, to give.
Anglo-Saxon	Gifan, to give.
Anglo-Saxon	Gifu, a gift, grace or favour.
Anglo-Saxon	Gifa, gifts.
Anglo-Saxon	Gyfa, a giver, a bestower.
Anglo-Saxon	Gyfu, a gift.
Swedish	Gifva, to give, to bestow.
Scotch	Gif, to give.
English	Give, to bestow, confer, grant, impart.
Latin	Caveo, to beware, to advise.
Turkish 904	Kavi, strong, firm, robust.
Arabic 1014	Kifaa, power.
Egyptian 488	Chfa, power. (Vol. I.)
Greek	Iphi, strongly, mightily, with might, force or
Greek	Iphios, Iphia, strong, mighty. [power.
Greek	Ebe, man's estate, manhood, especially at its beginning, viz., the freshest, most beautiful and active time of life, youth.
Hindu 17	Abhai, fearless, without fear.
Welsh	Hyf, bold, daring, confident.
Anglo-Saxon	Caf, quick, sharp, swift, nimble.
English	Cof, keen, eager, quickly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 528	Khiff, nimble, dexterous.
Arabic 1032	Kahf, speed in running or walking.
Cornish	Geffi, to haste. (Borlase.)
Sanscrit 186	Eva, speedy, quick, fleet.
Cornish	Affo, swift, quick. (Borlase.)
English	Yap, ready, apt. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Yeepe, alert. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Abh or Abah (אבה), swift. Job ix. 26, they are passed away as the
Arabic 463	Hibaa, aiding, leaning towards. [swift ships.
Arabic 463	Habw, guarding, defending.
Spanish	Apoyo, aid, assistance, protection.
Swahili A.	Afu, to save, deliver, preserve.
Sanscrit 87	Av, to help, guard, defend, protect.
Arabic 832	Aafiyat, a defending from harm, safety.
Hindu 1445	Afiyat, safety, well-being.

No. 194. Ark, Arki, Harki, Harchi, Arci, Aroucha, Arach, Araca or Aruca; words derived from No. 245 Ark, Arach, Orech, Erech or Erec are included with this name.

- New Zealand Ahuareka, pleasantness.  
 Greek Arkeo, to be satisfied, or contented with a thing.  
 Hebrew Ark (אַרְךָ), patient.  
 Eccl. viii. 7, the *patient* in spirit is better than the proud.  
 Hebrew Ark (אַרְךָ), meet.  
 Ezra iv. 14, it was not *meet* for us to see the king's dishonour.  
 English Hark, to listen, to land the ear.  
 Arabic 61 Arak, more or most worthy, fit for, apt.  
 Manchu Tartar Erke, good actions.  
 Greek Arkeo, to be strong enough, to avail, to suffice.  
 Irish Arach, strength, puissance, power.  
 Hebrew Arokh (אַרֹכָה), health.  
 Isaiah lviii. 8, thine *health* shall.  
 Jeremiah xxx. 17, I will restore *health*.  
 Jeremiah xxxiii. 6, I will bring it *health* [and cure].  
 Turkish 1144 Yurek, courage.  
 New Zealand Auraki, to hasten.  
 Swahili A. Haraka, to make haste.  
 Greek Argos, Arge, swift-footed.  
 Turkish 1145 Yuruk, which goes fast, walks fast.  
 Scotch Yerk, to do anything with agility.  
 English Yerk, a sudden and quick motion.  
 Arabic 475 Hark, moving.  
 Arabic 475 Harik, nimble, quick.  
 Arabic 475 Harakat, motion, act, action.  
 Arabic 851 Aarik, of noble blood.  
 Irish Arg, famous, noble, a champion.  
 Gaelic Arg, a champion.  
 Greek Arkios, Arkia, safe, sure, on which one may rely.  
 Greek Arkeo, to aid, succour, assist.  
 Greek Arego, to aid, help, succour in war.  
 Latin Erigo, to succour, to comfort, to relieve.  
 Greek Aroge, help, protection.  
 Turkish 449 Arka, support, protection.  
 Irish Urach, a support. (Supplement.)  
 Anglo-Saxon Awrecan, to free, to defend.  
 Greek Eryko, or Eruko, to keep in, to hold, to keep back, to restrain, to ward off, to be guarded, to be safe.



- Latin Arceo, to keep off, to keep out, to drive away,  
to protect, to save.  
Persian 61 Arg, a small citadel within a larger one.  
French Romn Aree or Areo, a fortress.
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No. 195. Syn, Sin, Sini or Sina; words derived from No. 221  
Sylm, Seon, Sehon, Sihon or Siehon are included with  
this name.

- Chinese I.404 Shen, gentle, mild.  
Greek Saino, to be gentle, to be kind.  
Irish Saine, soft, pleasant.  
Sanserit 1149 Snih, to be bland.  
Sanserit 1056 San, to receive graciously. [or returning thanks.  
Arabie 409 Sanaa, salutation, congratulation, a wishing joy  
Chin. II. 149 Seen, to compassionate, to feel for.  
Scoteh Sonyie, or Sunie, to care for, to regard.  
Welsh Swynaw, to apply a preservative, to comfort,  
to save harmless. [humanely.  
Arabie 716 Sinaa, soothing, making happy, acting kindly,  
French Soin, application of the mind, love, care.  
Mongolian Ssain, good.  
Chin. III. 730 Tsin, good, elegant.  
Irish Sain, or Saine, good.  
ManchuTartarSain, good, virtuous, one who is good.  
ManchuTartarSaikan, an expression to denote that a man or  
thing is naturally good, and of a good  
Polish Zaeny, worthy, honest. [appearance.  
Chinese I. 404 Shen, good, excellent, great, moral, virtuous.  
Latin Sane, discreetly, modestly.  
Chin. III. 802 Seen, clean, pure, good.  
ManchuTartarSain, healthy, happy.  
Latin Sanus, Sana, sound, healthy.  
French Romn Sene, healthy. [mind or body.  
French Sain, wholesome, sound, healthy, whether in  
Chin. II. 161 Shin, sincere, true.  
Chin. III. 373 Shin, truth, sincerity. [attentive.  
Chin. II. 165 Shin, sincere, thoughtful, respectful, careful,  
Chin. III. 350 Shin, true, truth, credible; to believe.  
Chinese I. 744 Sin, truth; also to believe.  
Chinese I. 118 Sin, to believe, to trust, sincere, unsuspecting,  
unwavering, true to one's word; truth, faith.  
Latin Sane, truly, certainly, verily, frankly, ingenuously.  
Arabie 720 Saniy, high, lofty, exalted, sublime, grand.  
Persian 676 San, respect, reputation, honour, rank, fame,  
Arabie 409 Sanaa, praise, eulogium. [dignity.



Gaelic	San, to release.
Egyptian 472	San, to save, heal.
French Romn	Sanner, to take care of, to preserve. (Supple-
Latin	Sinus, Sinus, Sinu, protection, defence. [ment.)
Chin. II. 284	Sin, to renew, improve, restore, to increase what is good.

No. 196. Arod, Arad or Arud; words derived from No. 220  
Ard, Arad or Harad are included with this name.

Irish	Aireadha, pleasant.
Egyptian 547	Urt, peaceable, meek.
Swahili A.	Urathi, contentment.
Irish	Urad, tenderness.
Hindu 2162	Hard, kindness, affection.
Sanscrit 1176	Iritya, hearty, cordial, affectionate, kind.
Greek	Aretao, to be fit, or proper.
Greek	Arete, goodness, excellence.
Swahili A.	Arathi, a pardon.
Sanscrit 128	Aradh, to conciliate, to honour.
Gaelic	Airidh, worth, merit, desert; excellent, fit, meet.
Anglo-Saxon	Ward, worthy.
Dutch	Waarde, worth, value, esteem.
English	Worthy, deserving, virtuous, estimable.
Scotch	Worth, good, valuable.
Scotch	Werdy, worthy.
Scotch	Wurdy, deserving.
Sanscrit 128	Aradh, to deserve, to merit.
Irish	Aireadha, excellent, famous.
Irish	Arridh, generous.
Gaelic	Arraidh, generous, liberal, hospitable.
Welsh	Hyrodd, liberal, bountiful.
Irish	Art, generous.
Persian 1378	Wirdi, given, bestowed. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Arede, to advise, to give counsel to. (Wright's
English	Areed, counsel, advice. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Anglo-Saxon	Arcd, or Araed, counsel.
Irish	Arad, strong, brave.
Gaelic	Arad, strong, brave.
Greek	Arete, prowess, valour.
Polish	Hart, strength, energy.
French	Hardi, bold, hardy, daring, bold-spirited, ven-
Italian	Ardirc, boldness, courage, valour. [ turesome.
Italian	Ardito, courageous, hardy, intrepid.
Icelandic	Araedi, courage, daring, pluck.
Arabic 52	Iradi, willingness.

Anglo-Saxon	Hrad, ready.
Anglo-Saxon	Hradian, to hasten, to be ready.
Anglo-Saxon	Hraed, ready, swift, nimble, quick.
Greek	Arti, straightway, forthwith.
Anglo-Saxon	Wraeth, or Wrath, a defence, a support.
Polish	Wyratowac, to save or rescue. [danger.
Polish	Uratowac, to save one, to preserve him from
English	Aredde, to free. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Hird, a king's or earl's body-guard.
French Romn	Ward, a guard, a sentinel.
French Romn	Warder, to guard, take care of, preserve.
English	Warder, a guard, a keeper.
English	Warden, an officer in charge, as <i>the warden</i> of a prison, the <i>warden</i> of a university, the <i>warden</i> of the Cinque Ports.
English	Ward, to guard, defend, protect, watch over.
Anglo-Saxon	Araed, safety, welfare.

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No. 197. Zmr, Zemar, Zemari, Semari, Samara or Samar.

Sanscrit 1153	Smri, to please, to gratify.
Haussa A.	Simri, good.
Arabic 792	Sumarih, sincere, pure, unmixed.
Arabic 408	Samarat, sincerity.
Sanscrit 1070	Samarh, to show honour to, to pay respect to.
Arabic 763	Shimr, liberal.
Sanscrit 1035	Samra, to give liberally.
Sanscrit 1077	Samir, to confer, bestow, endow with.
Arabic 762	Shumar, friendship.
Arabic 792	Samaar, strong, stout, hardy.
Hindu 1315	Samarth, strength, power, powerful.
Arabic 792	Sumaur, or 600 Zimirr, bold, brave.
Arabic 600	Zimr, an intrepid man, particularly in defence of those under his protection.
Arabic 600	Zamir, a brave man who helps his dependants.
Arabic 600	Zamarat, courage, bravery in the defence of those under one's protection.
Arabic 763	Shamr, going fast.
Arabic 763	Shimr, alert, expeditions.
Sanscrit 1077	Samir, to lift up, to raise up, revive.
Welsh	Swmer, that which supports or keeps together.
Welsh	Swmern, to support, uphold, prop.
Hebrew	Smr or Samar (שמר), to preserve. 1 Samuel xxx. 23, who <i>hath preserved</i> and delivered us. Ps. xli. 2, the Lord <i>will preserve</i> him.



- Hebrew Smr or Samar (שמר), a watchman. [the city.  
Canticles iii. 3, *the watchmen* that go about  
Isaiah xxi. 11, *watchman*, what of the night?
- Sanscrit 1153 Smri, to protect, to defend.
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- No. 198. Hint, Amathi, Hamathi or Chamathi; words derived  
from No. 237 Amyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud or Emiud,  
are included with this name.
- Hebrew Hmd or Hamad (המר), pleasant, to be desired,  
great delight.  
Genesis ii. 8, every tree *that is pleasant* to  
the sight. [yards.  
Amos v. 11, ye have planted *pleasant* vine-  
Proverbs xxi. 20, a treasure *to be desired*.  
Canticles ii. 3, I sat down under his shadow  
with *great delight*.
- Latin Commodus, Commoda, courteous, kind, civil,  
genteel, beneficial, convenient, exact, just.
- French Comode, agreeable, comfortable, convenient.
- Latin Comitas, kindness, gentleness, humanity, civility.
- Latin Comiter, kindly, gently, &c., &c.
- English Comity, courtesy. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Irish Coimde, right, lawful.
- Hebrew Amt or Amat (אמת), truth, right, faithfully.  
Gen. xxiv. 27, of his mercy and his *truth*.  
Malachi ii. 6, the law of *truth*.  
Gen. xxiv. 48, led me in the *right* way.  
Prov. xxix. 14, the king that *faithfully*  
[judgeth.
- Turkish 491 Umid. or Umut, hope.
- Arabic 874 Aimad, confidence, trust, faith, reliance, support.
- Arabic 119 Iamad, supporting, propping, strengthening,  
sustaining.
- Hindu 1459 Imad, confidence, reliance, trust, support.
- Hindu 1460 Umda, a prop, a support, a reliance.
- Hindu 1460 Umda, great, noble.
- Arabic 494 Hamid, laudable, glorious.
- Arabic 36 Ahmad, most laudable.
- Arabic 153 Amadih, laudable acts. [worthy.
- Arabic 36 Ihmad, receiving or deserving praise, being praise-
- Turkish 658 Hamd, thanks, praise.
- Swahili A. Hamdi, praise.
- Swahili A. Hamidi, or Hemidi, to praise.
- Malayan 124 Hemed, praise, praised.
- Arabic 491 Hamadi! bravo!
- Latin Emetior, to bestow.

Ho India	Emetea, to give.
Santali India	Emate, to give.
Irish	Comhtha, gifts.
Gaelic	Comith, a portion of one's food, participation of one's food, eating of the same food.
Welsh	Cymediw, a compliment, a token of respect, a
Irish	Comhuidh, a present. [present.
Irish	Comhtha, a companion, a comrade.
Welsh	Cymmod, concord, peace, agreement.
Polish	Komitywa, good understanding, harmony.
Irish	Comhtha, fidelity.
Assyrian	Amatu, fealty.
English	Amity, friendship, good understanding.
French	Amitie, friendship. [authority or ability.
Turkish 1121	Himmet, the exertion of one's influence. power,
Turkish 933	Kynmat, champions, heroes.
Fijian	Gumatua, strong, in earnest, energetic.
Persian 153	Amada, arranged, disposed in order, equipped, prepared, resolved, determined, ready.
Turkish 486	Amade, ready, prepared.
Assyrian	Khamdhu, swift, speedy.
Irish	Cumaidh, help. (Supplement.)
Irish	Coinde, protection.
Irish	Coinhead, watch, ward.
Irish	Comhaidh, a keeper.
Irish	Comadh, defence, care. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Coinhead, to keep or preserve.
Hindu 1717	Gummat, a tower, a bastion.
Egyptian 539	Umt, or Umti, a tower, a bulwark.

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No. 199. Prz, Periz, Perizz, Pheriza, Phereza or Pheresi.

Hindu 514	Pursa, condolence. [condoler.
Persian 280	Pursa, attendance upon the sick, condolence, a
Egyptian 459	Pershn, attentive.
English	Prisc, good. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 219	Prisih, clean, pure.
Persian 273	Parsa, pure, chaste, above reproach. [bearance.
Persian 282	Parhez, chastity, control over the passions, for-
Hindu 529	Parhez, forbearance, caution, sobriety, continence, control of the passions.
Hindu 464	Parsa, abstemious, chaste, watchful.
Arabic 229	Barziy, respectable, moral.
Malayan 40	Brisih, clean, pure.
Irish	Breas, clean, pure.
Welsh	Ffres, pure.

Sanserit 959	Vrisha, virtue, morality, justice.
Polish	Prawose, rectitude, equity.
English	Prowesse, integrity. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 228	Barz, honourable.
Arabic 230	Birais, patient under adversity.
Hindu 401	Bharosa, hope, faith, confidence.
Irish	Fresce, confidence, hope.
Persian 920	Farz, great.
Gaelic	Breas, great.
Irish	Breas, great, grand.
Irish	Borrsa, noble, grand, magnificent.
English	Prize, to value highly, to esteem, to estimate, to be of great worth.
English	Praise, to commend, to applaud, to express approbation of personal worth or actions, to Armoric—Presa. [do honour to.
English	Praise, commendation bestowed on a person for his personal virtues or worthy actions, on meritorious actions themselves or on any-
Swedish	Prisa, to praise. [thing valuable.
Swedish	Pris, praise, commendation.
Dutch	Prys, praise, laud.
German	Preis, praise, renown, fame, honour.
Spanish	Prez, the honour or esteem acquired by some glorious action.
Irish	Brisc, generous, open, free-hearted.
Irish	Fras, free, liberal. (Supplement.)
Persian 282	Parwez, liberality.
Hindu 527	Parosi, a neighbour.
Persian 224	Birazad, a friend or companion.
Irish	Breas, mighty.
Gaelic	Breas, mighty. (Supplement.)
Sanserit 721	Bhrisa, powerful, mighty.
Sanserit 721	Bhris, to be strong.
Spanish	Brazo, strength, power.
Spanish	Fuerza, strength, robustness and capacity.
French Roman	Fors, strong, vigorous, muscular.
Norman	Forz, strong.
Irish	Firsi, strength, power.
Irish	Ferse, strength, ability. (Supplement.)
Irish	Furas, able.
Gaelic	Furas, able.
Irish	Feirrsi, courage.
Hindu 565	Paurusha, manliness.
Spanish	Proeza, valour, bravery, prowess.
French	Prouesse, prowess.

English	Prowess, bravery, valour, gallantry, intrepidity in war, fearlessness of danger.
English	Prowse, prowess. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Preux, valiant, gallant, doughty; a doughty knight, a worthy.
French Romn	Pros, brave, valiant.
Gaelic	Brais, or Bras, bold.
Irish	Brais, daring, intrepid.
Spanish	Brazo, valour.
English	Brase, or Braze, to make ready, to prepare. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Cornish	Paris, ready, prepared, readily. (Borlase.)
Norman	Presz, or Prese, ready.
Gaelic	Fras, ready, active.
Irish	Fras, ready, active.
Welsh	Ffres, active, vigorous.
Welsh	Ffrysiaw, to be hurrying or hastening.
English	Fresh, moving with celerity, brisk, strong.
English	Fresh, or Fresse, brisk, vigorous, quick. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
German	Frisch, brisk, strong, somewhat vehement, fresh.
Polish	Frysz, nimble, sprightly, brisk.
Irish	Bras, nimble, brisk, active.
Irish	Brais, sudden, hasty.
Gaelic	Brais, sudden, impetuous.
Gaelic	Bras, active, brisk, lively.
Welsh	Brys, quickness; fleet, speedy.
Welsh	Brysiaw, to hasten.
Welsh	Brywus, vigorous, lively.
Sanscrit 660	Prasu, exceedingly quick or speedy, swift.
Welsh	Pres, hasty, quick, ready, sharp.
English	Prese, to hasten. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Prise, a hazardous attempt. (Wright's <i>Obs</i> .)
French Romn	Proesce, or Proesse, a grand feat, a fine action, a brave act, an exploit.
French	Prouesse, a feat.
Persian 292	Pirozi, or Piruzi, victory, triumph.
Persian 292	Piroz, victorious.
Persian 941	Firoz, or Feroz, victorious, triumphant.
Malayan 208	Firus, or Firuz, victorious, triumphal.
Turkish 861	Firuz, victorious.
Persian 920	Furz, victory.
Cornish	Fors, help.
Persian 281	Parwas, deliverance.
Greek	Phrazo, to watch, guard, take care of.
Greek	Phrasso, to secure, defend, fortify.



Sanserit 961	Vrishaya, a refuge, shelter, asylum or place of refuge.
Cornish	Bers, defence. (Borlasc.)

## No. 200. Mmra, Mamre or Mambre.

Latin	Memor, Memoris, Memori, mindful, thankful; proceeding from one who is mindful.
Arabic 1249	Mimras, <i>plural</i> Mamaris, patient, mild towards an adversary.
Latin	Memorabilis, brave, renowned.
Latin	Memorandus, renowned.
Spanish	Memoria, fame.
Gaelic	Momhar, stately, noble.
Malayan 331	Membri, or Memri, to give.
French Romn	Membre, with strong limbs.
French Romn	Membrus, strong, vigorous.
Arabic 1249	Mumri, in a proper train.
Arabic 1249	Mimrah, active.
ManchuTartar	Memerembi, to subdue, to overcome.
Spanish	Mamparar, to screen, to defend and ward off anything mischievous.
Japanese	Mamori, to guard, watch, keep, defend, protect, preserve, take care of. (J. C. Hepburn's <i>Japanese Dictionary</i> , Shanghai, 1867.)

## No. 201. Askl, Escol, Eshcol, or Eshchol.

Welsh	Ysgoel, one that is to be relied upon.
Welsh	Ysgawl, abounding with activity.
Arabic 1366	Wishkul, Washkul or Wushkul, active.
French Romn	Escueil, or Eskeul ("elan," viz.), effort, desire, sudden motion.
French Romn	Esculer, to go with a bound, leap or succession of springs.
Latin	Auxilium, Auxilii, help, succour, protection.
Latin	Auxilior, to aid, help, succour, assist, relieve.
French Romn	Eseloer, to deliver.
Spanish	Escolta, a convoy, a troop of soldiers who go to guard a person or thing.
French Romn	Escueil, Escocl, Esecuil, Escuel, or Eskeul, welcome, shelter, retreat.
Welsh	Esglyw, protection, defence.

## No. 202. Anr, Anir, Aner, Haner or Euner.

Pepel African	Onoro, good.
Persian 1403	Hunir, good, excellent.
Persian 1403	Hunar, excellence, virtue.
Welsh	Enwir, very true or perfect.
New Zealand	Honore, honor.
French Romn	Henor, honor, grandeur of soul. (Supplement.)
English	Honor, true nobleness of mind, magnanimity and dignity, springing from probity, principle or moral rectitude, a distinguishing trait in the character of good men, also the esteem paid to worth, high estimation, exalted rank, reverence, respect. . . . The members of the House of Lords in Great Britain are not on their oath but on their <i>honor</i> .
Gaelic	Onair, honor, honesty.
Gaelic	Onoir, honor, nobleness of mind.
Irish	Onoir, honor, respect.
Latin	Honor, honor, respect, regard.
Italian	Onore, honor, reputation, fame, esteem.
Portuguese	Honra, honor, respect, due veneration.
Spanish	Honor, honor.
French Romn	Anor or Enor, honor.
French Romn	Anorer, to respect, to honor.
French Romn	Unurance, reverence, honor.
French Romn	Unurement, with honor, honorably.
French	Honneur, honor.
Cornish	Anner, Enor, or Onour, honor.
Irish	Ainer, great.
Irish	Ionnar, a gift. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Annere, to consent, to adhere.
Welsh	Enwair, full of vigour or energy.
French Romn	Henor, courage. (Supplement.)
Greek	Euenor, manly.
Greek	Euenoria, manliness.
Greek	Enorea, manly strength and spirit.
Greek	Anorea, manhood, courage.
Greek	Anoreos, Anorea, manly, courageous.
Greek	Anarrno, to rescue.

No. 203. Zdk, Zedek, Sedek. Sedech or Sedec; words derived from No. 223 Zdk, Zedek, Zedec, Sedec or Sadoc are included with this name.

Hebrew      Zdyk or Zadyk (צדיק), just, righteous.  
Gen. vi. 9, Noah was a *just* man.

Exod. ix. 27, the Lord is *righteous*.

Ps. exii. 6, the *righteous* shall be in everlasting remembrance.

Ezek. xviii. 5, if a man be *just* he shall surely live saith the Lord.

Galla African	Tsedki, justice.
Galla African	Tsadeki, righteous.
Arabic 777	Sadik, true, just, sincere, ingenuous, good.
Arabic 797	Saydak, faithful, trusty.
Arabic 783	Sadk, being true, just, honest, upright.
Arabic 783	Sidk, or Sadk, or 651 Zidk, truth, veracity.
Turkish 769	Sadik, truthful, true, faithful.
Turkish 776	Sidk, truth, fidelity, sincerity.
Hindu 1414	Sadik, true, just, sincere.
Hindu 1418	Sadik, true, just.
Hindu 1418	Sidk, truth, veracity, sincerity, candour.
Malayan 200	Sadek, true, just.
Arabic 690	Sadik, proper, suitable.
Swahili A	Sadaka, an act of charity.
Turkish 776	Sadaka, charity.
Malayan 201	Sadak, voluntary acts of charity, a gratuity.
Turkish 776	Siddik, a true and sincere friend.
Arabic 782	Sidak, sincere and mutual friendship, cultivating friendship.
Dutch	Staag, steady, constant.
English	Stuggy, hearty, stout. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Stoek, strong, muscular. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Arabic 690	Sadik, expeditious, ready-handed.
Sanscrit 1104	Sadhaka, aiding, helping.
Scotch	Staik, to accommodate.
English	Stag, to watch, to keep a look-out. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Greek	Stego or Steeo, to shelter, to protect.
Irish	Sdeigh, protection.

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No. 204. Rpa, Repha, Rapha or Raphae.

Hindu 1178	Rafah, content.
Arabic 605	Rafih, merciful, compassionate.
Arabic 638	Rawf, forgiving, showing pity and compassion ; kindness, benevolence.
Arabic 625	Rifaa, conciliating, making peace.
Arabic 627	Rafw, calming, allaying, pacifying, appeasing.
Turkish 718	Reuf, benign, tender, compassionate.
Hebrew	Rpa or Rapa (רפא), to heal ; a physician. Isa. lvii. 19, <i>I will heal him.</i>

Lev. xiv. 48, the plague *is healed*.

Jer. viii. 22, is there no *physician* there.

Irish	Rubha, patience.
Scotch	Ruffe, fame, celebrity.
Anglo-Saxon	Rof, famous, illustrious, renowned.
Arabic 627	Rafia, high, sublime, noble, eminent, exalted.
Hindu 1179	Raf, elevation, promotion.
Hindu 1179	Rafi, high, sublime, exalted, elevated.
Arabie 623	Ruaafiy, one who gives liberally.
Icelandic	Reifa, to enrich, to present with.
Icelandic	Reifir, a giver, a helper.
Arabic 603	Rabia, steadfast.
Anglo-Saxon	Rof, brave.
English	Riffe, speedily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rape, haste, hastily, rapidly. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Rappe, to hasten. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Rap, nimble, quick.
Arabic 605	Raaif, excelling in swiftmess.
Arabic 625	Raff, favouring, serving, doing good to, defending, preserving.
Hindu 1178	Raff, defending, preserving.
Arabic 605	Raff, a preserver.
Scotch	Reive, an ancient Caledonian fort.
Norman	Refu, shelter, refuge.
Norman	Refuye, refuge.

No. 205. Hgr, Hagar, Agar (or as in Arabic Ajar or Hajar.  
See *Dictionary*, pp. 26 and 1380).

Welsh	Hygar, amiable, pleasing.
Persian 1392	Hajir, agreeable.
Arabic 1380	Hajir, excellent.
Arabic 1380	Hajiriy, good, excellent.
Persian 1392	Hajir, good, praiseworthy.
Persian 1385	Hujir, good, fair, select, choice.
Assyrian	Akru, precions.
Arabic 1372	Wakar, being modest, mild, sedate.
Arabic 186	Awkar, most modest.
Hindu 2141	Wakar, modesty, mildness.
Persian 70	Ajir, chaste, modest.
Arabic 468	Hujriy, or Hijriy, truth.
Arabic 468	Hujriy, or Hijriy, honour, reputation.
Swahili A.	Ajara, merit.
Persian 1392	Hajir, dignity, whatever commands respect.
Hindu 2141	Wakar, honour, reputation, dignity.
Fulah A.	Ikura, to give.



Arabic 1384	Hajr, generous, liberal.
Arabic 122	Agharr, conspicuous for generous acts.
English	Agree, to be of one mind, to harmonise in opinion, to live in concord or without contention.
Greek	Ochuros, Ochura, firm, lasting, durable.
Hindu 2141	Wakar, constant.
English	Wigger, strong. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 145	Ugra, powerful, mighty, strong, noble.
French Romn	Haigrement, ardently, strongly, bravely.
English	Egre, courageous. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Cornish	Wecor, courage.
Welsh	Ehegyr, swift, speedy.
Welsh	Hegr, that which conduces to quickness.
Egyptian 343	Akar, quick, prepared.
Sanscrit 10	Ajira, agile, quick, rapid.
Persian 1392	Hajir, swiftness of foot.
Greek	Ochuros, Ochura, secure.
Greek	Ochuruo, to make fast and sure, to fortify.
English	Agger, a fortress.
Latin	Agger, a fortress, rampart or bulwark.
Arabic 864	Aakar, or 866 Aukr, a citadel.

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No. 206. Aby or Abi has been already considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

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No. 207. Zhr, Zohar, Zoar, Soar, Saar, Seor, Sohar or Sochar.

Arabic 830	Ziar, kind, benevolent.
Arabic 691	Sarr, doing a kindness.
Ashanti A.	Sire, to pardon.
Malayan 169	Sri, gracious, benign.
Welsh	Sir, solace, comfort.
Egyptian 499	Ser, to console.
Bambarra A.	Sara, to encourage.
Egyptian 476	Shar, to encourage.
Egyptian 493	Shar, to comfort, to encourage.
Egyptian 478	Skarh, to soothe.
Assyrian	Sieru, kindness.
Swahili A.	Shukuru, to thank; thanks.
Arabic 733	Shakir, grateful, one who gives thanks.
Hindu 1379	Shakir, grateful, thankful.
Hindu 1396	Shukr, thanks, gratitude.
Turkish 761	Shukr, thanks, thankfulness.
Turkish 753	Shakir, one who gives thanks.
Greek	Suckairos or Sugkairos, suited, fitted to the time, adapted, agreeable to, suitable.

Arabic 688	Sikhriy, or Sukhriy, obedient, tractable.
Mandara A.	Sigra, good.
Brahui	Sharo, good.
Persian 690	Sar, the most select or choicest part of anything.
Irish	Sar, very true, pure.
Irish	Saire, purity, excellence.
Hindu 1230	Sara, pure, undefiled.
Polish	Szezery, pure, genuine.
Scotch	Selire, pure, clear.
Anglo-Saxon	Seir, pure, clear.
	Plat Dutch—Schier.
English	Sheer, clear, pure, unmixed.
German	Zwar, indeed, in truth, in sooth.
Arabic 780	Sihar, doing anything plainly. openly and
Hindu 1355	Sahar, patience. [publicly.
Hindu 1229	Sar, pith, essence. value. worth.
Arabic 698	Sarw, nobility.
Irish	Saor, free, noble.
Hindu 1286	Sreyah, good fortune, renown.
Arabic 772	Shahir, celebrated, famous.
Arabic 646	Zakhir, noble, high nobility. [ambition.
Persian 728	Sayghur, nobleness of mind, mental energy,
Arabic 758	Shukr, rewarding, conferring favours. gratitude.
Arabic 758	Shakar, being liberal.
Gaelic	Sochair, a benefit, a favour, emolument. or privi-
Irish	Sochar, a favour, an obliging deed. [lege.
Assyrian	Saearu, to give.
Arabic 698	Sarw, being liberal. generous.
Malayan 169	Sri, liberality.
Bambarra A.	Soro, a benefit.
Barha African	Saro, a friend.
Arabic 753	Shaa'ir, a companion. friend.
Swahili A.	Shauri, advice. counsel.
Egyptian 489	Skher, counsel.
German	Sicher, firm, fast.
Scotch	Seker, firm.
English	Sure, firm. strong.
French	Sur, trusty, staunch.
Aceadian	Snr, mighty.
Persian 690	Sar, power, strength.
Persian 665	Zor, or Zur, strength. power. vigour.
Hindu 1220	Zor, virtue. power. vigour. strength.
Persian 647	Zawar, power. strength, boldness.
Persian 647	Zawar, huge, mighty, powerful.
Gaelic	Sar, matchless, noble, brave.
Arabic 665	Zawr, resolution, determination.

Turkish 724	Zehre, courage, pluck.
Gaelic	Sar, a worthy, an excellent man, a hero.
Hindu 1343	Sur, a hero.
Egyptian 473	Sar, to conduct.
Arabic 409	Siwar, a leaping, rushing upon.
Arabic 696	Siraa, making haste.
Fijian	Sauri, quickly, suddenly.
Turkish 735	Seri, quick, swift.
English	Sheer, quick, at once. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Scour, to run with celerity.
English	Scurry, to hurry, to hasten away or along. ( <i>Webster's Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and [Porter.]
Polish	Skoro, speedily, quickly.
Hindu 1412	Shighar, quick, speedy.
Sanscrit 1010	Sighra, quick, speedy.
Turkish 774	Sichramak, to jump, to spring up.
Icelandic	Sigr, <i>genitive</i> Sigrs, <i>dative</i> Sigri, victory.
Icelandic	Sigra, to vanquish, to overcome.
Swedish	Seger, victory.
Latin	Succurro, to help, aid, relieve, succour.
Spanish	Socorro, succour, assistance, favour shown to a person in distress or danger.
Italian	Soccorrere, to succour, defend, protect.
Italian	Soccorso, help, assistance, succour.
French	Secours, relief, succour, help, aid, assistance.
Norman	Socures, succoured. [rescue.
Norman	Soceure, succour.
English	Socour, or Soker, succour. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Succor, aid, help, assistance, especially of that kind which delivers from difficulty or distress.
Hindu 1355	Sahara, aid, help, assistance.
Gaelic	Saor, to save, redeem, rescue, or set at liberty.
Irish	Saoraim, I liberate, rescue, &c.
Irish	Saoradb, deliverance, emancipation.
Arabic 694	Sarh, setting free.
Turkish 811	Zahir, one who aids, assists, or protects.
Arabic 830	Zahir, a supporter, protector. [support.
Arabic 668	Ziyar, anything which furnishes protection or
Arabic 664	Ziwar, anything forming a stay or protection.
Arabic 784	Sarh, a castle.
Turkish 777	Sarh, a castle.
Arabic 597	Zara, an asylum, a place of safety.
English	Sure, safe, secure.
	Armoric—Sur.
English	Ser, sure, safe. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
French	Sur, safe, secure, unharmed, uninjured.

French Romn	Seure, sheltered, protected.
Hebrew	Skr or Sakar (שקר), to watch. Jerem. xxxi. 28, so <i>will I watch</i> over them. Ezra viii. 29, <i>watch ye</i> and keep them.
English	Secure, to guard effectually from danger, to make safe; free from danger, safe.
Latin	Secure, quietly, safely.
Latin	Securus, Secura, secure, safe, quiet, fearless.
Italian	Sicuro, security, safety.
Spanish	Seguro, sure, secure, free from danger.
Norman	Sequeur, secure.
Swedish	Saker, securc, safe, sure.
Danish	Sikker, secure, safe, sure.
German	Sicher, secure, sure.
Irish	Socair, secure, safe, tranquil. [from care.]
Scotch	Sicker, Sikker, Sikkar, or Seker, secure, free
English	Sekere, or Siker, secure, safe. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sicur, secure, sure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

No. 208. Ypron, Hephron, Ephron or Afron.

Irish	Aprainn, mercy, pity.
Hindu 23	Apranji, most pure.
Arabic 863	Aifrin, powerful, independent.
Mandingo A.	Affering, to release.
French Romn	Affranchir, to make free, to break one's chains.
Hindu 137	Afrin, or Afarin, praise, applause, acclamation. Bravo! Well done!
Persian 129	Afrin, well done! bravo!
Polish	Wybornie, excellently, perfectly.
Polish	Wyborny, excellent, capital.
Polish	Obronic, to defend, to protect.
Polish	Obromny, defensive.
Polish	Obronic, I defend.
Polish	Obrona, defence, protection.
English	Ubberine, to support. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

No. 209. Bary. Bairi. Beer, Becri, Beri or Biri.

Gaelic	Beurra, genteel, well-spoken.
Greek	Praos, Praon ( <i>Ionie</i> Preus, Preia, Prcu), <i>plural</i> Praoi, mild, soft, meek, gentle, soothing.
Sanscrit 661	Priya, pleasing, desirable, amiable, agreeable.
Sanscrit 593	Pri, to please, gratify, delight. [to.]
Sanscrit 661	Pri, to please, delight, gladden, cheer, act kindly
Welsh	Ffrewi, to interpose in an affray, to make up a quarrel, to pacify.



Arabic 234	Burra, a good, kind, agreeable word.
Toronka A.	Bere, good ; <i>Dsalunka</i> , African, the same.
Persian 206	Bara, good.
English	Baire, or Barrie, fit, convenient. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Sanscrit 566	Paraya, able, adequate, fit for. [solete.)
Latin	Purus, Pura, fit, proper.
Norman	Pry, proper, advisable.
Latin	Purus, Pura, clean, pure, upright, innocent.
Latin	Pure, cleanly, nicely, brightly, sincerely, cor-
Italian	Puro, pure, clean, chaste, innocent. [rectly.
Spanish	Puro, pure, free, chaste.
Portuguese	Puro, pure, clear, undefiled.
Norman	Puer, or Puyr, pure.
Danish	Pur, or Puur, pure, clean.
Dutch	Puur, pure.
Anglo-Saxon	Pur, pure, sound.
Irish	Pur, neat, pure.
Welsh	Pur, pure, clean, undefiled, perfect, sincere.
Cornish	Pur, pure.
English	Pure, chaste, free from vice, innocent.
Hebrew	Br or Bar (בר), clean, pure, clear. Job xi. 4, I am <i>clean</i> . Ps. xxiv. 4, a <i>pure</i> heart. Cant. vi. 10. fair as the moon, <i>clear</i> as the [sun.
Arabic 234	Baria, innocent, guiltless.
Arabic 233	Burua, being perfect in virtue and beauty.
Arabic 205	Baria, one who excels in virtue or knowledge.
Malayan 58	Bahri, virtuous, prudent.
Turkish 533	Birr, virtue.
Hindu 325	Bari, innocent, guiltless.
Hindu 416	Bhora, artless, simple.
Hindu 277	Bawar, belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit.
Turkish 533	Berr, a just man.
Arabic 223	Birr, or 204 Barr, true.
Persian 205	Bara, true.
English	Pure, genuine, real, true, that and that only,
Hindu 564	Pura, exact, just. [absolute.
Polish	Prawo, or Prawy, right.
Hindu 576	Phur, true, right.
English	Fruc, true, faithful. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Frec, open, candid, frank, ingenuous.
English	Fair, open, frank, honest, just, equitable.
Irish	Fior, true, genuine, sterling, honest.
Irish	Fire, truth ; also true, real.
Gaelic	Fior, very, truly, real.
Gaelic	Fior, sincere, just, true.

Persian 916	Far, justice.
Fanti African	Firi, trust.
English	Very, true, real.
English	Vaire, truly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Veraye, or Verrey, true. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Varraie, Verroie, Verri, Veyre, Veer, or Ver,
Norman	Veyr, or Vier, truth. [true.]
French Romn	Veraï, or Veray, true.
French	Vrai, true, truth, in truth, really, truly.
Portuguese	Vero, true, veracious.
Italian	Vero, truth, verity.
Italian	Vero, true, truly, right.
Latin	Verus, Vera, real, true, right, just.
Latin	Verum, Veri, a thing that is true, the truth.
Latin	Vero, truly.
Latin	Vere, verily, in truth, justly.
Latin	Verum, Veri, reason, justice.
Scotch	Fre, noble.
English	Fre, or Fry, noble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Bri, dignity, rank, honour.
Welsh	Briaw, to dignify or confer honour.
Persian 281	Parwa, honour, respect.
Sanscrit 590	Pura, filling, making full, satisfying. making
Latin	Pario, to give. [content.]
Limbu Nepal	Pire, to give.
Persian 273	Para, a gift.
Arabic 223	Birr, a gift; expansive benevolence, extensive
Arabic 215	Bahr, a generous man. [kindness.]
Arabic 204	Baar, doing good secretly.
Hindu 415	Bhur, charity given to poor people.
Hindu 262	Bara, charity.
Sanscrit 719	Bhri, to give, to bestow, to confer.
Sanscrit 675	Barh, to give.
Malayan 40	Bri, to give.
Gaelic	Beir, to give.
Irish	Bearaim, or Fearaim, I give.
Sanscrit 894	Varh, or Barh, to give.
Turkish 1115	Virmek, or Vermek, to give.
Sanscrit 887	Vara, a gift.
Persian 942	Feridan, to be very benevolent.
English	Free, liberal, not parsimonious.
English	Frc, liberal. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Fera, a companion.
Scotch	Fere, or Feer, a companion.
English	Phcer, or Pcer, a companion.
French Romn	Per, a companion, a comrade.

Dutch	Buur, a neighbour.
Mandingo A.	Barrio, a friend.
Persian 205	Bara, an intimate friend.
Arabic 261	Bahr, love, friendship.
Latin	Praeco, to admonish, advise, or counsel.
Welsh	Para, or Parau, to continue, to endure, to last,
Icelandic	Vara, to endure, to last. [to persevere.]
Danish	Varer, to last, to endure.
Danish	Varig, durable.
Irish	Fearr, firmness.
Welsh	Ffyr, a substantial or firm state.
Welsh	Ffer, strong, solid, fixed.
Scotch	Fure, a strong man.
Swedish	For, stout, lusty.
Danish	Foer, stout, strong, valiant.
Sanscrit 593	Pri, to be able or capable.
Hindu 567	Paurha, or Porha, strong, firm.
Ashanti A.	Bre, firm.
Hindu 383	Bhari, strong, steady.
Hindu 325	Bari, strong.
Greek	Briao, to be strong.
Irish	Biorrae, strong. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Braw, stout, able-bodied.
Welsh	Bryw, vigour, briskness.
Icelandic	Barr, strong, vigorous.
Hindu 383	Bhari, patient.
Persian 281	Parwa, patience.
Welsh	Ffra, a state of readiness, promptitude, or
Welsh	Ffraw, activity. [activity.]
Irish	Fur, preparation.
Welsh	Par, a state of readiness or preparedness.
Welsh	Brau, frank, prompt, ready.
Icelandic	Barr, ready.
Fanti African	Bir, pluck.
Hindu 448	Birya, valour, heroism.
Italian	Brio, vivacity, mettle, life.
Portuguese	Brio, valour, mettle, liveliness.
Spanish	Brio, courage, spirit, valour.
English	Prow, valiant.
French Roman	Preu, valiant, courageous, bold and generous.
Hindu 524	Paru, bold.
Dutch	Fraai, brave, handsome, gallant, neat.
Danish	Fri, bold, hardy.
Sanscrit 969	Vaira, heroism, valour, prowess.
Dutch	Fier, brisk, lofty, high-spirited.
Arabic 939	Fawr, celerity, haste, expedition.

Arabic 926	Farih, brisk, active.
Arabic 926	Farah, being active, nimble.
Arabic 910	Farih, active, brisk, sprightly.
Hindu 1499	Faur, celerity, haste.
Toda India	Vor, to run.
Icelandic	For, a hasty movement, a rush.
English	Frow, hasty, hastily. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Scotch	Fery, Feirie, or Feerie, active, vigorous.
Persian 282	Parway, nimble.
Sanscrit 663	Pru, to spring up or jump up.
Burman	Pre, to run.
Sanscrit 714	Bhur, to move rapidly, to be active.
Hindu 446	Bir, a hero ; brave.
Hindu 397	Bhir, a hero.
Irish	Bro, a champion, a hero.
Arabic 223	Barr, overcoming, prevailing against.
Irish	Borr, victory, conquest.
Turkish 536	Beri, free, exempt.
English	Borwe, to save, to guard. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Sanscrit 593	Pri, to protect, rescue, save, deliver from.
Sanscrit 597	Peru, delivering, rescuing.
English	Free, to set at liberty, to rescue.
Scotch	Fore, help, furtherance.
Irish	Foir, help, relief.
Gaelic	Foir, help, deliverance ; also to help, to deliver,
Anglo-Saxon	Freo, Frio, or Freoh, free. [to save.]
German	Frei, free.
Danish	Fri, free, clear.
Danish	Frier, to save, to deliver.
Swedish	Fri, free.
Swedish	Fria, to free, to release.
Icelandic	Firra, to save, to defend.
Icelandic	Fri, free, released.
Icelandic	Fria, to deliver.
Icelandic	Froa, to relieve.
Icelandic	Fro, relief.
Dutch	Vry, free.
Sanscrit 894	Varh, or Barh, to protect.
Gaelic	For, protection.
Gaelic	Fair, to watch, to keep guard.
Gaelic	Fair, a watch or sentinel, a watching, watchfulness, circumspection.
Irish	For, protection, defence.
Irish	Faire, watch, watching, watchfulness, vigilance.
Persian 281	Parwa, protection.
Persian 290	Pahra, a guard, protection.



Sanscrit 593	Pri, to uphold, support, sustain, maintain.
Sanscrit 583	Pur, a rampart, wall, stronghold, castle, fortress, fortified town.
Sanscrit 583	Pura, a fortress, castle, fortified town.
Sanscrit 555	Paryuh, to surround or fortify with mounds or embankments.
Hindu 580	Pahriya, or 597 Pahra, a watchman or sentinel.
Hindu 579	Pahru, or Pahrna, a guard, watchman, or
Italian	Para, a defence. [sentinel.
Hindu 580	Pahra, care, custody.
Persian 223	Bar, preservation, custody.
Persian 205	Barn, a wall, rampart, bulwark, fortification, fort, tower, battlement, embrasure.
Persian 204	Bar, a fortification, a wall.
Turkish 523	Baru, a castle wall, tower, or battlement.
Anglo-Saxon	Burh, a castle.
Anglo-Saxon	Beorh, a rampart, a citadel, a refuge, a defence.
French Romn	Bari, ramparts.
Welsh	Bwr, an intrenchment or work thrown up for defence.
English	Berwe, or Berye, to defend. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

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No. 210. Aylu, Ailon, Elon or Helon.

Arabic 491	Hulwan, being sweet, pleasing, agreeable.
Tumu African	Eloan, good.
Zulu Kafir	Iloni, bashfulness, modesty, respectful bearing.
Arabic 118	Ialan, acting openly.
Arabic 870	Ailan, an acting openly with.
Irish	Iolan, sincere.
Gaelic	Iolan, sincere.
Anglo-Saxon	Ellen, strength, power, value, courage, fortitude.
Persian 1353	Walan, brave.
Polish	Walnie, bravely, admirably.
French Romn	Aleins, on the instant, immediately.
French	Elan, spring, buoyancy, enthusiasm, dash.
Icelandic	Ileina, to save, protect.
Zulu Kafir	Ilenga, to aid, assist, take care of a person.
Anglo-Saxon	Alynian, to liberate, deliver or free from.
Polish	Uwolnic, Uwolnic, to free, to set at liberty, to deliver; I deliver, &c.
Polish	Wolen, or Wolny, free, exempt. [rison.
Persian 151	Along, an entrenchment, wall of defence, gar-

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No. 211. Hmor, Hamor, Hemor or Emmor has been already considered with No. 191 Amr, Amor, or Emori.

## No. 212. Skm, Sacham or Sechem.

Sanscrit 1049 Sakmya, agreeable.

Sanscrit 986 Sagma, or Sagmya, powerful, mighty. able.

Sanscrit 1011 Sukam, quickly, swiftly.

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No. 213. Potypr or Potiphar ; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

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## No. 214. Zbaon, Zibeon, Sibeon or Sibhon.

Malayan 192 Supan, courteous, polite, complaisant, elegant, civilised ; courtesy.

Gaelic Spionn, strength.

Galla African Tshabbenia, power, strength.

Arabic 670 Zifann, long and strong.

Arabic 657 Zafyan, swift.

Arabic 657 Ziffaniy, quick, speedy.

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## No. 215. Soa, Saua, Sue, Sna, Suah, Shna, Shuah. Schuah or Senah.

Chin.III.684 Shaou, pleasing, bland.

Haussa A. Soh, to please.

Chin. III. 89 Suh, to receive a guest courteously.

Chin.III.440 Tsen, to catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others and to observe it : celerity ; agreeableness.

Chin.III.516 Shih, to hit exactly, to accord with, to suit : tranquillity, joy.

Chin. II. 515 Tseih, cordial, agreeing ; harmony.

Chin. II. 87 Tsen, people accommodating, or depending on, each other.

Chin.III.211 Sze, the appearance of freedom and ease.

ChineseI.112 Sen, easy manner. leisurely, not fluttered.

Gaelic So, easily, aptly, gently, softly.

Chin. II. 169 Suy, attentive, respectful.

Chin.III.463 Tso, respectful, good.

Bassa African Zno, to thank.

Ako African Shen, to thank.

Chin. II. 473 Shwny, or Suy, harmony. purity.

Chin.III.431 Shay, to forgive, to pardon.

ChineseI.318 Seuh, to feel for, to compassionate or commiserate ; also same on II. 145.

- Chin. II. 144 Shoo, to treat others as one would like oneself; benevolent and considerate without excessive indulgence.
- Chin. II. 186 Tsze, compassionate; tenderness, benevolence, mercy.
- Chinese I. 694 Tsze, a kind good-tempered woman.
- Chinese I. 648 Tso, heedful, attentive.
- Chin. II. 96 Sho, to cure disease; also same on III. 867.
- Chin. III. 376 Saou, to persuade to what is good.
- Irish So, goodness, fitness.
- Sanscrit 1118 Su, an enhancing particle used as a prefix implying good, well, excellent, honourable, &c.
- Arabic 667 Zah, good, excellent.
- Chinese I. 121 Shuh, good, excellent.
- Chinese I. 186 Shwuy, suitable, proper.
- Chinese I. 679 Tsaou, good, well.
- Chinese I. 697 Tsee, good.
- Hindu 1335 Su, good.
- Circassian 130 Souyyey, good.
- Javanese Sahe, good.
- Turkish 725 Zehi, O worthy of admiration!
- Hebrew Sya (שׁוּ), excellence.  
Job xx. 6, though his *excellence* should mount up to the heavens.
- Chinese I. 274 Tseih, merit, meritorious service.
- Chin. III. 505 Tseih, examples which deserve honour and im-
- Sanscrit 1011 Su, elegantly, brilliantly, well, right. [itation.
- Chin. III. 426 Sae, to aim at excelling, to strive to surpass.
- Sanscrit 1032 Sha, best, excellent, wise, learned.
- Persian 734 Shah, great, excellent in any degree.
- Arabic 734 Shaaw, excelling.
- Chin. III. 399 Show, virtue, power.
- Egyptian 506 Sa, virtue.
- Hindu 1240 Sau, or 1241 Sahu, honest, respectable, innocent.
- Chin. III. 15 Suy, steady, quiet, tranquil. [fulness.
- Chin. III. 187 Se, excessive timidity, fear in company, bash-
- Zulu Kafir Xwaya, to be shy of, to take heed, be on one's guard, keep away from.
- Danish Sky, shy, bashful.
- German Scheu, shyness.
- Dutch Schouw, or Schuuw, shy.
- English Shy, of a retiring disposition, coy, bashful.
- Chin. III. 398 Shoo, morally upright, chaste.
- Chin. II. 477 Shuh, pure, virtuous, accomplished.
- Chin. II. 504 Shuh, clear and pure.
- Chin. III. 9 Tsuy, fresh and clean.

- Cornish           Sau, healthy.  
 Arabic 780       Sahh, being sound, entire, free from flaw.  
 Arabic 780       Suhh, soundness, freedom from blemish, health.  
 Chinese I. 701   Tso, careful, attentive, obedient.  
 Chin. III. 39    Suh, to continue the virtues of a predecessor.  
 Chinese I. 534   Sih, a solid sincere character.  
 Arabie 655       Zaaw, acting justly.  
 Arabie 760       Suhh, integrity. [bright eye.  
 Chin. II. 721    Suy, to look at straight, a direct view, a clear  
 Chin. II. 163    Soo, sincere, true; one's real purpose.  
 Chinese I. 860   Shih, real, sincere.  
 Turkish 775     Sahih, true, correct.  
 Swahili A.       Sahihi, correct, right.  
 Swahili A.       Sawa, just, right.  
 Latin            Suus, Sua, proper, due, lawful.  
 Chin. II. 661    Seu, or Soo, sufficient, correct, right.  
 Chin. II. 297    She, straight, direct, right, that which the mind  
                   approves and delights in.  
 Chin. III. 688   Tsih, correct, regular.  
 Sanscrit 1099   Sah, to be patient.  
 Sanscrit 1099   Saha, patient, enduring.  
 Quichua Peru   Suyay, hope.  
 Arabie 753       Shua Shua, an expression enjoining contentment,  
                   patience or resignation.  
 Chinese I. 317   She, liberal.  
 Hebrew           Soa (שׂוּעָ), bountiful.  
                   Isaiah xxxii. 5, nor the churl said to be  
                   **bountiful**.  
 Chin. III. 426   Sae, to make a return or grateful recompense.  
 Chin. III. 429   Sny, to present money to a family in which one  
                   of its members has died.  
 Chin. III. 420   Seuh, the bestowment of charity.  
 Chin. II. 517    Tse, to assist, to help, to be beneficial to, to  
                   cause success to.  
 Chin. III. 422   Tsze, to confer upon, to bestow.  
 Chin. II. 221    Show, to give to.  
 Annamitie S.    Sho, to give.  
 Egyptian 473    Sa, to give.  
 Cornish           Zhoi, to bestow. (Borlase.)  
 Sanscrit 1102    Sa, giving, bestowing, granting.  
 Hebrew           Sy (שֶׁנִּי), a present.  
                   Isaiah xviii. 7, shall *the present* be brought.  
 Hindu 1241      Sahaya, friendship, assistance.  
 Fijian            Sa, a companion, mate, fellow.  
 Gaelic            Saoi, or Shaoi, generous, heroic, good; a generous  
                   man, a nobleman, a worthy.



- Greek Zao, to be in full life and strength.  
 Chin. II. 603 Tsuh, strong, powerful.  
 Chinese I. 263 Tso, strong, indefatigable.  
 Chin. III. 12 See, firm, strong.  
 Sanserit 1099 Sah, to be strong or able to bear up against, to stop, keep back, suppress, overcome.  
 Sanserit 1099 Saha, strength, force, power.  
 Chin. III. 397 Tsen, valiant, brave, active.  
 English Shy, keen, sharp, bold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Chin. III. 140 Shaou, swift, fleet, rapid.  
 Chin. II. 167 Shnh, swift, sudden.  
 Chin. III. 454 Shuh, swift, in haste.  
 Arabic 734 Shaaw, walking fast.  
 Chin. III. 742 She, or Sze, to hasten.  
 Chin. III. 509 Suh, quick, hurried, fleet, with haste, speedily.  
 Chin. III. 443 Suh, to walk or go quickly.  
 Chin. III. 467 Seu, to walk sharply.  
 Chin. III. 435 Seih, or Tso, the appearance of walking fast or  
 Chin. III. 433 Tsa, the appearance of running. [running.  
 Chinese I. 303 Tsuh, haste, hurry.  
 Chinese I. 424 Tsih, the noise of haste or hurry.  
 Chinese I. 319 Tseih, swift.  
 Chin. III. 442 Tshen, to run with haste towards.  
 Chin. III. 442 Tsze, to walk sharply.  
 Chin. III. 445 Tse, walking quickly.  
 Chin. III. 445 Tsaou, quick.  
 Chin. II. 219 Tsee, swift in action, quick, in haste.  
 Chin. III. 520 Sa, to walk with haste and velocity.  
 Chin. III. 438 Sa, to walk or progress with a quick motion.  
 Chin. III. 437 So, proceeding with haste.  
 Chin. II. 610 Suh, prompt, sudden action, light and active.  
 Greek Soos, Soou, Soo, or Sous, Sou, So, any strong, rapid, vehement motion.  
 Sanserit 1011 Sn, quickly.  
 Arabic 664 Zu, quick, nimble.  
 Persian 664 Zu, quick, nimble, nimbly; haste, despatch.  
 Polish Zwawy, brisk, smart, lively, quick.  
 Greek Seuo, to put in quick motion, to run, dart, shoot along, to hasten, speed, be eager.  
 Fijian So, to help.  
 Chin. III. 77 Tsoo, to assist, to help.  
 Chinese I. 261 Tsoo or Tso, to help, aid, assist or succour.  
 Hindu 1356 Sahai, assistance, aid, one who helps.  
 Hindu 1241 Saya, shelter, protection.  
 Turkish 728 Saye, protection.  
 Egyptian 506 Sa, aid, protection.

- Chin. II. 219 Tsee, the success of an army, to overcome, to obtain a victory.  
 Chin. II. 120 Tsoo, to preserve.  
 Greek Soo, or Saoo, to preserve, save, deliver.  
 Arabic 794 Saww, free.  
 Greek Sos, *feminines* Soa and Sa, or Soos, Soa. safe and sound, in good case, alive and well.  
 Chinese I. 276 Shih, to assist.  
 Arabic 773 Shiyaa, assisting.  
 Chin. III. 553 Shih, to free, to liberate.  
 Chin. III. 431 Shay, to set at liberty. [to defend it.  
 Chin. II. 188 Shoo, to be placed at the frontier of the country  
 Chinese I. 788 Show, to defend from spoliation.  
 Chinese I. 790 Show, to maintain, guard, defend, protect.  
 Chinese I. 847 Suh, to keep watch or stand guard at night.  
 Chinese I. 310 Tsa, an important pass with a military station.  
 Egyptian 483 Ssau, to guard.
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No. 216. Ank, Anak, Anac, Enac, Enach, Anach. Hanach or Hanak.

- Arabic 177 Anik, pleasing, agreeable.  
 Chin. III. 699 Yung, a fine dignified appearance, a commanding, elevated, benevolent, kind look.  
 New Zealand Hangu, quiet, not given to scolding.  
 Greek Anakaio, to encourage, to rouse.  
 English Hunky, an American term which means good, jolly, &c. (*Slang*.)  
 Chin. II. 179 Ying, that which is right and proper.  
 Greek Anexia, forbearance, patient endurance.  
 Chinese I. 260 Hang, truth, belief.  
 Chin. III. 748 Yung, a great appearance. noble, grand.  
 Chin. II. 366 Yung, honour, rank, glory.  
 Chin. III. 418 Hwang, to confer, bestow upon, give to.  
 Irish Ineach, generosity, hospitality.  
 Chin. III. 731 Heang, to entertain a guest.  
 Chin. III. 131 Hing, to esteem.  
 Chinese I. 263 Yang, to advise.  
 Greek Anoga, I advise, I urge.  
 Greek Anoge, exhortation or advice.  
 New Zealand Unga, firmness.  
 Chinese I. 264 Yung, strong, bold, brave, fearless, resolute, daring, intrepid: to advance impetuously;  
 Gaelic Inich, strong. [courage.  
 Ibn African Ounyike, able.  
 Ako African Onniku, active.

Chin. III. 440	Hwang, the appearance of walking fast.
Chinese I. 76	Wang, to go with haste.
Chin. III. 435	Yung, rapid walking.
Chinese I. 81	Ying, hastily, urgently.
Irish	Aine, swiftmess. (Supplement.)
Greek	Anecho, to hold up, uphold, maintain, support; to hold out, to last, to be of good courage.
Greek	Anax, Anaktos, <i>plural</i> Anakoi or Anakes. a
Welsh	Engi, to set at large, to deliver. [hero.
Chin. II. 185	Ying, a military guard.

No. 217. Ahymn, Haiman, Ahiman, Aehiman or Aeheiman.

Irish	Aimheann, pleasant, agreeable.
Gaelic	Aimhean, or Aimiun, pleasant, agreeable.
Spanish	Ameno, pleasant, agreeable, pleasing.
Latin	Amoenus, Amocna, pleasant.
Scotch	Amene, pleasant.
English	Amene, pleasant, consenting. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
English	Amenity, pleasantness. [ <i>soletc.</i> )
English	Amenable, easy to be led, governable.
Persian 1399	Human, one who contracts friendship with
French Romn	Amancee, friendship, gentleness. [another.
Latin	Immunis, Immune, innocent, blameless.
Hindu 180	Amna, a mild reproof, a gentle rebuke, a friendly
Irish	Amni, generous. [expostulation.
Bask	Eman, or Emon. to give.
Latin	Emineo, to excel.
Arabic 159	Aman, the best or noblest.
Arabic 159	Amn, trusting, confiding in; faith.
Arabic 159	Aman, faith.
Arabic 154	Amanat, being faithful and trusty; fidelity, rectitude, sincerity.
Arabic 154	Amana, trust.
Arabic 161	Amin, <i>plural</i> Umanaa, or 154 Umman, faithful,
Gallafrican	Amanc, to trust. [trusty.
Turkish 491	Emin, one who may be trusted; honest, up-
Swahili A.	Amini, trustworthy, faithful. [right.
Irish	Amlma, faithful, loyal. (Supplement.)
Irish	Omhna, faithful, true.
Hindu 182	Amin, constant, safe, faithful.
Hebrew	Amon (אָמֹן), truth, faith, faithful. Isaiah xxvi. 2, which keepeth <i>the truth</i> . Deut. xxxii. 20, children in whom is no <i>faith</i> . Prov. xiv. 5, a <i>faithful</i> witness will not lie.

Arabic 198	Iaman, faith.
Swahili A.	Imani, faith.
Galla African	Amanu, faith.
Irish	Aimhne, patience. (Supplement.)
Bambarra A.	Imunyu, patience.
Galla African	Humna, power, might.
Arabic 1418	Yamin, <i>plural</i> Aymun, Ayman and Ayamin, power, strength.
French Romn	Amani, or Ameni, dextrous, erect, ready to defend, disposed to help, to sustain. (Sup.)
English	Amain, with force or strength, suddenly.
Arabic 161	Amin, <i>plural</i> Umanaa, strong, powerful.
Gaelic	Achmhaing, powerful.
Hindu 156	Agmana, adventurous, venturesome, the advanced guard.
Greek	Akmen, in a moment, directly.
Cornish	Amwyn, to defend, to assist.
Welsh	Amwyn, to defend or protect.
Sanscrit 189	Oman, protection, assistance, favour.
French	Immunie, free.
Latin	Immunis, Immune, free.
Latin	Immunitas, freedom.
English	Immunity, freedom.
Turkish 490	Umn, safety, security.
Turkish 487	Eman, safety, security, protection.
Turkish 491	Emin, sure, safe, secure.
Hindu 174	Aman, safety, security, protection.
Arabic 198	Iaman, protecting, securing, making safe.
Arabic 1408	Haymanat, guarding, protecting, watching over.
Arabic 159	Amin, Aman, or Amn, safety, security.
Arabic 161	Amin, <i>plural</i> Umanaa, safe, secure, free.
Arabic 154	Aman, being safe and secure; security, safety, peace, tranquillity, protection.
Arabic 159	Imn, or Amn, secure, safe.
Arabic 159	Aman, being safe or secure.

No. 218. Ssy, Sisai, Sesai, Sessi, Sessei or Sheshai.

Anglo-Saxon	Swacs, sweet, pleasant, dear.
Anglo-Saxon	Swasc, proper, dear.
Irish	Sosa, civil behaviour.
Gaelic	Suas, urbanity.
Irish	Suas, urbanity.
Galla African	Sosoe, to excite.
French	Sus! come, cheer up! be of good heart!
Yala African	Suasi, good.



Egbira- Hima A.	} Susa, good.
Igu African	Zuzu, good.
Turkish 735	Seza, worthy.
Persian 700	Saza, worthy, deserving, suitable.
Persian 674	Sazidan, to be fit, proper and worthy.
Persian 732	Shashidan, to be fit or proper.
Sanserit 1099	Sasya, a merit, a good quality, excellence.
Persian 677	Sawiz, of good morals or temper.
Persian 674	Saz, patience, meekness.
Persian 722	Soza, elevation of mind, dignity.
Latin	Suasio, advice or counselling.
Sanserit 1018	Susha, strength.
English	Swish, very quickly. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Arabie 753	Shaashaa, nimble, agile, active.
Hindu 1241	Sahas, courage, valour, spirit.
Hindu 1241	Sahasi, brave, bold.
Zulu Kafir	Siza, to aid, help, assist.
Greek	Sozo, to save, to reseue, to keep, to keep alive, to preserve, to bring one safe.
French Romn	Seous, a sentinel, one who is on watch.
Fijian	Sesc, a place fled to for safety.

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No. 219. Tlmy, Tolmai, Tulmai or Talmai; words derived from No. 233 Tlmy or Talmai are included with this name.

Gaelic	Tuilm, a gift. (Supplement.)
Arabic 579	Dilham, a bold man.
Gaelic	Dalma, bold, stout.
Irish	Deilm, swift, quick
Latin	Telamo, a prop or supporter. [hardy.
Greek	Tlemon, stedfast, stout-hearted, bold, daring,
Greek	Tolmeeis, enduring, stedfast, stout-hearted, daring, bold, adventurous.
Greek	Tolma, or (in Ionic and early Attic) Tolme. courage to undertake or venture, boldness, daring.

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No. 220. Ard, Arad or Harad has been already considered with No. 196 Arod, Arad or Arud.

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No. 221. Syhn, Sihon, Schon or Seou has been already considered with No. 195 Syn, Sin, Sina or Sini.

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No. 222. Aog, Ogh, Og or Hog.

Icecelandic	Hog, easy, gentle, soft. It is only found in E 25
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	compounds; as, <i>Hog-lotr</i> , of easy temper; <i>Hog-saetr</i> , living at ease.
Icelandic	Haegr, easy, convenient; thus, <i>Haeg-lifi</i> , an easy life.
Cornish	Hueg, sweet, dear, delicious. (Borlase.)
Nupe, African	Uge, good.
Turkish 1139	Yegh, preferable.
Fijian	Yaga, useful, suitable, worthy.
Hindu 2223	Yogya, fit, proper, suitable.
Malayan 369	Yogia, proper, expedient.
Ako African	Ugwe, clean.
Irish	Oighe, spotless. (Supplement.)
Irish	Ogh, pure, sincere.
Gaelic	Ogh, pure, sincere.
Irish	Eig, free, willing. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Aigh, liberal.
Sokpa Tibet	Wug, or Euk, to give
Mongolian	Okku, to give.
Persian 44	Akhi, manly, generous.
Arabic 37	Akh, a friend or companion.
Okam African	Oiog, a friend.
Kano African	Higo, a friend.
Greek	Ugies, or Ygies, sound, healthy, hearty, strong in body.
Greek	Ugeia, Ygeia, Ugia, or Ygieia, soundness of body, health.
Welsh	Og, that which is full of life and youth.
Icelandic	Hogr, or Hugr, courage, as in " <i>Med oruggum</i> "hug, fearlessly."
Irish	Aigh, or Aighe, stout, valiant.
Gaelic	Aigh, mettlesome.
Anglo-Saxon	Egg, quickness, ability.
English	Heighe, to go in haste. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Higan, to make haste.
New Zealand	Ahiki, to make haste.
Mandingo A.	Hake, haste.
Greek	Oka, quickly, swiftly, fast.
Arabic 887	Aayhak, alacrity.
Gaelic	Ioc, remedy, compassion.
Gaelic	Oig, a champion.
Irish	Oig, a champion.
Irish	Aoigh, a hero.
Swahili A.	Okoa, to save.
Sanscrit 188	Oka, an asylum, a refuge.
Hindu 227	Ok, an asylum, a place of refuge.
Galla African	Ege, to guard, to watch, to protect.

No. 223. Zdk, Zedek, Zedee, Sedee or Sadoc has been already considered with No. 203 Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedeeh or Sedee.

No. 224. Hohm, Hoham or Oham has been already considered with No. 167 Hm or Ham.

No. 225. Pram, Piram, Piream or Pharam.

Swedish	From. kind, good, mild, soft, gentle.
German	Fromm. peaceable, kind, benevolent, benignant.
Anglo-Saxon	Feorm. hospitality, a guest chamber.
English	Prim, properly, straight, erect, formal, precise. Russian — Priamo, in a right line. Russian — Priamei, direct, true, just.
Dutch	Vroom, honest, good, virtuous.
Icelandic	Fromr, guileless, honest.
Icelandic	Frami. distinction, renown, fame.
English	Breme. renowned. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Brim, celebrated.
Anglo-Saxon	Brem. Breme, or Bryme, renowned, famous,
Hindu 400	Bharam, credit, character, reputation. [notable.
Swedish	Berom, praise, commendation.
Swedish	Beromma, to praise, to commend, to applaud.
Latin	Firmus, Firma, bold, strong, lusty, able.
Spanish	Firme. stable, secure, constant, strong.
Italian	Fermo. firm, constant, resolute.
French	Ferme, firm, steady, vigorous, steadfast, strong.
English	Firm, steady, constant, stable, unshaken.
Norman	Ferum, firm.
Anglo-Saxon	Ferom, strong.
Anglo-Saxon	From, firm, strong, stout, bold.
Anglo-Saxon	Freom, firm, strong.
English	Froom, strong, healthy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Roman	Frem, firm, solid.
French	Ferne ! cheer up !
Gaelic	Foirm, activity.
Danish	Ferm, brisk, lusty, strong.
Irish	Fearamhas, manliness.
Irish	Fearmhaic, a strong, able man.
Irish	Fearamhuil, manly, brave.
Fanti African	Barinna, brave.
French Roman	Fermer, to render stable.
Scotch	Ferne, to make firm.
English	Ferne, to strengthen. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Firmo, to strengthen, to fortify, to confirm, to
English	Berne. a term used in fortification. [establish.

No. 225 *otherwise spelled* Baran.

Sanscrit 594	Prin, or 957 Vrin, to please, to gratify.
Gaelic	Furain, to invite, salute, welcome.
Gaelic	Furan, a welcome, a courteous salutation, hos-
Gaelic	Fioran, a welcome. [pitality.
Irish	Fioran, or Furan, a welcome, a salutation.
Zincali	Furune, favour, grace.
Irish	Fearn, good.
French	Franc, open-hearted, frank, sincere.
Sanscrit 726	Bhrun, to hope, to trust, to confide.
Welsh	Prynu, to deserve or merit.
Welsh	Pryn, desert, merit.
Sanscrit 891	Varna, renown, fame, glory, celebrity.
Gaelic	Pronn, to give or bestow. (Supplement.)
Irish	Bronn, a gift or favour.
Nepaulese	Pirang, to give. ( <i>Lambichhong</i> dialect.)
Persian 281	Parwan, liberality, beneficence.
Norman	Pron, a neighbour.
English	Brawn, bulk, muscular, strength.
English	Brawny, strong, muscular, bulky.
Sanscrit 674	Barhana, strong.
Gaelic	Foirinn, strength.
Greek	Phronis, Phroneos, Phronei, understanding, prudence, knowledge.
Hindu 524	Pran, resolute.
Malayan 38	Barani, bold, brave, courageous.
Scotch	Brain, spirit, mettle.
Scotch	Brainy, high-mettled, lively, spirited.
Irish	Baran, a champion.
Sanscrit 719	Bhurni, active, agile.
Icelandic	Brynn, prompt, ready.
Arabic 939	Fawran, quickly, immediately, directly.
Hindu 1499	Fauran, quickly, directly.
Gaelic	Foirinn, help, aid.
French	Franc, free, at liberty.
Sanscrit 904	Varana, protecting, defending, guarding.
Icelandic	Verna, to protect, defend.
Icelandic	Vorn, a defence.
Polish	Bronic, to defend, to protect.
Polish	Bronic, I defend, I protect.

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No. 226. Ypya or Iaphiah has, together with No. 206 Aby or Abi, been already considered with No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.



No. 226 *otherwise spelled* Japhia, Japhiaa or Japhiah.

Persian 671	Jav, the purest or best of anything.
Murmi Nepal	Jaba, good.
English	Jibe, to agree, to harmonise. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Arabie 410	Jabat, power.
Hindu 817	Jhap, quick or quickly.
Sanscrit 343	Java, quickness, velocity, rapidity, swiftness.
English	Jiffy, a moment, an instant, a very short time. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Latin	Juvo, to help, aid, succour, ease, do good or [profit.]

## No. 227. Dbyr, Dobir, Dabir or Debir.

Russian	Dobry, good.
Polish	Dobrry, good.
Norman	Debuoir, or Debuoiar, duty, devoir.
Norman	Dever, duty.
Portuguese	Dever, devoir, part, duty.
French	Devoir, an act of civility or respect, a trust, duty. "Faire son <i>devoir</i> , to do one's duty."
English	Devoir, an act of civility or respect.
English	Devere, duty, endeavour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Dovere, duty, that which is just, proper.
Cornish	Diffry, duty. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Daffar, a duty or obligation. [majesty.]
Hebrew	Tparh or Taparh (תפארה), honour, glory, Dent. xxvi. 19, in name and in <i>honour</i> . Prov. iv. 9, a crown of <i>glory</i> . Est. i. 4, the honour of his excellent <i>majesty</i> .
Gaelic	Tabhair, to give, bestow or grant.
Gaelic	Tiubhair, to give, grant or present.
Irish	Tiubhradh, giving.
Irish	Tiubhram, I give.
Irish	Tabhram, I give, bestow, &c.
Irish	Tabhair, give thou.
Arabic 304	Tabarrua, doing voluntarily what one is not obliged to do, giving gratis.
Turkish 570	Teberru, an act of donation.
Koech Bengal	Dibar, to give.
Dutch	Dapper, valiant, strenuous.
Danish	Tapper, brave, valiant, bold, able, resolute.
Swedish	Tapper, bold, brave, valiant, courageous.
Sanscrit 377	Tivra, strong, impetuous.

Sanscrit 395	Tvar, to hurry, make haste, go with speed. do anything quickly.
Welsh	Deffraw, to rouse, to awaken.
Welsh	Deffroi, to bestir oneself.
Gaelic	Deifir, speed, haste, hurry, despatch.
Irish	Deifir, haste, speed, quickness.
English	Dapper, active, nimble, brisk.
Hindu 1089	Dhapar, running.
Anglo-Saxon	Defre, seasonable, timely.
Welsh	Differ, to guard, protect or defend.
Turkish 570	Tebriyye, or Tebric, a freeing or making free.

No. 228. Hrm, Hiram or Horam; words derived from No. 235 Yorm are included with this name.

Lepcha	} Aryum, good.	
Sikkim		
Arabie 56	Arham, most merciful.	
Swahili A.	Huruma, pity.	
Persian 52	Aramidan, to give.	
Arabie 1390	Harammaa, agility, celerity, swiftness.	
Arabie 189	Ihrimmaa, being swift, agile, walking quickly.	
Sanscrit 178	Urmi, velocity, speed.	
Sanscrit 80	Aram, swiftly, readily, fitly, suitably.	
Greek	Ormao, to put one's self in violent motion, to	
Greek	Orme, impetus, strength, speed.	[hurry.]
Greek	Ormizo, to bring to safety or rest.	
Greek	Ormos, Ormou, a place of shelter or refuge.	
Greek	Eruma, or Eryma, a fortification, bulwark or stronghold; any safeguard or defence.	
Portuguese	Arrimo, a defence.	

#### No. 229. Ybyn or Jabin.

Bagha African	Abon, good; <i>Momenya</i> . <i>Mbe</i> and <i>N'halemor</i> . African. the same.
Bayon African	Ebon, good: <i>Nso</i> , African. the same.
Kum African	Ibon, good; <i>Momenya</i> , African. the same.
Anan African	Afan, good.
Welsh	Aefwyn, gentle, kind.
English	Even, calm. not easily ruffled.
Icelandic	Jafu, even-tempered.
Spanish	Avenir, to conciliate. to reconeile.
Spanish	Avenido, agreed.
Arabie 431	Jafu, keeping oneself from uncleanness.

Arabie 16	Abayan, <i>plural</i> Ibyan, a loather of vice.
German	Eben, even, just.
Danish	Effen, exact, true, just.
Cornish	Even, patient. (Borlase.)
Danish	Aaben, open, candid, sincere, free.
English	Open, frank, sincere, candid, artless.
Latin	Opinio, esteem, credit, value, reputation.
Greek	Epaineo, to praise, to commend. [eneonium.
Greek	Epainos, Epainou, approval, praise, a public
Arabie 431	Jafnat, <i>plural</i> Jifan, a liberal, noble man.
Arabic 485	Hafn, a small gift.
Arabic 864	Aafwan, gratuitously, without asking for.
Sanscrit 820	Yuvan, endowed with natural strength, strong,
Arabic 862	Aufahin, strong and active. [healthy.
Welsh	Ehofn, daring, gallant, intrepid.
Welsh	Afn, boldness. courage.
Welsh	Hofn, bold.
Welsh	Hofni, to exert courage.
Greek	Aphno, on a sudden.
Sanscrit 91	Avana, speed.
Sanscrit 812	Yavana, speed, velocity.
Sanscrit 346	Javanya, quickness, swiftness, rapidity.
Zulu Kafir	Jubane, speed, swiftness.
Irish	Obainn, or Obann, quick, sudden, nimble, &c.
Gaelic	Obainn, nimble, quick, sudden.
Gaelic	Obann, agile.
Turkish 834	Avn, aid, help, assistance.
Sanscrit 91	Avana, preserving, protection, defence.
English	Haven, a shelter, an asylum, a place of safety.
Fanti African	Aban, a fort, a castle.

## No. 230. Arba, Arbaa, Arbah or Arbe.

Hebrew	Arb (ערב), pleasing, sweet. Hos. ix. 4, neither shall they be <i>pleasing</i> . Prov. xiii. 9, desire accomplished is <i>sweet</i> .
Arabic 60	Irfaa, treating kindly.
Hindu 1451	Urf, goodness, merit.
Hindu 1451	Urf, proper, equitable.
Gaelic	Earb, to trust, rely, confide.
Hindu 87	Arfa, most exalted, very high.
Jeelandie	Orfa, liberality.
Hindu 87	Irfah, bestowing affluence, comforting, cherishing.
Arabie 61	Irfah, bestowing affluence, comforting, cherishing.
Jeelandie	Orva, to exhort.
Persian 1390	Harv, brave, intrepid.

Arabic 846	Aarb, alacrity, briskness.
Welsh	Erfai, brisk, lively, animated.
Sanscrit 174	Urvya, protection, security.

## No. 231. Glyt, Goliath or Goliad.

Anglo-Saxon	Gehlcoth, agreeable, harmonious.
Galla African	Galata, thanks.
Welsh	Gwlydd, tender, mild, gentle.
Irish	Glethe, clean.
Irish	Clith, true, just.
Welsh	Glyd, patient, diligent.
Irish	Cloth, noble.
Cornish	Clode, praise, fame.
Galla African	Galata, praise.
Icelandic	Gildi, worth, value, esteem.
Irish	Cloth, generous.
Polish	Koleda, a new year's gift.
Anglo-Saxon	Gilda, a companion.
Scotch	Gild, great, strong, well-grown.
Icelandic	Gildr, stout, brawny.
Welsh	Gallt, energy, power.
Irish	Gleodh, manhood. (Supplement.)
Welsh	Glewyd, bravery, perseverance.
Irish	Cloth, brave.
Gaelic	Callaidh, active, nimble, agile, clever.
Irish	Callaidh, active, nimble.
Latin	Calidus, Calida, light, swift, bold, ready.
Irish	Glait, prepared.
Gaelic	Gleith, or Gleidh, to keep, save, or preserve.

## No. 232. Akys, Akis, Achis, Achish, or Agchous.

Arabic 124	Aghwaz, kind towards kindred.
French Romm	Aquoiser, to comfort, to tranquillize.
Cornish	Accoyes, to assuage. (Borlase.)
Arabic 42	Ikhzaa, speaking politely.
Turkish 1129	Yakishmak, to best, to beseech, to suit.
Arabic 42	Akhzaa, contented in a lowly station.
Arabic 124	Aghwaz, just.
Arabic 136	Akshaa, most exalted, noble.
Arabic 137	Ikaas, making a valuable present.
Polish	Ugoseic, to entertain a guest, to give him a kind, friendly reception.
Polish	Ugoszcze, I entertain, &c.
Polish	Ugoszczenie, entertainment, treat.



Cornish	Ages, or Agos, a neighbour.
Turkish 517	Ikaz, a waking, rousing, making vigilant, a rousing from torpor or inaction.
Arabic 197	Ikaz, awaking, raising, stirring up, exciting.
Arabic 1415	Yakiz, or Yakuz, <i>plural</i> Aykaz, vigilant, wakeful, provident, circumspect.
Bambarra A.	Akissi, to save.

No. 233. Tlmy, Talmai or Tholmai has been already considered with No. 219 Tlmy, Talmai, Thalmai or Thelamei.

No. 234. Tay, Toa, Toi, Tohi, Thou, Thoion, Thoi, Thoi or Thogi.

Gaelic	Toi, gentle.
Gaelic	Taoi, mild.
Irish	Taoi, mild, gentle.
Irish	Toi, gentle, quiet.
Chinese I. 381	Tow, to speak softly or lightly.
English	Tow, pleasant. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
French	Doux, <i>pronounced</i> Doo, <i>feminine</i> Douce, mild, gentle, agreeable, pleasing, kind.
French Romn	Doc, agreeable, pleasant.
Gaelic	Toigh, agreeable.
Icelandic	Thekk, agreeable, pleasant, liked.
Icelandic	Thekt, a liking.
Icelandic	Thokk, pleasure, liking, thanks.
Icelandic	Thakka, to thank.
Swedish	Tacka, to thank.
Danish	Takker, to thank.
Danish	Tak, thanks.
Irish	Dige, thanks. ( <i>Supplement.</i> )
Polish	Dyg, courtesy, reverence.
Welsh	Teg, bland.
Hindu 1015	Dai, a well-wisher.
Hindu 1048	Dua, salutation, congratulation.
Turkish 575	Tahiyye, a salutation or greeting.
Arabic 397	Tahayua, a consenting, agreeing.
Chin. II. 128	Tih, virtue, benevolence, favour, kindness.
New Zealand	Tohu, merciful.
Sanscrit 402	Daya, sympathy, compassion, pity, mercy.
Hindu 1111	Daya, sympathy, mercy, kindness, favour.
Arabic 395	Tawk, compassionating, commiserating.
Welsh	Tegan, to appease.
Cornish	Teak, good. ( <i>Borlase.</i> )
Hindu 1028	Dakh, good.

HousaAfrican	Dekian, good.
Chourasya	} Ducho, good.
Nepal	
HwidaAfrican	Dagwe. good.
Gaelic	Dagh, good.
Irish	Dagh, or Deagh, good.
Irish	Deigh, good, well.
Gaelic	Deagh, good, excellent, worthy.
English	Dow, good. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Doi, or Da, good.
Welsh	Da, good.
Cornish	Da, good. (Borlase.)
Siamese	Di, good.
Ahom Siam	Di, good; <i>Laos</i> , Siam, the same.
Chin. III. 689	Theih, good.
KouriAfrican	Ten, good.
Cornish	Ta, good. (Borlase.)
Swahili A.	To, a suffix denoting goodness or propriety.
Chin. III. 768	The, what is real, substantial. decorous or decent.
New Zealand	Tau, to be suitable.
Gaelic	Du, fit, proper, due, suitable, just.
Irish	Du, meet, just, fit, proper.
English	Due, proper, fit, suitable. appropriate, becoming.
Norman	Dy, due, just.
Icelandic	Taekr, acceptable, fair, legal, fit, meet. " <i>I taeka tith or tid</i> , in due time."
Hindu 744	Thik, fit, meet.
Irish	Taca, valuable.
Fijian	Toko, a beloved or obedient child.
Swahili A.	Tayi, obedient.
Swahili A.	Tii, to obey.
Arabic 809	Taa, obedient.
Arabic 810	Taaia, <i>plural</i> Tuwaa, obedient, cheerful, willing.
Arabic 824	Tawa, obeying, complying with; easy, gentle, voluntary submission.
Scotch	Tawie, tame, tractable.
GallaAfrican	Taie, to behave.
Chin. II. 151	Tih, an upright, virtuous mind.
Chin. II. 155	Theih, respect, veneration, grave and serious attention, afraid of committing any error.
English	Thew, manners, moral quality. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 446	Dha, virtue, moral merit.
Anglo-Saxon	Dugau, to be virtuous, good, honourable, noble.
Anglo-Saxon	Dugeth, excellence, virtue, probity, &c.
WolofAfrican	Deuge, or Dug, true, truth.

Galla African	Duga, truth.
Greek	Dike, right, truth.
Welsh	Diau, true.
Chin. II. 690	Teih, true.
Hindu 744	Thik, true, right, just.
New Zealand	Tika, correct, lawful, just.
Persian 810	Taka, patience, endurance.
Hindu 704	Tawakku, hope, trust, reliance.
English	Taek, confidence. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Tugh, confidence.
Gaelic	Daigh, Doigh, or Doiehe, hope, confidence.
Irish	Daigh, Doigh, or Doiehe, hope, confidence.
Fijian	Doka, to reverence, to respect, to honour.
Hindu 1087	Dhak, renown, fame, glory.
Hindu 1109	Dhi, famed, renowned.
Greek	Tio, to esteem, to respect, to honour.
Egyptian 522	Ti, honour.
Egyptian 512	Ta, a gift.
Egyptian 525	Ta, or 770 Ta, or Tai, to give.
Kurgi India	Ta, to give; <i>Toda, Yerukala, Kota and Badaga</i> , India, the same.
Icelandic	Te, to grant a thing to one.
Newar Nepal	Ti, to give.
Mandingo A.	Di, to give.
Wolof African	Diohha, to give.
Pakhya Nepal	Deu, to give.
Hindu 1116	Dena (past participle <i>Diya</i> ), to give.
Hindu 1111	Daya, a gift.
Hindu 1023	Daya, a gift, donation.
Hindu 1023	Dai, a giver, giving.
Sanscrit 430	Deya, to be given or presented; a gift.
Sanscrit 406	Da, to give, bestow, grant, &c.
Sanscrit 396	Da, a giver, a donor.
Persian 550	Dadan, to give.
Persian 589	Dih, give thou; a giver.
Romany	Dou! give! as, " <i>dou munde</i> , give me."
French Romn	Do, a gift, a present.
Latin	Do, to give, to bestow.
Polish	Dac, Daje, to give, I give.
Gaelic	Daigh, to give or grant.
Irish	Tugaim, I give.
Irish	Tug, gave.
English	Teehe, to give. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Horpa Tibet	Tukhye, to give.
Manyak Tibet	Takhi, to give.
Arabic 297	Taaakhkli, behaving as a friend.

Diwala A.	Deko, a friend.
Dewoi African	Tuac, a friend.
Boko African	Ti, a friend.
Fijian	To, a companion.
Arabic 397	Tawiy, standing fast, steady.
Galla African	Taie, to last.
Hindu 728	Tikau, durable, lasting.
Hindu 728	Tikao, stability, permanence.
Arabic 369	Takawwi, becoming powerful, strong.
Persian 810	Taka, power, strength.
Turkish 805	Tawk, power, strength, ability.
Arabic 824	Tawk, power, ability.
Irish	Tig, power, ability.
Polish	Tegi, strong, firm, resolute.
Malayan 78	Tagoh, or Tuggoh, firm, strong, stout.
Cornish	Dich, potent, powerful. (Borlase.)
Chin. II. 848	Tuh, firm, strong, substantial.
Irish	Teo, vigour.
Hindu 626	Tao, strength, power.
Sanscrit 377	Tu, to be strong.
New Zealand	Toa, to be brave.
Fijian	Dou, to be courageous towards, to venture at.
Fijian	Doudou, bold, fearless.
Fanti African	Tu, pluck.
Arabic 392	Tawh, a being prepared.
Gaelic	Taoi, ready.
Irish	Taoi, ready.
Greek	Thoos, Thoe, quick, nimble, active, especially quick in act, ready.
Bambarra A.	Thia, active.
Chin. II. 155	Theih, quick, active.
Chin. II. 883	Theih, a quick appearance, fleet.
Chin. III. 435	Te, the appearance of quick motion; walking fast or running.
Chinese I. 586	Taou, advancing with celerity.
Hindu 626	Tao, speed.
Arabic 392	Tawahhi, a making haste.
Sanscrit 381	Tuya, quickly, swiftly.
Scotch	Dow, to go quickly, to hasten.
Greek	Theo, or Theio, to run.
Greek	Thuo, to rush along.
New Zealand	Taheke, to be quick.
Greek	Tacha, quickly, soon, forthwith.
Greek	Tachos, Tacheos, Tachei, swiftness, speed, quickness, fleetness. [speedy.
Greek	Tachus, Tacheia, Tachu, quick, swift, fast, fleet,



English	Twig, brisk, active. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 825	Takk, a going fast; quickness of step.
Arabic 819	Takw, quickness of step.
Hindu 679	Tag, running.
Irish	Doich, swift, quick.
Gaelic	Doich, swift, quick; to hasten.
Icelandic	Dik, a run, a leap.
Icelandic	Dika, to run.
Icelandic	Duga, to show prowess, to do one's best, to help, to aid.
Anglo-Saxon	Dugan, to help, to care for.
Anglo-Saxon	Dyge, he helps, &c.
Gaelic	Dighe, succour, help.
New Zealand	Toa, to be victorious.
Gaelic	Tag, to deliver. (Supplement.)
Fanti African	Dihi, free.
Sanscrit 452	Dha, to sustain, keep, preserve.
Sanscrit 408	Da, to protect, defend or guard.
Chin. III. 460	Te, to protect, to guard.
Sanscrit 364	Tay, to preserve or guard.
Sanscrit 364	Taya, protection.
Sanscrit 370	Tay, to protect.
Latin	Tueor, Tuens, to defend, assist or protect.
Fijian	Tu, to defend, to assist.
Fanti African	Tah, support.
Wolof African	Taic, support.
Irish	Taic, a support, a prop.
Gaelic	Toic, or Taic, a support or prop.
Hindu 744	Thick, a support, a prop.
Turkish 808	Dayak, a support, prop or stay.
Hindu 673	Takawi, strengthening, assisting.
Latin	Tego, to defend, preserve.
Fijian	Tako, to keep safe, take care of, preserve.
New Zealand	Tiaki, to take care of, protect.
Egyptian 484	Tcha, a fort. (Vol. I.)
Mandingo A.	Daka, a fort.

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No. 235. Yorm has been already considered with No. 228  
Hrm, Hiram or Horam.

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No. 235 *otherwise spelled* Joram.

Ako African Jarama, to thank; *Fulah*, African, the same.

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No. 236. Aoryh, Oureiou, Uriae, Urie, Uria or Urialh.

Chin. III. 75 Urh, a pleasing manner.

ManchuTartarOurembi, to be grieved for another's woe, to have compassion on such as suffer or are in affliction.

English Are, or Yore, mercy. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

KhariNagaB. Aro, good.

Arabic 476 Hari, *plural* Ahraa, worthy, fit, proper.

Arabic 476 Hariy, *plural* Ahriyaa, worthy, fit.

Arabic 33 Ahriyaa, suitable.

Sanscrit 174 Uru, excellent, precious, valuable.

Arabic 33 Ahra, better, best.

Sanscrit 85 Arh, to deserve, to merit, to be worthy.

Sanscrit 85 Arya, excellent.

Sanscrit 129 Arya, a loyal or faithful man; a respectable, honourable man.

Sanscrit 85 Arya, true.

Latin Aura, favour, applause.

Swedish Ara, glory, honour, renown.

Icelandic Aera, an honour, also to honour.

German Ehre, honour.

Danish Aere, an honour, a respect, a value, an esteem.

Anglo-Saxon Arc, honour, respect. [glory.  
Frisic—Ere.

Irish Uire, liberality.

Japanese Yaru, to give.

Galla African Horri, a donation, a gift, a present.

Egyptian } Ari, or 348 Aru, a companion.  
347 & 358 }

Persian 1411 Yari, intimacy, friendship.

Hindu 2214 Yara, friendship.

Hindu 2214 Yari, friendship, assistance.

English Hear, to regard, to attend favourably, to listen.

Greek Ora, care, concern, heed, regard.

Greck Oreo, to take care of, to mind, to attend to.

Gaelic Airc, attention, observation, notice, regard.

Irish Aire, attention, watchfulness, notice, heed, care.

Arabic 1361 Waraa, being cautious in doubtful points, afraid of doing anything sinful, moderate, modest.

Anglo-Saxon Ware, heed, caution, care.

English Wary, cautious, scrupulous; carefully watching against deception, artifices, and dangers.

Gaelic Urra, power, strength, authority, a chieftain.

Hindu 2213 Yara, power, strength. [istancee.

Persian 1411 Yara, courage, boldness, strength, power of re-

Galla African	Irre, power.
Persian 196	Iri, manliness, bravery.
English	Hero, a man of distinguished valour, intrepidity or enterprise in danger.
French Romn	Oirre, promptly, quickly.
English	Yare, ready, quick, nimble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Yare, ready, eager.
Sanscrit 80	Ara, swift, speedy.
English	Eyre, haste, speed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Erre, haste, speed.
Latin	Irruo, to run hastily.
English	Hurry, to move or act with haste, to proceed with celerity, to hasten.
Greek	Orouo, to rise and rush violently on or forward, to hasten, to move quickly, to dart forward.
Greek	Eroe, any quick or violent motion, impulse.
Hindustani 96	Uri, to leap or rush upon.
Chinese I. 154	Urh. to assist.
Greek	Era, to assist, to relieve, to do a kind service.
Greek	Erno, to rescue from the press of battle, to bring under one's own protection, to deliver.
Greek	Oureo, to watch and guard.
Persian 184	Awra, a fortress, a citadel.

No. 237. Anyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud, Ammiud or Emiud has been already considered with No. 198 Hmt. Hamathi or Amathi.

No. 238. Aty, Athi, Ethi, Ethai, Ithai or Ittai has been already considered with No. 189 Ht, Hith, Heth or Ethae.

No. 239. Ysbo, Jesbi, Jisbi, Iesbi or Ishbi-benob.

Thaksya N.	Asba, good.
Circassian 92	Ezshaboo, sound, healthy.
Arabic 844	Aazabiy, generous, noble-minded.
Turkish 822	Issabet, tenacity on points of honour.
Hebrew	Yzb (יֵצֵב), the truth. Dan. vii. 19, then I would know <i>the truth</i> .
Arabic 66	Uzbiy, plural Azabiy, briskness, cheerfulness, swiftness.
Arabic 68	Azfa, haste, expedition, celerity, alacrity, briskness, liveliness.
Sanscrit 133	Asava, speed, quickness.
Polish	Uspiec, to hasten.
Greek	Eispao, to rush, dash in.

Arabie 858	Aasabiyat, help, assistance.
Arabie 72	Isbaa, setting at liberty.

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No. 240. Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Seba or Saba.

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No. 241. Aran, Arcuna, Arauna, Aronh, Araunah or Orna.

Persian 64	Arun, amiable, winning or attractive qualities.
Irish	Uran, affability, courtesy.
Icelandic	Eirinn, forbearing.
Polish	Wierny, true, loyal, trusty.
Polish	Wiernie, faithfully.
Arabie 852	Aarin, <i>plural</i> Aurun, greatness, might.
Irish	Eirnim, I give or bestow.
Irish	Eirneadh, a gift or present.
Greek	Eranos, Eranou, any subscription or contribution, a favour, a gift, a kindness or service.
Gaelic	Arinn, friendship.
Irish	Arinn, or Airinn, friendship.
Persian 1411	Yaran, a friend.
Persian 1411	Yarana, friendly.
English	Warn, to give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove injurious.
Greek	Arren, male, masculine, manly, strong.
Greek	Arrenoo, to do the duties of a man.
Cornish	Haiarn, strength.
Egyptian 394	Huranu, courage.
Arabie 64	Arun, brisk.
Icelandic	Ern, brisk, vigorous.
Welsh	Ernwy, briskness or vivacity.
Greek	Eranos, Eranon, a guardian.
English	Werne, to guard. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Warne, to fortify. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )

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No. 242. Makh, Maecha, Maacha, Maachae, Maachah, Mahachah or Mahacah.

New Zealand	Mahaki, meek, mild, quiet.
Polish	Miecki, soft, tender.
Polish	Miecko, softly, tenderly.
Dutch	Mak, gentle, good, sweet.
English	Meek, mild of temper, soft, gentle, not easily
Danish	Myg, soft, tender, delicate. [irritated.]



Portuguese	Meigo, gentle, civil, sweet-natured.
Spanish	Mego, bland, gentle, meek, peaceable.
Arabic 1221	Maghy, speaking pleasantly, clearly and openly.
Ashanti A.	Make, to please.
Arabic 1274	Mawkia, proper, fit, suitable.
English	Macky, neat, smart. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Mack, neat, tidy.
Gaelic	Mae, clear, pure, clean.
Irish	Mac, clear, pure, bright.
English	Moche, great. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Mog, noble.
Welsh	Myg, respectable, honoured.
Irish	Miagh, estimation, respect.
Gaelic	Miagh, respect, honour, esteem, repute, fame.
Sanscrit 727	Magha, a gift, donation, present or reward.
Sanscrit 727	Makha, a gift.
Appa African	Meko, to give.
Sanscrit 782	Muc, to grant, to bestow.
Irish	Meach, hospitality.
Gaelic	Meach, hospitality.
Anglo-Saxon	Maeg, or Maga, a neighbour, a friend.
Arabic 1233	Mukawwi, a strengthener, confirmer, fortifier or comforter.
Hindu 1936&7	Mukauwi, strengthening, invigorating.
Assyrian	Makhkhu, mighty.
Polish	Moe, might, strength, power.
Scotch	Mauch, power, pith, ability.
Greek	Mekos, Mekeos, Mekei, or Meccos, Meceos, Meeei, height, tallness, stature.
Greek	Megas, <i>neuter</i> Mega, or Mecas, <i>neuter</i> Meca, big, great in size, high, long, strong, mighty.
Anglo-Saxon	Maga, powerful.
Anglo-Saxon	Magan, to be able, to prevail, to avail.
Icelandic	Mega, to have strength to do, to avail, to be able.
Scotch	Mak, or Mack, to avail.
Sanscrit 727	Makha, active, sprightly.
Welsh	Mwch, hasty, swift, quick.
Welsh	Mwchiaw, to hasten, to be quick.
Latin	Mico, to move briskly.
Mandingo A.	Makwoi, aid, assistance.
Fijian	Moqe, to struggle for liberty.
Sanscrit 782	Muc, to release, liberate, set free.
Hindu 1984	Moehli, liberation, deliverance.
Arabic 1233	Makw, guarding, custody.
Arabic 1233	Maky, guarding.
Egyptian 469	Mak, a watch tower. (Vol. I.)

Hebrew      Makh or Makah (מַכָּה), a battlement.  
                  Deut. xxii. 8, thou shalt make *a battlement*.

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No. 243. Lhny, Lahemi, or Lahmi.

English      Loune, gentle. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Fijian        Loma, to pity.  
 Persian 1069 Lam, mercy, forgiveness.  
 Zulu Kafir   Lamu, to make peace between parties quarrelling.  
                  , to mediate between; also help generally.  
 Bute African Lem, good.  
 Isoama A.    Lemna, good.  
 Serpa Nepal Lemu, good.  
 Bhutani      Lemo, good.  
 Arabic 1060 Lahim, suitable, befitting.  
 Fijian        Luma-luma, modest, retiring.  
 Arabic 1074 Lahm, or Lihamm, liberal, magnificent.  
 Irish         Laomh, strong, powerful. (Supplement.)  
 Irish         Luaimh, swift. (Supplement.)  
 Zulu Kafir   Lomo, the foremost or right-hand man in war  
                  or counsel, &c.; brave.  
 Hindu 1803 Lom, a piquet, outpost, or sentry.  
 Fijian        Lami, an embrasure, a porthole.

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No. 244. Bbl or Babel.

French Romm Babelu, pleasant, agreeable, sprightly. (Sup-  
 Dutch        Bevallen, to please, to like. [plement.)  
 Dutch        Bevallig, pleasing, gracious.  
 Swedish     Bifalla, to consent, to assent, to agree, to yield to.  
 Polish       Poufaly, familiar, intimate. free. confidential.  
 Norman      Fiebles, good, fair, honest.  
 Norman      Fiables, persons of credit.  
 Sanscrit 930 Vibalya, in full vigour.  
 Welsh        Pabl, activity, vigour, energy.  
 Swedish     Bibehalla, to preserve, to maintain.

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No. 245. Ark, Arach, Oreeh, Erech or Eree has been already  
 considered with No. 194. Ark, Arki, Arei, Aroucha,  
 Araea or Arnea.

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No. 246. Akd, Aead, Aecad, Aeeadh or Aehad.

Gaelic        Ioehd, pity, compassion, tenderness of heart.  
 Irish         Ioehd, clemency, good nature, justice.  
 Irish         Ieht, humanity, good nature.

Greek	Oiktos, Oiktou, Oikto, compassion, pity.
ManchuTartar	Okto, medicine, any medicinal remedy.
French Romn	Accouter, to listen, to pay attention.
French	Ecouter, to listen, hearken, grant a hearing, pay
Swedish	Ackta, to respect, or to regard. [attention to.
Irish	Uchd, intercession.
Polish	Ochota, willingness, ready compliance.
Muntu African	Okoto, good.
Hindu 2220	Yukt, fit, proper, right.
Hindustani 54	Uchit, proper, fit, suitable.
Sanscrit 190	Aucitya, fitness, suitableness.
Gaelic	Eachda, pure, clean, decent.
Irish	Eachda, pure, clean, neat, decent.
Sanscrit 4	Agada, free from disease, healthy.
Greek	Acathos, Acathe, or Agathos, Agathe, good,
Swedish	Agta, pure, genuine. [virtuous.
Irish	Oghdha, pure, sincere.
Irish	Ioehd, confidence.
ManchuTartar	Akdambi, to have confidence in a person, to believe him and open one's heart to him.
Welsh	Uched, exalted, elevated.
Irish	Acht, a gift, giving.
Fanti African	Akedi, a gift.
Pangela A.	Okuctu, <i>plural</i> Aketu, a friend.
French Romn	Acate, a faithful friend.
Turkish 509	Ughut, advice, counsel.
Hindustani 58	Achyut, fixed, permanent.
Arabic 144	Akid, steady, firm, constant.
Arabic 186	Awkad, more or most firm.
Arabic 1375	Wakid, firm, solid.
Arabic 1374	Wukd, power, strength.
Turkish 480	Ekid, very strong.
Arabic 144	Akid, valiant.
Spanish	Higado, valour, bravery.
Turkish 1139	Yighit, a brave fellow.
Greek	Acathos, Acathe, or Agathos, Agathe, brave,
English	Weght, bold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [noble.
English	Wight, active, courageous. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Polish	Ochota, eagerness, readiness.
Greek	Egetes, Egeton, a leader, a commander, a chief.
Romany	Hekta, haste.
Romany	Hokta, to spring or leap.
Arabic 487	Hakat, agility of body, motion, activity.
Irish	Acht, or Eachd, a deed, an exploit, a feat, an act.
Irish	Icht, protection. (Supplement.)
Welsh	Achadw, to keep, to preserve.

No 247. Klnh, Calneh, Calane, Calne, Chalne, Chalneh, Chalna, Chalen, Chalaune, Chalanne or Galanne.

Greek	Calene or Galene, calm, tranquillity.
Greek	Calenos, Calenon, or Galenos, Galenon, still,
Mampa A.	Kalan, good. [serene, calm.
Bulom African	Kelen, good.
Persian 945	Kalun, good.
French	Galant, good, honest, worthy, agreeable, polite.
Welsh	Glan, pure, clean.
Welsh	Glanau, to cleanse, to purify.
Irish	Glan, clean.
Anglo-Saxon	Claene, clean, chaste, innocent, pure.
English	Clean, free from dirt or other foul matter. also free from disease.
Hindu 1604	Kulin, well-born, of noble descent, gentle.
Hindu 1604	Kulinai, nobility.
Sanscrit 241	Kulina, of high or eminent descent.
Polish	Celnie, eminently, excellently.
Zulu Kafir	Kolana, to be cordially intimate with.
Tengsa Naga B	Khalang, to give.
Scotch	Gloan, strength, substance.
French	Galant, valiant.
Welsh	Calonawg, hearty, courageous. valiant.
Cornish	Colannak, courageous.
Italian	Colonna, aid, support.

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No. 248. Bsn, Basan or Bashan.

Persian 258	Bosana, humility.
Persian 239	Basand, contentment.
Polish	Baczenie, attention, heedfulness, mindfulness. care.
Polish	Baczny, attentive, mindful, heedful.
Persian 928	Fasana, celebrated.
English	Foosen, generosity. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Visinho, a neighbour.
French Romn	Veisin, a neighbour.
French	Voisin, a neighbour.
Norman	Visens or Visnes, neighbours.
Latin	Vesanns, Vesann, mighty, vast.
Norman	Pensous, might.
Norman	Pusance or Poissance, power.
Scotch	Foison, pith, ability.
French	Fascine. a fagot or hurdle used in civil or military engineering.



## No. 249. Sryn, Sarion, Sirion or Serin.

Gaelic	Soirionn, meekness, pleasantness, serenity.
Irish	Soireann, serenity, mildness, pleasantness, cheerfulness.
French	Serein, serene, placid, undisturbed.
French Romn	Serener, to calm, to tranquillise.
Latin	Serenus, Serena, calm, sedate.
English	Serene, calm, unruffled, undisturbed; <i>serene</i> also imports great purity.
Hindu 1410	Shirin, pleasant, gentle, affable.
Persian 774	Shirin, pleasant, gentle, gracious, affable.
Gadsaga A.	Sireni, good.
Sanscrit 1023	Sran, to give or present.
Patagonian	Sourno, quick.
Sanscrit 994	Sarana, protecting, preserving.
Hindu 1281	Saran, an asylum, shelter, protection.

## No. 250. Kpyrh, Kepheira or Kephira.

Sanscrit 245	Kuvara, or Kubara, agreeable, pleasing.
Hindu 1473	Ghafur, clement, merciful.
Arabic 899	Ghaffar, one who pardons greatly.
Swahili A.	Ghofira, pardon.
Swahili A.	Ghofiria, to forgive a person.
Mandingo A.	Kafferri, to forgive.
Arabic 529	Khafar, being very bashful, excessive modesty.
Persian 992	Kafuri, pure.
Welsh	Cyfri, honour.
Arabic 988	Kabir, great, grand.
Hindu 1527	Kabir, great, grand, illustrious.
Malayan 252	Kebir, great, mighty.
Dutch	Gebuur, a neighbour.
Hindu 899	Chaubar, stout, robust, bold.
Arabic 994	Kibr, power.
Persian 450	Chabira, ready, prepared.
Bambarra A.	Kafari, to dare.
English	Quever, or Quiver, nimble, agile. (Wright's
Persian 510	Khapara, active, nimble. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Hebrew	Gborh or Gaborah (גבורה), strength, might, mastery. [ <i>strength.</i> ]
	Judg. viii. 21, as the man is so is his
	1 Kings xxii. 45, his <i>might</i> that he showed.
	Exod. xxxii. 18, of them that shout for
Irish	Cobhair, aid, help, support. [ <i>mastery.</i> ]
Irish	Cabhair, support, help, succour.

Gaelic	Cabhair, or Cobhair, help, aid, assistance. deliverance, relief.
Arabic 529	Khafr, protecting, guarding.

No. 251. Mkdh, Makkedah, Makkeda, Makeda. Maceda, Macheda or Macchedah.

Italian	Mughetto, one who endeavours to appear gallant and amiable.
Bambarra A.	Magaota, to forgive.
Sanscrit 799	Maugdhyā, simplicity, innocence.
ManchuTartar	Maktambi, to esteem any one, to praise him.
Persian 1140	Mukht, hope.
Arabic 1275	Muaakkad, strong, powerful, efficacious.
Arabic 1275	Muaakkid, energetic.
Turkish 1065	Muekked, strong.
Arabic 1233	Mukit, powerful.
Hindu 1937	Mukit, powerful.
Icelandic	Makt, might, power.
German	Macht, force, strength, power.
Scotch	Mocht, might
Scotch	Mauchty or Maughty, powerful.
Swedish	Magta, to be able.
Dutch	Magt, might, power, force, ability.
Danish	Magt, might, power, potency.
Swedish	Magt, power, strength, authority.
Anglo-Saxon	Maegthe, power.
English	Might, strength, force, power, valor with bodily strength; also great achievements, political power, national strength.
English	Mighty, having great bodily strength or physical power, very strong, valiant, bold.
Arabic 1143	Makht, a quick step.
Arabic 1141	Makhadat, aid, help, favour. protection.
Arabic 1233	Mukit, a guardian, a keeper.
Hindu 1937	Mukit, a guardian, a keeper.
Arabic 1226	Mukaaid, a guardian, keeper or preserver.
Hindu 1932	Mukaidd, a guardian, a keeper.
Arabic 1135	Mahkid, refuge, asylum.

No. 252. Tpoli, Tapuah, Tappuah, Taphuh or Taphua.

Irish	Taobh, account, respect, regard. (Supplement.)
Arabic 307	Tabwia, receiving hospitably.
Fijian	Tavi, to salute, welcome, or receive respectfully.
Dutch	Toeven, to entertain, to treat.

Welsh	Dof, gentle.
Icelandic	Deyfa, to soothe.
English	Daive, to soothe. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Dave, to assuage or relieve. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Dofva, to mitigate pain. [humanely.]
Arabic 416	Tahaffi, being beneficent, doing good, behaving
Zulu Kafir	Tiba, to quiet by soothing words or acts.
Zulu Kafir	Toba, to soothe, to appease.
Hebrew	Tob (טוב), kindness, kind. 2 Sam. ii. 6, I also will requite you this 2 Chron. x. 7, if thou be <i>kind</i> . [kindness.]
Turkish 796	Tibb, the science of medicine.
Irish	Teibe, a physician.
Mbofia A.	Dibia, a doctor.
Irish	Taoph, a doctor. (Appendix.)
Hindu 637	Tuhfa, excellent, choice, admirable.
Wolof African	Diafey, valuable.
Bode African	Dafa, good.
Assyrian	Dhabu, or Dabu, good.
Arabic 824	Tuba, good, excellent, agreeable.
Scotch	Tap, excellent.
Hebrew	Tob (טוב), goodness. Ps. lxxv. 11, crownest the year with thy
Hebrew	Tob (טוב), good, better, best. [goodness. Gen. ii. 9, pleasant to the sight and <i>good</i> . Num. xiv. 7, an exceeding <i>good</i> land. Hosea ii. 7, <i>better</i> with me than now. Num. xxxvi. 6, whom they think <i>best</i> .
Hindu 1430	Tab, agreeable, good, pure, excellent.
Hindu 1440	Taiyib, agreeable, sweet, good.
Turkish 808	Tayyib, good, pleasant.
Arabic 296	Taaabbul, being pure.
Hindu 1026	Dibhya, pure, unpolluted.
Cornish	Dibeh, guiltless, without sin. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Difai, blameless, faultless.
Welsh	Difeiaw, to divest of fault, to amend, to correct.
English	Deffe, neat, trim. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 574	Difa, a present, a gift.
Arabic 316	Tuhfat, or Tuhafat, <i>plural</i> Tuhaf, a gift, a present, a benefit, favour, kindness.
Hindu 637	Tuhfa, a present.
Turkish 575	Tuhfe, anything elegant and fit for a present.
Gyarung Tibet	Davo, to give.
English	Thave, to give, to sustain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
New Zealand	Tapae, to give.
Icelandic	Tap, pith, pluck.

Zincali	Tibay, firm.
Fanti African	Daba, constant.
Latin	Debeo, to ought or should.
Wolof African	Diapa, careful.
Quichua Peru	Tiapayani, to help.
Turkish 793	Tabiya, a battery, a bastion, earthwork or fort.
Arabic 307	Tabia, a defender, an assistant.
Arabic 552	Dafia, a protector.

No. 253. Hzor, Azor, Hazor, Hasor or Chasor.

Arabic 1414	Yasar, gentle, humane.
Arabic 1411	Yasir, kind, humane.
Arabic 22	Asur, excellent.
Arabic 22	Asir, studious of excelling.
Hebrew	Ksr or Kasar (כָּסַר), right. Est. viii. 5, and the thing seem <i>right</i> before the king.
Hebrew	Ysr or Yasar (יָסַר), right, upright, equity. Prov. xx. 11, whether it be <i>right</i> . Job i. 8, a perfect and an <i>upright</i> man. Micah iii. 9, ye princes of the house of Israel that pervert all <i>equity</i> .
Arabic 66	Izar, chastity.
Hindu 111	Asra, trust, hope.
Arabic 23	Asir, chosen, selected, excellent.
Hindu 946	Hazir, willing, content.
Turkish 514	Issar, a giving, a bestowing.
Arabic 858	Aasr, or Aasar, a gift.
Arabic 1391	Hazr, giving largely.
Arabic 1033	Kaysar, liberal, munificent.
Arabic 23	Asir, or 89 Asarr, an intimate friend.
Turkish 648	Hazer, care, caution in keeping free from evil.
Arabic 471	Hazar, caution, prudence.
Arabic 33	Ahzar, cautious, prudent.
Hindu 952	Hazar, caution, prudence.
Hindu 946	Hazir, ready, prepared, present, at hand.
Hindu 2217	Yasr, ready, prepared.
Turkish 644	Hazir, ready, prepared.
Assyrian	Gisru, strong.
Arabic 1391	Hazr, making haste about any necessary business.
Persian 1037	Guzar, haste, expedition.
Arabic 885	Aayzar, brisk, lively.
Arabic 845	Aazir, an assistant, defender.
Arabic 852	Aazr, assisting.
Arabic 1364	Wazr, or Wizr, sustaining, supporting.



Hebrew	Azrh or Azarh (עזרה), a help, a helper. Job xxxi. 21, when I saw my <i>help</i> in the gate. Nahum iii. 9, Put and Lubim were <i>thy helpers</i> .
Hebrew	Azr or Azar (עזר), to help. [ <i>help</i> Lachish. Jos. x. 33, the king of Gezer came up <i>to</i> Isa. xli. 10, yea, I will <i>help</i> thee. Ezra viii. 22, a band of soldiers and horsemen <i>to help</i> us.
Persian 1043	Guzir, aid, help, remedy.
Persian 1042	Guzir, or Guzar, help, remedy.
Hindu 1706	Guzir, help, remedy.
Persian 1043	Gazir, or Gizir, a hero or champion.
Hindu 1706	Gazir, a hero.
Arabic 965	Kasr, <i>plural</i> Kusur, a citadel.
Turkish 888	Kassr, a castle.
Turkish 652	Hissar, a castle, a fort.
Arabic 481	Hisar, a fort or castle.
Hindu 958	Hisar, a fortification, a bulwark.
Arabic 858	Ausr, or Aasar, a refuge, an asylum.
Arabic 196	Izar, preserving, guarding, providing an asylum.

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No. 254. Tank, Taanach, Tahanach, Tahanac, Thenac, Thaenach or Thaanach.

Irish	Taine, gratitude, thanks.
Gaelic	Taing, gratitude, thanks. Gothic—Danc.
Anglo-Saxon	Thane, or Thone, the acknowledgment of a favour, thanks.
English	Thank, to express gratitude, to make acknowledgments for kindness bestowed.
English	Thonke, or Donke, to thank. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Dutch	Dank, thanks. [ <i>lete.</i> )]
Dutch	Danken, to thank.
German	Danken, to thank, to express gratitude.
German	Dank, approbation, satisfaction.
Hindu 1137	Dhang, behaviour, manners, breeding, graceful-
Irish	Diong, worthy. [ <i>ness.</i> ]
Scotch	Denk, neat, trim, gay, nice.
Arabic 389	Tanawwuk, being neat.
Chin. II. 154	Tung, simple, rustic.
Gaelic	Teannach, a guiltless person.
Irish	Teannach, a guiltless person.
Irish	Tionaic, a gift or present.

- Chin. II. 657 Tang, what is suitable or proper, that which ought to be done.  
 Chin. III. 393 Tang, right words, excellent speech, to persuade to virtue and reprehend vice.  
 Kiamba A. Donge, a friend.  
 Irish Tinnighe, firm, secure, strong. (Supplement.)  
 Chin. III. 444 Thung, to walk quickly.  
 Chin. III. 441 Thang, walking fast.  
 Gaelic Tione, to save, free or deliver.  
 Welsh Diane, to deliver, to rescue.  
 Sanscrit 398 Dangh, to cherish or protect.  
 Chin. II. 657 Tang, to sustain, to bear. [after.  
 Malayan 76 Tunggu, to watch, guard, observe, keep, look

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No. 255. Ypth, Jiphtah, Jephthah or Jephtha.

- Persian 5 Abad, salutation, congratulation, praise, eulogium, bravo! well done!  
 Latin Apte, fitly, acceptably, agreeably, properly.  
 Sanscrit 122 Apta, fit, apt.  
 English Apt, fit, suitable.  
 Mandingo A. Abatee, good. (J. G. Jackson's *Empire of Marocco*, London, 1811.)  
 Persian 5 Abad, good.  
 French Affide, trusty, trustworthy.  
 Sanscrit 122 Apta, true, trustworthy, confidential.  
 Hindu 2226 Apta, trusted, true.  
 English Abide, to endure or sustain, to bear patiently.  
 Sanscrit 122 Apta, a friend.  
 Hindu 2226 Apta, a friend.  
 Welsh Afaith, a neighbour.  
 French Romn Affete, quick, alive, alert.  
 Arabic 127 Afad, despatch.  
 Arabic 127 Afd, one who makes haste.  
 Arabic 127 Afd, making haste.  
 Arabic 485 Hafd, making haste, going fast.  
 Icelandic Hvata, to make speed, to hasten.  
 Greek Iapto, to rush, to hurry.  
 German Obhut, protection, guard, care.  
 Swahili A. Hifathi, to preserve, to keep.  
 Sanscrit 186 Evatha, protection, assistance.

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No. 256. Msal, Misal, Missal, Messal, Miscal, Misheal or Miscal.

- Arabic 1192 Mishall, social, cheerful, friendly.

Arabic 1197	Maslahat, <i>plural</i> Masalih, benevolence, kindness, peace, goodwill.
Arabic 1184	Maslat, consolation. [tent and happy.
Arabic 1184	Musalli, one who solaces or who makes con-
Arabic 1119	Masil, excellent, choice, great.
Arabic 1118	Musla, excellent, best deserving of imitation.
Gaelic	Measail, respectable, reputable, esteemed.
Hindu 1912	Masalih, honour, glory.
Arabic 1153	Mazl, or Mazil, liberal.
Arabic 1197	Muslih, healthy, wholesome.
Arabic 1213	Muazil, strong, muscular, powerfully built.
Latin	Masculus, Mascula, hardy, stout, manly.
English	Muscular, strong, brawny, vigorous.
Gaelic	Mosgail, to awake, rouse or stir up.
Arabic 1168	Muzaaalat, rendering brisk and lively.
Arabic 1181	Mishal, intrepid, enterprising, a bold resolution.
English	Muzzle, to restrain from hurt.
Wolof African	Mussala, to save, safe.
Arabic 1184	Maslahat, <i>plural</i> Masalih, a frontier garrison, a fortification at the entrance of a country.

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No. 257. Gt, Gath or Geth has been already considered with No. 189 Cheth.

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We have now considered the races of Shem and Ham by the light of four distinct chains of evidence on each side, and whatever else mankind may say, the fact that I have put an entirely new face on the relative merits of these two races can not but be acknowledged.

It will be remembered that, in Chapter I., I spoke of myself as the herald of The New Nation; and that, towards the end of Chapter III., I remarked that mine is the first reply on behalf of the race of Ham, as such, to millions of interested voices which have been raised for centuries on the other side; that I then further remarked that, for the first time in the history of man, the great case of Shem *versus* Ham—Japhet being Judge—stands with somebody on each side; and that I then acknowledged myself to be no trained advocate, being simply a plain, hard worked business man, who has voluntarily taken this matter in hand, without any recognised ability for the task, merely advocating the cause of Ham for the sake of justice and fair play, none other ever having stepped forward in the cause.

In this sense, therefore, I am the advocate of the whole race of Ham; and, as such, am not called upon to hold the scales, studying minute balances upon occasion, but honestly

confess that, finding how many thousands of paid voices I am opposed to, I have thrown my whole weight, such as it may be, into the scale which represents the side I have espoused; that my doing so has put an entire new face upon the matter, I have already said, and feel sure that such will speedily be acknowledged; but although, not holding the scales myself, I have not been called upon, as I said, to study minute balances, or to seek for arguments to refute my own case, I nevertheless have, as a business man, thoroughly looked on both sides of the question, before taking the position I have taken; and feel sure that, to put a practical test to the whole affair, no man, or school of men, could take up the four chains of evidence on each side and reverse them: that is to say, putting the matter in other words, they could not with Hamite names make the same chains concerning priests, wizards, lepers and desolating mobs, that I have shown concerning the race of Shem; nor could they with Shemite names make the same chains concerning merriment, marriage, industry, and gentle but stirring worth, that I have shown concerning the race of Ham; no, nor could they do anything approaching it, and herein lays the whole gist of the matter.

In fact, with such an array of consecutive evidence in the way of etymology, and such palpable facts as I have drawn attention to, in Volumes I. and II., he will be a bold man, or a mad one, who would henceforth endorse the Mosaic vilifications of the race of Ham; but, should the subject be tested further, my views will be more and more substantiated; for this is, so far, but the work of one man in his spare time, and what it would be, if a few score of young and untrammelled brains lent a hand to further this portion of my work, should ill-judged opposition render that necessary, may readily be conceived.

I have loved my work so well that I could have wished that it should have been perfect, but I never imagined that God would cause it to be so, and I knew that nothing short of His direct action could produce a faultless work; I reflected, however, that the Almighty constantly gives effect to our prayers, though we often do not know it at the time, that He accomplishes His will, in the inscrutable perfection of His supreme knowledge, and in a manner we can never expect to understand fully in this life. That one third of all humanity should, sooner or later, be relieved of an undeserved stigma, I moreover felt sure must be His will; I therefore went on patiently, winding off the various clues of evidence, of which the tangled web of human language is composed; and I sincerely thank Him who gave me the memory to grasp the purport of that tangled web, and the discernment to discover



the web and woof thereof, that I have now wound off eight out of the nine clues I set myself to unravel.

I stated that my chains of evidence must be sufficiently thorough to convince, but that I had no intention to exhaust the subject, neither have I done so; the chains of evidence are not complete, but they are sufficiently so to prove their continuity, and the missing links can be supplied hereafter; we have, in fact, washed our tons of quartz and extracted some gold, but there is plenty left to complete the missing links when needed; this tracing of past facts by etymology, when the stream of history is absent, is like inventing a pump, sinking a well in a desert, inserting the pump therein and setting the water flowing, after which anybody can pump up some more; but, as they do so, and as in the process they discover my omissions, as they inevitably will, all those whose good opinion is worth having will be more inclined to remember that I invented the pump, than to find fault with me for not exhausting the well.

I never pretended to be a linguist, but I have tried to be an etymologist: for, having reasoned out for myself that the Supreme Creator can never have spoken to man in the manner that it is pretended that He spoke to those who have dared to say that they speak in His name, I long ago came to the conclusion, that He never spoke at all; and, moreover, that He never will, or at any rate not until men have learnt to discard those fabled utterances, which have been palmed off as His for the benefit of a clique, upon those who should have had a more exalted opinion of their Creator, than to imagine that He need employ a butcher to deprive any section of His creation of that life which He is constantly engaged in bestowing; when such time arrives, He may perchance depart from the dignified silence which befits One who knows the adequacy of His own work to produce the results intended.

When He sees that mankind in the aggregate have truly learned to discard the worship of their own images, the worship of their own imperfections, the worship of the reflections of themselves which they have beheld in the looking-glass of their imagination and called it God; then, He who is God, seeing that the fermenting mass of humanity has arrived at the proper stage, may speak; and when He does so, it will be in love and kindness, and in the instantaneous hearing of all humanity in every quarter of the globe, that His voice will be heard, speaking simultaneously in every tongue, if ever it is heard at all, uttering human words on earth.

Knowing however that such human speech, as would alone be worthy of the Creator who rules all space, and lives through-

out eternity, present here and everywhere, has not yet been uttered, I decided that in the absence of His voice, which none I think, would welcome more than I, the next best thing in our extremity of muddle, in our extremity where thousands die daily on the altar of our ignorance, victims to our want of management, and blindness to the cause of trouble, would be the aggregate voice of His highest creation, Man, and this is what I have sought.

I do not say that what I have collected records all human voice, for it is, in every language, a perfect chaos of sounds and ideas, but I have extracted the predominant utterings of that voice, the first coherent expressions of universal speech, the only harmony of all languages that has ever been attempted; and I am sure that etymologists will consider that I have done good service to the science.

Among other matters, the validity of the nine rules, and the nine results worked out upon the basis of nine primitive sounds, which I set forth in Chapter II, and which I had to elaborate for myself, may now be considered to be fully established. The intimate connection, now shown to exist between the Egyptian of the monuments and other languages, will doubtless have taken many by surprise, as also the fact that Chinese, as far as its few sounds go, tallies with tongues spoken so far away from that strange land, which until recently had closed its gates to all comers as long as its people had been known to history.

I should have liked to have brought into these chains of evidence the result of an examination of a few more of the comparatively unsophisticated languages of the earth than I have done; but as from the peculiar nature of the work, I was obliged to make my dictionary extracts on over 80,000 pieces of paper, in order to manipulate them freely when the whole was in a tentative stage, the manuscript was already sufficiently bulky and cumbersome; of course a very large amount of these papers were gradually discarded, as I found that such evidence as they afforded was too fragmentary to be serviceable, but that of which these five volumes are composed, will be sent to the printer in 49,472 pieces. The difficulty of referring to them, while in that state, has greatly contributed to a feeling of weariness which has latterly come over me, and has caused me to decide on completing the work with such material as I had, rather than attempt to import into it such further and valuable evidence as might be obtained from a few more of those unsophisticated languages as have not been grammarised, compounded, and otherwise turned upside down, until their roots and their branches are matted together.

There may be inconsistencies in the work, and it certainly can not be free from error, but those inconsistencies and errors, such, for instance, as may creep in when treating of two conflicting names from information got together at various times, would easily be corrected on a revision of the work when reduced to the comparatively handy form of five printed volumes, and it could then be made perfectly unassailable.

I do not expect that everybody will be convinced immediately; the lesson in etymology is too long to be learned all at once, but by degrees it will be learned and appreciated. It might have been plainer and more convincing, if, in names like Ahi, I had separated the sounds, treating Ahi, Aehi, and Ageheis, as three distinct names; but, in such cases, it was my object to show the identity of the three, and therefore I was obliged to insert them in the less instantly effective way.

In some instances I may have spoken beyond the present capacity of the general public to comprehend, and so far the fault is mine, for it is not the fault of a pint mug if it will not hold a gallon, and theoretically I should have limited my supply to the power of containing; but practically, in one short human lifetime that was impossible, with anything like a hope of seeing the results myself; I have tried to pour out my stream of knowledge very gently, so much so that many may have thought me tedious; while others have, by my system of not pre-supposing the reader to be well versed in these matters, been enabled to follow me with ease, when treating upon subjects which they never previously thought they had education enough to understand. Many no doubt have received, and fully absorbed, the value of these volumes, to them I must leave the task of filling other vessels.

I am quite aware that "folly is long-lived," and that many people who can walk as fast as other folks when they are in the open, always slacken their pace and even stop short as soon as they get into a gangway, and thereby block it up, so that others can not pass; for instance, in the present state of the world the newspapers form the most natural channel for conveying all over the world a synopsis of the glad tidings contained in my work, and among so many people as are editors or proprietors there will of course be some who will stand in the gangway; but these are merely the rocks in the river's bed, they divert the water for a moment, which ripples round them, but they do not stay the stream. I know what this work has to contend against, and I know its strength; great as the first is, it is as nothing to the second, ten thousand gallons in a vat may be kept from bursting through a hole by the insertion therein of a splinter of wood no bigger than a lucifer-



match, yet the same fluid at other times whisks a forest tree about like a straw; so it is with information such as this work contains, the merest trifle would have sufficed to disable me, and thus dam up the result of all my labour, but once printed and spread abroad, the object of my work will be effected, whether I live to carry it to a conclusion or not.

That object is, as I have already said, to gather together the remnants of the race of Ham, and therewith to found The New Nation—etymology is merely one of the means used to further that object, and although I have yet to bring forward one more chain of etymological evidence, I have little or nothing more to speak about concerning the science. In the volumes which preceede this, I have had to say a good many hard things about the race of Shem, but I have not done so for the purpose of stirring up animosity, for which indeed there is no occasion; what I have said has been necessary in order to show the race of Ham that it would be better to part company, but there is no reason why that should not be done in peace.

Christianity is a subject about which I have also had to speak very plainly, for it is one of those things about which there can be no medium; it is either right or it is wrong, and if wrong the insult to God's majesty is such as to warrant the strongest reprobation; I have convinced myself that it is wrong, and therefore (for the sake of The New Nation, which above all things must not be founded on religious error), I have set myself to demonstrate to others that it is so.

A large and constantly increasing number of thinking men have arrived at the same conclusion, and do not hesitate to say so among each other, but hold their tongues at home, and send their children to church; nor can such an apparent inconsistency be wondered at, for they have nowhere else to send them; chapels, churches and eathedrals, as I am using the term, being synonymous; the children must be educated, and sooner or later they are sent to a clerical school, whether clerical in name or not, for, with few exceptions, all non-clerical men, of sufficient ability, are otherwise engaged, in some way or other, more profitable to themselves.

Moreover, in proportion to the extent that a man values religion and education, so he recoils from the idea of running any risk of sending his children where they may imbibe atheistical views; for there are two ways in which Christianity may be discarded, the first being by those whose love and faith in God have awakened clearer thoughts and brighter hopes, the other being by those who were believers through fear, until, in sheer desperation, they cast all belief to the winds, and scoff



at all religion as a hardened rogue scoffs at morality. It thus unfortunately results that thinking men, who no more believe in the tenets of Christianity than they do in the efficacy of charms and gree-grees, perpetuate the present state of things for want of seeing how to put their rising families in the way of better things; matters might (they think) be worse, for they, who were brought up in these errors, have struggled out of them, and they believe that their children will do the same, as soon as they are old enough; thus it is with a vast section of the community, and so it has been from my earliest recollection.

The same thing is going on in non-Christian countries, where Fo, Buddha, Brahma, Whiro, &c., continue to be worshipped for similar reasons, but this is not progress, nor can progress be attained by any such means; what is everybody's business is too apt to be considered nobody's business, and the greater the undertaking the greater the hesitation to grapple with it; but for all that, it must be grappled with, the difficulties must be overcome, and there is but one way to accomplish the result in a manner that will please God, and maintain that peace which no man who truly worships Him would break, or give others cause to break, and that way is to part.

The form of public and family worship which I announced, at the close of Vol. I., that it is my intention to prepare, for the use of consistent believers in God's benevolence, as soon as I have completed these volumes and taken some necessary rest, will pave the way for a more peacefully cohesive influence than any yet known form of religion; but there are other things besides religion to be considered, social customs go for much in giving peace to the world, and it is time that the present system, by which the willing ones are worked to death and the idle ones live on their industry, should come to an end; this observation has no reference to classes, for there are both idle and industrious in all grades, but changes, such as are requisite, cannot be carried out, where present arrangements engross the whole field; to attempt it would be to cause needless provocation, and would certainly end in that strife which of all things a truly religious man should avoid.

Those, moreover, who wish to worship the Creator of all things, loving and admiring the harmony of His wondrous works as they do, cannot flaunt their simple reverence of Him as those who uphold the bygone pageantry of idolism proclaim their defiant worship of that which is not God; for this would destroy all chance of human harmony, which, next to that of the Supreme Being and His infinite works, they most admire; but still they wish to worship Him, and to bring up those they love to do so from the beginning, not in fear and trembling, as

if to worship God, instead of Jesus, Hesus, Isis, Neith, Athena, Jupiter, Bacchus, Yavveh, Shaddai, Fo, Siva, Brahma, Vishnu, Woden, Frea, Thor, Astarte, Whiro, or whoever else may be the local deity of the time, were a sin, or at any rate something to be done secretly; the sober seriousness of the father's mind, even when fortified by good sense on the part of his wife, shrinks from subjecting his yet tender offspring to the uncharitable treatment which all reigning idolatries reserve for those who dissent from them, he therefore outwardly conforms to the existing customs of the place for their sake, worshipping God in his heart and lamenting over the necessity of appearing to honour that which his better sense prompts him to reject. This may be weak, in fact it is so, but to be strong requires strength, and in this case it is national strength that is needed.

Now if there is any one thing which is more evident than another concerning the races of Ham and Shem, it is that the latter have been the head and front of all kinds of false worship, and we see by the list of gods that the Hamites have not; therefore, leaving Japhet out of the question, he being the unknown factor in the tri-partite problem of Humanity, it is but fair and reasonable to conclude that, however much the Hamites may have conformed to the so-called religious customs of the countries they are scattered in, after the terrible lessons of extirpation wrought upon them in the name of one false Shemite deity or another, they do and always have worshipped the Supreme Creator in their hearts; and in gathering together the remnants of Ham, these are the kind of men I expect to find, wherewith to form The New Nation.

Meanwhile, let it be thoroughly understood; that, in all lands wherever they are, their first duty to the country they live in, is loyal obedience to all existing laws; such changes as may be needed in which, should be sought for in a proper and constitutional manner; and, as I should no more think of attempting to agitate for the discontinuance of tithes, or otherwise interfere actively with the affairs of the Church, than I should think of trying to vote in a company which I hold no shares in, so I exhort them to oppose no existing form of religion, and to wrangle with no man on the subject, but quietly to worship their Creator, and patiently and peaceably, to assist in discovering the individual members of the race of Ham, so that in due course they may be gathered together, where we can more thoroughly worship God in our own fashion, and live under our own laws calmly elaborated from our own social tendencies, prospering to the best of our ability, and seeking to injure none.

## CHAPTER IX.

## THE NEW NATION.

As palpably as words have meaning, and as surely as they can not have such meaning without a cause, so surely have we shown in the previous chapter that the race of Ham is intimately connected with social merriment, marriage, domestic love, useful industry, gentle and considerate behaviour, true friendship, honourable and manly protection of others, and legislative faculties for civic and national purposes.

In the first chapter of this work I said, that the best way to attain as nearly as possible to that happiness which God enjoys, is, so to balance our necessary burdens, and divide them so fairly among ourselves that each may take pleasure in beneficial work, and each may enjoy that share of health which is man's natural inheritance; and I added, that the great nation which will shortly arise has been specially constituted by the Almighty for such a life. The contents of the chapter which precedes this were in my mind as I wrote, and all who appreciate the fact that words can only mean what they do from some cause, connected with the acts or attributes of some man, whose name is similar in sound to such words, must recognise that I was warranted in proclaiming that an earthly social heaven is at hand, provided I can show how the scattered remnants of such a race as are depicted in the previous chapter can be identified: that identification will form the principal portion of what I have yet to write.

Mirth, which is one of the primary characteristics of the race of Ham, is not only a sign of health, but is also conducive to health; a good hearty laugh is beneficial in many ways, good humour begets good humour, smoothes down ruffled temper in others, and produces both contentment and fortitude; mirth, then, is highly desirable, and whether it finds vent, according to time, place, and season, in games such as chevy, leap-frog, cricket, asking riddles, telling anecdotes or fables, blind man's buff, acting the merry-andrew, making jokes, skipping about, dancing to lively music, playing at chess, or at such like



graver games as maturer years prefer, mirth is a blessing, and the faculty for mirth, in its genuine sense of sprightly, light-hearted, and harmonious recreation, as distinct from the mad revelry of a roystering rabble, is one of the primary qualifications for a happy life.

Marriage, again, and that peculiar temperament which prompts it, is more conducive to happiness, both individual and national, than cynics have supposed. I do not mean that kind of marriage which consists of herding women in a harem, no matter how evenly the love is divided, but I mean that kind of marriage where a man endows his wife with half his loaf and all his love; that kind of marriage where a wife, in sinking her own name and taking her husband's, does so with the knowledge that henceforth they become one—no longer a male half and a female half, but a whole being; for neither is complete without the other. This is not only so in a physical sense, and as a matter concerning the perpetuation of the race, but it is so in a mental sense also; the alliance of man's reason with woman's instinct renders progress possible: the pioneering, protecting, responsible, and consequently the ruling, portion is his—the keeping matters going is her's; but his reason, when at fault, will often find her instinct highly serviceable; and as the stream of their united existence flows on to the unlimited ocean of mind beyond, each looking upon the other as a second self, and as the missing portion of its own humanity, they are in very fact a distinct and complete emanation of God: and, as such, man, male and female, is the embodiment of love and happiness, though finite, for God Himself is love and happiness infinite.

How different, and how unhappily different, must have been the life of the ancient Britons, at the time when they held their wives in common, "twelve women being common "to twelve men" (see *Ency. Brit.*, article *Polygamy*); how different it must be among the Nayres of Malabar, who utterly ignore fathers, as each woman has four husbands at a time, and the progeny thereof belongs to her brother (see *Ency. Brit.*, article *Nayres*); how different it is where several wives, jealous of each other, foment discord among the children, which not only destroys all present harmony, but fosters feud, and, as in Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, &c., daily results in murder for the sake of a deceased father's titles or other indivisible property; how different it must be among the Mormons of Utah, in America, where a special system of "sealing" a number of young women to one elder, increasing apparently according to his elderhood, has been inaugurated; how different, how chill and purposeless must be



the warped and unnatural life of those who, forswearing marriage, linger on as eelibate monks and nuns ; how different, and oh how sadly different is that which one daily sees throughout England, France, and other countries, which, in many respects, may be considered to be in the fore-front of civilisation, where extravagant modes of life, preposterous expectations, the helplessness that springs from false pride, self-gratification at no matter who's expense, &c., &c., result in a promiscuous sexual intercourse, which in time fills well-to-do houses with unmarried and virtuous women, whose proper instincts have dried up in the seclusion of their high-priced non-existence, and men whose sap and vigour have been dissipated, and whose hearts and nature have been soured among those who give faithlessness in return for infidelity ; while elsewhere ramble for awhile, in temporary delusions that they have advanced themselves in life, dressed in the raiment of a superior class, girls who leave the men of their own village, age and station, bereft of almost all that is womanly and of a marriageable age, to find that they have gravitated from a carriage to the kennel, and either return home with no love to give to the poor simple-hearted fellows who marry them, or die at last diseased and sodden outcasts in some hospital or workhouse, if in the mad phrensy of despair they have not sought a violent death, as the only means of escape from a life no longer to be endured.

How different, oh how sadly different is all this from the results of a married life, so different in fact, that I would willingly have expended on behalf of The New Nation all the labour I have bestowed on it, if I had no other object in view than to render marriage at a proper age, as natural and looked for a matter as dinner at dinner time ; nor need those who constitute a properly organized nation lack the means of maintaining a family any more than, nor even so much as, they now lack their daily bread. This statement is perhaps the most serious, as it certainly has been the longest considered, of any in this book, beyond this it is not for me to speak now, but if The New Nation were gathered together, it would not take me long to demonstrate the fact to willing ears. Let us however proceed with such other observations as I have to make, merely remarking that with mirth and love, home soon grows to be a word of meaning, industry adds zest to the enjoyment of home, and happy, well-conducted homes are the primary constituents of a happy, well-conducted nation.

In the Chapter devoted to Christianity, when speaking of the immortality of the soul, I pointed out that, by the time we have learned how to live, we have to die ; but although this is

an evidence that this life is a preparation for a higher state of existence, where the aspirations of a matured mind will as surely find full scope, as the chicken when hatched finds a use for its legs, it by no means results, as a necessary consequence, that death should follow the attainment of matured sense as rapidly as it now does, for this rapidity is the result of our social customs; happier, more regular, and better lives, would not only conduce to greater longevity in the individual, but would greatly tend to increased longevity in his offspring, and also to a longer retention of the faculties; while, by a better system of teaching, and by not confusing our intellects as we now do, by making the impossible an article of religious faith, the mind would come to genuine maturity sooner than it now does; resulting not only in a longer period of happiness for ourselves, but also in a longer period for the prosecution of researches concerning sanitary matters, or other occupations by which the work of one confers benefit on many.

This sounds like preaching, that is to say like the irresponsible preaching which never thinks of practice, and folks will say "you cannot make men virtuous by Act of Parliament," which is true enough; but I know what can be done which will answer the purpose, and, when the proper time arrives, it will be my business to show that I have spoken with due consideration; meanwhile, it will suffice to remark that a nation is but a large home, and the larger a household the more susceptible it is of being systematized, if it is founded on a sound basis; but if, like the home of the polygamist, it is founded on conflicting interests, it will be labour in vain to try and produce harmony where the eternal principle of natural repulsion and elimination is actively at work.

Mirth and marriage, however, are far from being all that is wanted to ensure national happiness; education and correct perceptions of religion are also imperatively necessary. The fact that words, denoting "mind, soul, &c.," have been formed from Hamite names, as quoted in my second chain of evidence concerning them, proves that this race did not consider themselves as the grass that perishes: but that they recognized something, which, though outside and beyond material and visible existence, was nevertheless connected with themselves; and this, as far as we can judge by the Book of Genesis, is a thought that had never entered the heads of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, or his sons, all of whose ambitions, or aspirations, seem to have been confined to earthly prosperity, and the continuance thereof to their descendants. If I am correct in assuming that the Hamite view, did thus recognize that something, which, though connected with our perishable bodies, is not permanently

and integrally a part thereof, and which something we call soul, this may account for the fact that an original substratum of such ideas underlays almost every known form of religion; though such substratum has been overlaid with that idolatry and superstition which is fostered by ignorance. But, be this as it may, genuine knowledge is a material aid to the attainment of exalted ideas concerning God; for, without education, man can see such a little way, and for so short a time, that he can form no real idea of infinity and eternity; but by comparing his own personal and *positive* knowledge with the *comparative* which he has gained from the study of geography, astronomy, and natural science, he may form a larger idea of the *superlative* than he can do in any other way; and the knowledge of "The Superlative" is the knowledge of God, which knowledge should be the primary and also the ultimate object of all religion and education.

Vague speculations concerning those matters, which, rightly considered with proper faith in God, we may safely recognize as His exclusive business, such as how we shall be taken care of, provided for, and otherwise made happy in the next stage of life, which He, in His omnipotent and unbounded benevolence may bestow upon us, must be both offensive and abortive; but the single-hearted, honest-minded, purely reverential, study of His ways on earth, and the knowledge, and manifold application for our own benefit, and for that of our fellow men, of those exact sciences which have been laboriously built up by accumulative and reverent minds, is an entirely different matter. There is nothing offensive or abortive about this, for God continually encourages man to ransack the kingdom He has given him, by rewarding his exertions with a daily increasing knowledge of the myriads of still unknown matters which He, in the perfection of His prevision and loving care for us, stored up in the beginning for our use, before man had been created and before time was.

God has so palpably given man his domain, and so scrupulously does He refrain from encroaching upon it, that it seems to me (as I said in the very first sentence of this book) an impertinence to attempt to lift that veil which has been interposed during this life between us and the Source of all things, and, as I then added, such attempt must necessarily be useless. God never makes steel, glass, pots, pans, chains, wheels, watches, or such like; these things, which concern ourselves exclusively, He has given us to do, and as He never meddles with our department, surely we can be decent-minded enough not to pretend to know so much about His affairs, when in reality we know nothing; and whether He is three persons in



one, or three hundred thousand millions in one, would not alter the fact that He is One, and that He is eternal, infinite, perfect, omnipotent and omnipresent, as has been already demonstrated in the First Chapter of this work; anything beyond this must be speculative, and as it is, moreover, no business of ours, speculations thereon must, therefore, be both impertinent and useless, as I have already said; consequently, they can not form part of real religion, and should be carefully avoided by all.

Mirth, marriage, education, and correct perceptions of religion are still far from all that is needed to ensure national happiness; industry is as essential as these, for as a bird cannot fly without exertion, so neither can a man live honestly and happily without work; but among any given number of men who are set to do similar work there will always be found some who do more of it, or do it better, than others, and unless they receive, in praise or promotion, some acknowledgment of their exertions, they have no incentive to continue working more than the lazy and incapable ones, and without some incentive no permanently good service can be fairly expected; now, as the actual wants of men are much more alike than we are now-a-days in the habit of considering them, it is wise to draw out the results of superior capacity for good work, by according praise or promotion, rather than by fostering the accumulation of stagnating wealth.

This fact seems to have been recognised by the Hamite race from a remarkably early period, and hence have grown those numerous honorary distinctions which I quoted in my third chain of evidence concerning them. The tendency of modern politics has been more and more to regard all men as alike, forgetting that such men as Shakespeare, Dickens, Faraday, Jenner, Watt, and a host of others, are each worth to humanity a thousand average men; and the dogma that "all men are born equal", which of late years has made those classes which are lowest in intellect, industry, thrift, education, honour, kindness, forethought, and all the other attributes of a superior race, such unpleasant companions, is as far from the truth as it would be to say that all men are born six feet high, broad-shouldered, and healthy, that none of them are cripples or blind, and that all of them are handsome. Men are, however, practically alike in one very important matter, and that is in their actual wants, yet this is precisely the fact which is the least recognised in an essentially money-worshipping age, but its due recognition is a necessary element of all national happiness.

Honorary distinctions which designate superiority in mental



attainments, solid industry, artistic skill, honourable conduct, practical good-sense, &c., &c., are, as I have said, desirable as an incentive to permanently good exertion; and, among such honorary distinctions, certain ranks or titles should in justice be reserved for those who are entrusted with civil authority, for it is certain that where the civil arm is strong there is civilisation, and where it is weak there is barbarism. Honorary distinctions, when representing actual merit, foster that respect which cements a state; when boys do not respect their fathers, when men do not respect their masters, their officers, and the rulers of their nation, the day of that nation's dissolution draws nigh, and when these sink the dignity of their honourable positions for the sake of accumulating needless wealth, that respect will surely wane; whereas nothing is so certain to perpetuate it as a constant exercise of those high qualities which we have seen to be expressed by the names of Ham and his descendants, in the fourth chain of evidence.

Now everything which God has made has its own special use; we cannot build houses of flesh, nor feed upon iron; so with His grandest creation, Man; each breed has its own use and purpose, you cannot make the stingy man generous nor the coward brave, and the attempt to do so, is but to delay the working out of His materials to the ultimate end He designed them for. That God should favour one set of people by miracles performed in their behalf is not according to His mode of working, as we see it; therefore, for this and other reasons already given, I have rejected all such statements as untrue; but, that God should make one breed of men superior to another, is precisely what we do see and know to be the case, for the superiority of some races over others is continually demonstrated before our eyes; and that, having given them that superiority, He should leave them to accomplish the object He apparently had in view when He bestowed it, namely, to benefit all men by their example and innate goodness, leaving them free to do so gradually by the natural means implanted in them from the first, is equally in accordance with His mode of working, as we observe it in other things. Whether such was His object, or whether those who are bad will never profit by example, but fade out through their own laziness, ferocity, want of faith, &c., or whether, in making a superior race, He did so with the intention that such race should think for the others, and ultimately rule over them, is not a matter which man can decide; but that there is a vast difference between the breeds of men is certain, and the sooner the best breed has the sole settling of its own customs and institutions for its own benefit and comfort, and as a model

for others, the better it will be for humanity. We do not want the hysterical religion of sleek revivalist impostors, or the superstitious formalities of ritualistic masqueraders; what is required is to solve the social problems of how men can live and earn a living without being avaricious, how to cure the desire to steal, how to eliminate the incentives to infanticide, murder, &c., and many other matters which a development of the Hamite instincts will cure better than any preaching.

Attributes such as those which I have shown, in the four foregoing chains of etymological evidence, to be so unmistakably connected with the race of Ham, and which, moreover, are perfectly consistent with all that we saw of them in the Bible narrative, form a character essentially human, but most loveable withal, courteous, generous, gentle, industrious, patient, yet noble in every sense, to which I think that we may safely add that they are naturally merry, although the fact is not mentioned in the Bible; a community composed of such people can not fail to be a benefit to all men, and as the scattered remnants of the race meet together, does it not seem certain that they will see, in each other's faces, the various types of countenance they have learned to love, as they love the green fields, the bright skies, and all such works of the Almighty and beneficent God?

But how shall they meet together? How shall they know each other when they meet? To-day no man of all the thousand million inhabitants of this earth, except myself, can put his hand on a single human being and say, "This man is of the race of Ham." No ancient ruins have been found, on whose buried tablets any clue is given. No historian has ever recorded how they may be known. All the kings of the earth are powerless to order a single one of them to be produced. All the money in the world could not buy the secret of their identity. And yet, all that holds civilization together, all that is most hopeful in humanity, is centred in them.

Mystery! Mystery! No mystery of the priests, however, but one of God's own mysteries, for it is the direct work of the Supreme Creator; unknown for thousands of years to any man, yet visible to all, this mystery has been reserved to be brought forth, at its proper time, by one who, until recently, appeared as unlikely to be selected for such a purpose, as the first man one might meet in the street; yet so it is, and thus does the Almighty continually show that what is His will should be accomplished, can be carried out by any instrument, no matter how unsuited that instrument may appear, proving it in this case by selecting me to see what others have not seen, for, blind with one eye from the day of my birth, I have only

been able even to read and write by the aid of very powerful glasses.

Were I to stop here I might as well have ladled out so much chaos in a cup, with a hole at the bottom of it, and unless I had seen my way, from the outset, to bring all these matters to a plain practical conclusion, I should not have stirred therein. What would have been the use of showing that the race of Ham has been vilified by the race of Shem, and that instead of Ham being a bad man and his offspring exceptionally wicked, they are in reality much better than the race that has libelled them, if I could not show how they may be distinguished *now*?—such course could only end, as far as my readers are concerned, in that mere useless mist and waste of force which I condemned at the commencement, and certainly would not have been the practical result, which, from the first chapter of my book, I have purposely led my readers to expect, for the simple reason that I had a practical result to give them.

In this matter there is no occasion for any conjuring; elaptrap and stage lighting are not wanted, no seas require to be instantaneously divided, there is not the slightest necessity for a plague of frogs, no multitudes of people have to be fed with five barley loaves and two small fishes, no plum pudding has to be shaken out of a hat that will not hold it, no pretty pictures of virgin mothers with downcast eyes are needed, no erroneous preconceived opinions, or prejudices, have to be hypocritically flattered for the sake of policy, for the whole matter rests on fact.

Facts are not bounded by prejudice, nor by fancy, no, nor even by what appears probable, truth alone girdles fact, and fact is fact, no matter how strange or improbable. Can it then be wondered at that I, knowing this matter to be based upon the Creator's direct, immediate, and constant action, considered that foundation good enough, and that, in the interest of *The New Nation*, I have sought no other foundation for it than His work, and no alliance for it or for myself? Can it be wondered at that, in the strength which the direct worship of Him imparts, I have not hesitated to place myself in opposition to every form of religion which pretends to teach things which no man can know; that finding myself in opposition to Judaism, Christianity, and Mahometanism, I have disdained to curry favour with any of their opponents, and have struck at Atheism as hard as any Christian could; that I have sought no popularity among those classes who have neither religion, faith, loyalty or honour, but have consistently set myself against all that I can not honestly praise, not even hesitating to differ



from students whom I respect, where I think they are incorrect?—and can it be wondered at that, finding the Almighty has performed, and is still performing, a special, though perfectly natural and non-miraculous, work, in connection with the race of Ham, I have not hesitated to stand alone for their sake, in perfect confidence that His support will suffice?

Now, granted the advisability of gathering the race of Ham together, for the reasons set forth a few pages back, and the problem being to identify them, it is manifest that we can not act upon those maps which, on the authority of Josephus, &c., paint Europe, Asia and Africa three different colours, assigning all Europe and the north of Asia to Japhet; the remainder of Asia and the Molucca Islands to Shem; and Africa, Arabia and Phenicia to Ham; for, even if they were originally colonised in this way, we know that wars and migrations have long ago completely changed the original arrangement, whatever that may have been. Neither can we take any particular countries, or even towns, and consider that the whole population may be set down as belonging to any one of the three. Religion again forms no guide to the distinction of race, for even the Jews are not an ethnically distinct people (as we learn in Judges iii. 5, 6, and in various other parts of the Bible, that they took of the daughters of the Canaanites to be their wives, and gave their own daughters to their sons), and as for thinking that Quakers, for instance, could be set down in a body as being of one race, and Mormons, Jesuits, Wesleyans, &c., of another, no man in his senses would think of such a thing; languages, trades, in fact everything else by which men are customarily distinguished are equally unavailable for the purpose. Now what remains? Their names.

Well, suppose we begin with a few English names, setting Hamites and Shemites in separate columns, preceded by the Biblical spellings in italics.

*Hamite Names.*

<i>Ham.</i>	Hume, Homes.
<i>Cus.</i>	Goss.
<i>Canaan.</i>	Kenyon, Kinahan, Canning.
<i>Sidon.</i>	Siddons, Sydney, Sutton.
<i>Heth.</i>	Heath.
<i>Amath.</i>	Emmet.
<i>Iebous.</i>	Hobbs.
<i>Caslu.</i>	Cecil, Caslon, Cassell.
<i>Semari.</i>	Summers.
<i>Cappad.</i>	Cubitt, Cobbett.
<i>Amori.</i>	Emery.
<i>Talmui.</i>	Delome.
<i>Auer.</i>	Henry.
<i>Escol.</i>	Eskell.

*Shemite Names.*

<i>Sem.</i>	Sims.
<i>Masa.</i>	Massey.
<i>Peleg.</i>	Black.
<i>Abidah.</i>	Abbott.
<i>Bethuel.</i>	Buddle.
<i>Kemuel.</i>	Cammell.
<i>Reuben.</i>	Robins.
<i>Simcon.</i>	Simmons.
<i>Achin.</i>	Aikin, Huggins.
<i>Gerson.</i>	Carson.
<i>Bolan.</i>	Boyle, Bellow, Bailey.
<i>Gera.</i>	Geary, Carey, Curry.
<i>Ahi.</i>	Hay.
<i>Menasses.</i>	Menzies.



*Hamite Names.*

<i>Baran.</i>	Brown.
<i>Manchah.</i>	Mackie.
<i>Ogh.</i>	Hugh.
<i>Goliath.</i>	Gillott, Collett.
<i>Toi.</i>	Day.
<i>Gadne.</i>	Glynn.

*Shemite Names.*

<i>Macher.</i>	Meagher.
<i>Chelek.</i>	Killick, Kelk.
<i>Semida.</i>	Samuda, Smith.
<i>Sutela.</i>	Steel.
<i>Beker.</i>	Baker.
<i>Bered.</i>	Barraud, Barrett, Brett.

Does anybody begin to feel convinced, because if so, I do not. There are a score of names on each side which tally exactly, and plenty more can readily be found; that these English family names are really the identical Hamite and Shemite tribal names Anglicised, there can be no doubt either, but what is to be done with names like Lloyd, Oram, Keppel, Shaw, Dutton, Allen, Barry, &c., for we have a Lud, Aram, Chavila, Shuah, Dedan, Elon and Beriah of Shem, and a Lud, Horam, Chavila, Shuah, Dedan, Elon, and Becri of Ham? And what is to be done with the hosts of people whose names sound like no Biblical name whatever? Again, is it not certain that in old times a vast number of prisoners were in time affiliated to the tribes which had taken them in war, and that they subsequently bore the names of those tribes? Moreover, are women to count for nothing in all this; women drop their father's names when they get married, and take their husband's names, which names the children also take; and supposing, for instance, that a Mr. Barraud really was of the tribe of Bered (and, as such, was a Shemite), if he married a Hamite, and his son, grandson, and great-grandson, did the same, any sons this one might have would be fifteen-sixteenths Hamite by blood, but pure Shemite by name, *viz.*, Barraud; and of course the same thing would hold good if any family of Hamites married into Shemite tribes, in a similar way. No! nothing can be done with names; they are, in a matter of this kind, and at this long period after the scattering of the peoples, utterly valueless, for they can not be depended on.

This, therefore, is a matter that requires thinking out logically. With no historical clue, and the distinctions of nationality, language, religion, class, and even family names, perfectly useless for the purpose, there is nothing left but our bodies; now whereas all the other matters are merely the artificial arrangements of men, our bodies are the work of God, which is a very different thing; let us reflect.

That a particular breed of men, whether good or bad, should perpetuate certain specialities, is but reasonable, as we find dogs, horses, cows, pigs, birds, tulips, roses, geraniums, corn, grass, apples, pears, grapes, &c., &c., perpetuate their specialities; and, in fact, we find that everything can be

relied on to transmit its special qualities to the next and succeeding generations, unless crossed with another breed; it is therefore but fair to conclude that man is more or less subject to the same law of nature, and that the original progenitors of the Hamite families, having earned for themselves, in ancient times, the record of the good qualities attributed to them in those days, and handed down by the voice of nations, transmitted those qualities to their children, and so on to all their descendants, except in cases where the parents were not *both* of Hamite race; and therefore we may presume that, so far as their generations have been unmixed with the generations of other progenitors, these said qualities exist among them to this day, and in proportion as their scattered descendants are free from admixture with other blood, so, in proportion do they resemble the originals in their nature, such nature being of a two-fold kind, namely, that which may be distinguished by a visible appearance, and that which constitutes a quality inseparable from that appearance, as for instance the fleetness of a race-horse is inseparable from the build of a race-horse, and the power of a cart-horse from the build of a cart-horse; a horse with the build of a brewer's dray-horse could no more win "the Derby", than a race-horse could drag the usual load of a dray-horse, yet both are horses; an Italian greyhound cannot fight like a bull-dog, a bull-dog cannot swim like a Newfoundland, a Newfoundland cannot scent like a bloodhound, &c., &c., yet all of these are dogs, and they, like the horses, transmit both their qualities and their appearances to their progeny, varying only when they cross with other breeds; in the same way, the peculiarities of plants are known by visible signs, and a gardener neither requires to see the fruit of an apple-tree or a grape-vine, nor the blossom of a rose or a geranium, to know what kind of apple, grape, rose or geranium will, in due course, be produced.

As the sapling is, so shall the tree be; such as the bud, so is the berry; such as the flower, so is the fruit; such as the sap was in the first olive-tree, so shall the sap be in the last, though thousands of years may pass and time itself may lapse into eternity with the last flutter of its tiny leaf; for He who made all things settled the principle of their existence before the world was made, and ordained that the tree should not only be known by its fruit, but that the fruit should be known by the tree.

As therefore these qualities are not only inherent in the breed or species, and transmitted from generation to generation, when not crossed, but are also discernible by visible appearances on each individual specimen of the species or

breed, so it is but fair to presume that the qualities which constitute an honest, industrious, kind-hearted and brave man are not only inherent in the breed, and transmitted from generation to generation, when not crossed, but also that they are discernible by visible appearances on each individual of the breed; the only difficulty that remains being to discover what that distinguishing appearance is.

We may furthermore conclude that if a number of men can be got together, no matter how scattered they may be at present, who by the marks on their bodies are identified as being of Hamite race, the other peculiarities of that race will also be found inherent in them, though possibly warped by training, as the nature of a field dog may be spoiled by city life, though the instincts are still there; and as it is well known that the city-born pups of a field dog can soon be made good field dogs by proper opportunities, so we may conclude that the kind, merry nature of such Hamites would rapidly return, as they associated with people of their own race only; for the similarity of their fundamental natures would ensure community of ideas. and a gathering of such people, no matter how few in number, would, by their example in these enlightened days, be more conducive to the happiness and welfare of the world, than the discovery of their weight in diamonds.

Now, there is no part of the body, by which a man is so much distinguished from all other living creatures, as he is by the hip and the muscles of the thigh, which enable him alone, of all created beings, to stand perfectly erect, and to maintain without effort that position of ease and dignity, which also affords him the free use of his hands and arms; the hip therefore is, physically speaking, the seat of his empire, and consequently is the most appropriate place for the reception of the Divine seal, if God, in making various breeds of men, did make any better than the rest, and chose to place such distinguishing mark upon the man *par excellence*, as if to say "*Ecce homo*" (or "behold the man"); both of which things He has actually done.

But apart from its appropriateness, as the seat of that faculty which confers so much dignity on the appearance of man, no part of his body would have answered so well for the object which seems to have been desired, namely that it should be both hidden and visible; for the mark is placed exactly on the hip-joint, a part which a man can only see, on his own body, by screwing himself in an uncomfortable manner; and yet he can see it, if he tries, which he could not do if it were on his shoulder blade or anywhere down his back; but what is far more important, it is out of the sight of others, for over and above the fact that decency now prompts a general covering of



all that part of the body, naked people would be far less likely to see it, on each other, there than elsewhere, as the hand and arm is so constantly in the way; men look fixedly on each other's faces and even breasts; soldiers marching, sailors rowing, &c., stare at each other's backs, but a person's side, and more especially the hip, never receives more than a very casual glance, and a thousand casual glances would not suffice to observe it.

The mark itself is in the skin, not on the surface of it, therefore quite inimitable. The skin, as is well known, consists of the *epidermis* or scarf-skin, and the *cutis* or true skin, between which is the *rete-mucosum*, namely a kind of mucus on which the colour of the body depends, for in negroes it is perfectly black (see *Ency. Brit.*, article *Anatomy*, No. 75). The *epidermis*, which is on the outside, is transparent and insensible, whereas the *cutis* is covered with minute *papillæ*, which are supposed to be continuations of the pulpy substance of nerves, as their use appears to be that of receiving the impressions of touch, the epidermis protecting them from injury. These remarks apply to the whole body, and are matters of everyday knowledge, I have therefore merely called attention to them, so as to explain my meaning better, when I said that the mark is *in* the skin, not *on* the surface of it; I have, however, made no attempt to discover, whether it is effected by some of the papillæ below the outer skin being of different colour to the rest, as is sometimes the case with the fur which is outside the skin of certain animals, or whether the effect is produced by the mucus, as such enquiries are more properly within the domain of dissecting anatomists; my business is simply to describe its appearance, as seen on a living person.

In the first place it is common to both men and women; secondly, it looks as if the marks had been engraved on the inner skin; thirdly, these marks are whiter than the rest, and consist of wavy lines similar to those on *moiré antique*, or on a wall of coloured plaster that has been sprinkled with water; the cloth covers of these volumes give a very good idea of the pattern; and the primrose-coloured linings thereof, technically called "end-papers," show very fairly the extent to which it is visible, that is to say as regards contrast, or want of contrast; fourthly, it becomes rather more visible for a few seconds if the hand is first placed on the hip with some pressure, then with some pressure brought forward, drawing the flesh with it, so that the skin is tightly stretched over the brawny part which is somewhat to the front of the hip-bone; fifthly, the mark appears on both hips, and may readily be mistaken for mere wrinkles; sixthly, the whole of the mark can be covered by one's hand.



Some people have it, some do not; this I have satisfied myself of, by actual examination of a number of persons sufficiently large for all practical purposes, and I need scarcely add that it is perfectly natural and indelible; it is caused by no ailment, accident, or other adventitious circumstance, and has nothing to do with the fatness or leanness of the body, but is as much part of the individual person as the streaks on a tiger are part of the individual animal. Where it is absent there is absolutely nothing to take its place, the skin being in that case as blank on that part as it is on the arm, chest, back or other portions of the body; this mark, therefore, is an actual fact, patent and visible to the world at large, as patent as the spots on a leopard, although far less readily seen, but nevertheless equally entitled to be considered a vital, and reliable, distinguishing mark of the species. The only thing that remains, therefore, is to decide which of the three races of men it distinguishes from the rest, and I may at once say that it is the distinguishing mark of the race of Ham.

Now, all other sources of information being perfectly silent on the subject, etymology is the only means left of obtaining any evidence, and therefore to etymology we must turn. A little reflection will make it manifest that we must not expect to find any word—say *Ham*, for instance—meaning “a man with “a special mark on the skin of his hip-joint;” for if such definite statements as this were current, the matter would not have been hidden out of knowledge as it has. It is, therefore, only by “putting this and that together” that we can expect to wring the secrets of the past from the languages of the dead, by the words still in use among living men, and such other words of ancient days as we are now conversant with.

It is perfectly evident that, at some early period of the world's history, the fact that the Hamite race were peculiarly marked on this part of the body was known to themselves; that it was ever known outside their own race I have, however, many reasons to doubt; but whether it was kept secret because they considered the knowledge thereof would be put to a bad use by the Shemites, who, from an extremely early period were antagonistic to them, and might avail themselves of the circumstance, so as to discriminate which of such captives as might fall into their hands were undoubtedly Hamite, and slay them in consequence, or whether they had any other reason, I have now no means of knowing, but am nevertheless quite convinced that they did consider it a very important secret.

Such being the case, it is but natural that they should associate all similarly distinctive marks with each other, and,

in fact, that they should have a kind of fellow feeling for anything, and everything, that is variegated by nature, so that if, for example, they saw a tabby cat, they would say to each other, "There goes a Hamite," or make some similar observation, which none but themselves would understand, but which in time would result in a cat being called by some word resembling Ham.

It is equally natural that if they did not wish it seen they should try to hide it, that they should east about for materials to make coverings with, that they should make breeches, petticoats, &c., resulting in their names being associated with such materials and garments—in fact, with clothing generally—and that others should, in some vague way, get so far as to notice that there was some mystery about them, something hidden—in fact, some kind of secret—and that their names should become associated with that also, words springing up, similar in sound to such names, to denote the fact.

It is also equally natural that, under such circumstances, some tradition to the effect should be handed down, that it should be confided to kinsmen, that there should be a certain amount of stripping, examining, &c., so as to make sure, resulting in a curious conflict of words, such as *clothed* and *secret* on one hand, *naked*, *published*, *manifest*. &c., on the other; and all these things are so.

I mentioned a tabby cat just now, as likely to have been selected as an object to be named after themselves from a kind of fellow feeling, with reference to its natural marks, which feeling, I observed, might consistently extend to anything, and everything, which is variegated by nature, especially for the purpose of secret reference, among each other, to the mark they bore in common. I will therefore run off a list of every animal I can think of which is exceptionally marked, from a cat to a peacock, and from a tortoise to a butterfly, to this I shall add the principal veined stones, and to each shall append some short description thereof, condensed from the first authority that comes to hand; and I am sure it will readily be allowed that nothing but their variegated appearance can connect a tiger, a butterfly, a tortoise, a partridge, a block of marble, foam on the water, dust as it lays in waves on a pavement after having been blown about by the wind, a rainbow, an eel, a zebra, a piece of maple wood, a camelopard, a cameo and a toad.

"*Cat*. The cat tribe includes the tiger, whose body is "marked with long transverse streaks; the panther, with "yellow body marked with spots; the leopard, with yellow "body and black spots; the ounce, with whitish body and

“irregular black marks; the jaguar, with yellowish body and black spots; the lynx, grey with black spots; the common eat, yellowish grey, with dusky bands and tail barred with dusky rings, &c. &c. The common eat is found wild in several parts of the north of Europe; it is three or four times as large as the house eat, and is so fierce that it may be considered the European tiger. . . . Its tail is marked with alternate bars of black and white, its general colour is yellowish white, mixed with grey; on close inspection it will be found that these colours are disposed like the streaks on the skin of a tiger, pointing from the back downwards, from a line that runs from the head, along the middle of the back, to the tail.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.)

“*Civet Cat*. This animal . . . is of a cinereous colour tinged with yellow, and marked with dusky spots.” (See Webster’s *English Dictionary*.)

“*Chetah*. The chetah, or hunting leopard, is one of the most elegant and graceful animals known; it is so gentle and so easily tamable that in India it is frequently led about by a string.” (See Wood’s *Natural History*.) “The colour of the hunting leopard is pale fulvous, with round black spots.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.)

“*Leopard*. It differs from the panther and the ounce in the beauty of its colour, which is a lively yellow, with smaller spots than that of the two latter.” (See Webster’s *English Dictionary*.) “The body of the leopard is yellow, marked with black spots, nearly contiguous.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.)

“*Lynx*. A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, resembling the common eat. . . . His hair is streaked with yellow, white and black colours.” (See Webster’s *English Dictionary*.)

“*Ounce*. The ounce has a whitish body with irregular black marks.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.) “It is marked with wavy stripes, and the head adorned with black spots.” (See Wood’s *Natural History*.)

“*Jaguar*. This animal has a yellowish body, with black, ocellated, roundish-cornered spots, with yellow central spaces.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.) “The jaguar resembles the leopard, but has a black streak across the chest.” (See Wood’s *Natural History*.)

“*Panther*. This quadruped is of the genus *Felis*; it has short hair of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots.” (See Webster’s *English Dictionary*.)

“*Tiger*. Body marked with long transverse streaks.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.)

“*Camelopard*. This animal, called also the Giraffe, is



“ found in Central Africa; its colour is a dirty white, marked  
 “ with large broad rusty spots.” (See Webster's *English Dict.*)

“ *Zebra*. That which chiefly distinguishes this animal is  
 “ the beauty and symmetry of its colours; the ground of the  
 “ skin is either pure white, cream, pale buff or slightly rusty,  
 “ and is ornamented on every part with numerous stripes of a  
 “ blackish-brown colour, disposed with the greatest regularity,  
 “ so as to produce an appearance as if the animal were de-  
 “ corated with dark ribands; these stripes run transversely on  
 “ the body and limbs, and in a longitudinal direction down the  
 “ face. The zebra and ass will breed together.” (See *Encyc*  
*Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.)

“ *Ass*. Its usual colour is white or pale grey; along the  
 “ back runs a deep brown stripe, which is crossed by another  
 “ stripe on the shoulders.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Mam-*  
*malia*.) *Memo*: The mark peculiar to the ass appears on the  
*Mule* also, and the legs of Arab mules especially are barred  
 with rings of dark brown.

“ *Hyæna*. The usual colour of a hyæna is pale greyish-  
 “ brown with a tawny cast, and the whole body is marked  
 “ with several blackish transverse bands, running from the  
 “ back downwards, those on the legs being the most numerous  
 “ and of the deepest colour.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article  
*Mammalia*.)

*Dog*. There are many species of the canine race with  
 spots and stripes; for instance, “ the *Canis Mexicanus* has  
 “ an ash-coloured body, with dusky bands and fulvous spots;  
 “ the *Hyæna*, pale brown striped with black; the *Crocata*,  
 “ reddish brown spotted with black.” &c. &c. (See *Encyc.*  
*Brit.*, article *Mammalia*.) But perhaps the Danish dog, so  
 fond of horses, and so often seen running with a carriage, is  
 the best known of any; this variety is studded with black  
 spots on a white ground.

“ *Badger*. The body is covered with long coarse hairs,  
 “ which are of a yellowish-white next the root, black in the  
 “ middle, and grey at the tip.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article  
*Mammalia*.)

“ *Toad*. The common toad is of an obscure brown above,  
 “ but much paler and irregularly spotted beneath; it is some-  
 “ times of an olive cast, with the shoulders and limbs marked  
 “ with reddish spots; the body is always covered with tubercles  
 “ of a darkish green or bright red.” (See *Encyc. Brit.*, article  
*Erpetology*.)

“ *Frog*. The common frog is yellowish-brown, spotted  
 “ with black; the edible frog is olive green, spotted with  
 “ black, having a white abdomen and three yellowish lines on



“ his back ; the lineated frog is green above and yellow beneath, spotted with red and marked with five pale stripes ; the laughing frog is ash colour spotted with brown, and dusky thighs with milk-white spots,” &c. &c. (*See ditto.*)

“ *Eft or Newt.* The common newt is of a yellowish brown, with orange-coloured abdomen spotted with brown ; the great water newt is blackish, with sides speckled white, and orange abdomen with black spots ; the common water newt is olive brown, spotted black, with yellow abdomen ; and the spotted newt is of a deep brown, with a double row of white spots down his back.” (*See ditto.*)

“ *Lizard.* The variety of lizards is very great. The marbled lizard is a pale blue, with a pale rose-coloured belly variegated with undulating whitish bands ; the variegated lizard is extremely beautiful, having black, brown and purple spots on a pale blue, white and yellow ground ; the striped lizard is of a dusky blue, with light white lines down the back, and spotted limbs.” (*See ditto.*)

“ *Tortoise.* The shell of the tortoise is a dark brown, approaching to black, with a yellow belly, and oblong spots of yellow in rows upon its back.” (*See ditto.*)

*Butterfly.* The wonderful variety of butterflies, with their extremely beautiful, and admirably contrasted colours, all sorts of coloured spots on all sorts of coloured grounds, several of which grounds appear in stripes on the same specimen, is so great, so gorgeous, but withal so exquisite in taste and perfect in arrangement, that I cannot bring myself to a prosaic description of them in three lines ; I must, therefore, refer the reader to such work on the subject as may be at his disposal, or to *Encyc. Brit.*, article *Entomology*.

“ *Peacock.* The feathers of a peacock’s tail are very long, and variegated with rich and elegant colours.” (*See Webster’s English Dict.*)

“ *Grouse.* The wood grouse has white armpits, scarlet spot above the eyes, cinereous head and neck with fine transverse black lines, blackish green breast, and tail feathers spotted with white ; the red grouse has rufous and blackish transverse streaks.” (*See Encyc. Brit.*, article *Ornithology*.)

“ *Magpie.* Variegated black and white.” (*See ditto.*)

“ *Partridge.* Scarlet spot under the eyes, breast brown, legs white, face yellowish, cap and neck waved ash, two chestnut spots on lower part of breast. The Greek partridge has blood-red legs, chin white surrounded with a black band, spotted with white ; feathers of the sides have a double black stripe ; tail feathers cinereous, the five outer ones being rufous for the last half.” (*See ditto.*)

“ *Pheasant*. Head blue, cheeks red speckled with black, quill feathers brown with ochreous spots, tail feathers with transverse black bars. (See ditto.)

“ *Thrush*. The missel thrush has a brown back, its neck is spotted with white, the body is whitish yellow beneath with spots, brown on the chin and white beneath.” (See ditto.)

“ *Maple* wood is prettily marked and mottled; bird’s-eye maple has a peculiar dotted appearance, with short lines between the eyes or dots like rays.” (See Tomlinson’s *Cyclopædia of Useful Arts*.)

“ *Marble*. The varieties of marble are numerous, and greatly diversified in colour; *to marble* is to variegate in colour—namely, to stain or vein like marble, as *to marble* the cover of a book.” (See Webster’s *English Dict.*)

“ *Granite* is an aggregate stone, composed of at least two minerals, united without a cement or confusedly crystallized; the colour of granite is greatly diversified by the different colours and proportions of its component parts.” (See ditto.)

“ *Jasper* presents almost every variety of colour: it is of five kinds—the Egyptian, the striped, the porcelain, the common and agate.” (See ditto.)

“ *Onyx*. A semi-pellucid gem, with variously coloured zones or veins.” (See ditto.)

“ *Cameo*. A stone on which are found various figures and representations of landscapes.” (See ditto.)

“ *Agate*. A class of gems of many varieties, consisting of quartz, crystal, &c., in various combinations, variegated with dots, zones, filaments, ramifications and various figures.” (See ditto.)

The superbly contrasted, and yet delicately blended colours of the rainbow, as it appears in a perfect arch of tint upon tint, line upon line, across the heavens, needs no description from me; neither does the singular effect of white froth or foam floating upon the ever-moving blue sea, and incessantly assuming new patterns, which, compared with the rainbow, are about as irregular as anything can possibly be; but yet, like the dust of a road, whirled about by the wind, and cast on the pavement, or marks left by sprinkled water on a coloured wall, each of these, though endless in their variety of form, are exquisitely symmetrical in their appearance, though none of them give such a correct idea of the mark in question, as that peculiar effect which is produced on silk, and other fabrics, by the process known as “watering:” and although many of the above-mentioned convey a very exaggerated notion of the mark, if taken literally, they nevertheless, each and all, represent the

concrete fact of something variegated; and, as I said before, this is the only quality which, taken in the aggregate, they have in common, and consequently if they are shown to be called by similar names, it is evident that it is on that account that they are so called.

Some few pages back, I incidentally mentioned a tabby cat, as the first living and naturally marked thing that occurred to me at the moment, whereby to elucidate my meaning when I said that, under such circumstances, a man, being a Hamite, might entertain a friendly feeling to poor "tabby," as a sort of fellow creature, distinguished, like himself, by peculiar marks, and that the cat might thus, in course of time, be called by some name similar to Ham; the reader will now please to include with that observation all the above-mentioned stones and animals, for each and all of them have been named from Hamites, the only possible bond of communion between them all, being their mutually variegated appearance.

I shall now proceed to adduce my final chain of evidence, and, in addition to the recorded names of Hamite men, I shall include the names of the same Hamite towns we have heretofore considered: for these, no doubt, were either named from the men who founded them, or from the tribes which built and inhabited them.

The attention of the reader is now especially called to the fact, that no words are herein produced as evidence, concerning the part of the body on which the mark appears, which in their own language do not mean "*the hip, the hip-joint, the thigh, the ham or the haunch*," for no other English words denote the actual part; all words like the buttocks, the rump, the loins, the podex, the flank, the side, the leg, &c., are too vague and misleading; therefore, although by using words only which mean either the hip, thigh, ham or haunch, I am certain to lose some, where a lexicographer has carelessly used the word buttocks when he really meant hips, or leg when he meant thigh, it is safer to put up with the inconvenience of losing them, for the stricter one is in a matter of this kind the better, as although the evidence may not be so voluminous it is all the more unassailable as far as it goes.

The sequence, therefore, of this chain of evidence, will coincide with that which I showed, a few pages back, to be the natural course of action under the circumstances, with the equally natural results of such action, and the words denoting them in their several languages will appear as follows, under each name, so far as I have met with them: *viz.* the hip, thigh, ham or haunch, whether of man or beast; the skin, including bark, peel, rind and shell, as representatives of the original



idea when the word skin is not used; variegated, striped, spotted or otherwise marked, including marks made on animals to identify them; animals, stones, &c., marked in a peculiar way, as above enumerated; surprise, thought, consideration, search, finding out, discovery or invention; flax, cotton, silk, &c.; spinning, weaving, fabrics and cloth in general; needles, thread, sewing, hemming, &c.; loin-cloths, breeches, petticoats, coats, robes, garments in general; to clothe, cover, conceal, hide, hidden, secret, mystery; memory, tradition; to tell, declare, publish, show; naked, behold; light; the eye; to look, to see, to examine, to observe; manifest, appearing plainly; to feel, to touch, to know, to recognise; true, certain, proof.

These words, or their equivalents, I will now bring forward in this order, for each of the names treated of in the four preceding chains of evidence; and as these have been already shown to be inextricably expressive of mirth, love, marriage, building, agriculture, industry, prosperity, civilization, social order, the titles borne by those who represent the heads of ancient clans; the gentle, kind, worthy, modest, genuine and honourable behaviour of true heroism, with its stedfast and generous friendship, coupled with energetic bravery at need, swiftly and mightily displayed, to aid, rescue, set free, protect and otherwise defend, the companion, kinsman or other person, thought worthy of such help, it will be seen that each Hamite name tells its own tale, as each Shemite name has done: and when I shall have linked the mark with all those qualities, by showing that the whole chain of connections therewith, are expressed by words derived from the same set of names, it will be evident that God requires no human historian, no stone monuments, to identify that race, whose gentle, loving, honourable nature seems best calculated to please Him, and to benefit mankind, for the bodies of their living men are the tablets He has used for that purpose, from generation to generation.

No. 167. Hm, Ham, Cham or Cam; words derived from No. 224 Hohm, Oham or Hoham are included with this name.

New Zealand Himu, or Innu, the hip-bone.

Arabie 1022 Kamaa, the joint of the thigh.

German Hamme, the ham of an animal.

Icelandic Hom, the ham or hannah of a horse.

Anglo-Saxon Ham, Hamm or Hom, the ham.

English Ham, the thigh of any animal, as a man's ham.  
(Webster's *Dict.* by Goodrich and Porter.)

Wadai African Gaime, the thigh.

Ngodsin A. Gema, the thigh.



Rajmahali I.	Chame, the skin.
Tharu Nepal	Cham, the skin.
Hindu 846	Cham, hide, skin.
Arabic 505	Kham, an untanned hide.
Persian 993	Kamu, a particuar kind of skin.
Sinhalese I.	Hama, the skin.
Anglo-Saxon	Ham, a skin.
Ibu African	Ahom, skin.
Egyptian 343	Am, skin.
Greek	Oimos, Oimou, a stripe; as, “ <i>Oimoi kuanoio</i> , the “stripes or layers of the cyanos”—( <i>viz.</i> a dark blue substance of which little is known).
Bengali	Ami, a cat. ( <i>Tablung Naga</i> dialect.)
Bute African	Iyem, a leopard.
Ashanti A.	Yoma, a camelopard.
Arabic 506	Khamiaat, <i>plural</i> (541) Khawamia, a hyena.
Italian	Cammeo, a cameo.
French	Camaieu, a eameco.
English	Cameo, Camaieu, or Camayeu, a peeculiar sort of onyx.
Egyptian 416	Kam, obsidian— <i>viz.</i> a species of agate. (See <i>Ency. Brit.</i> , article <i>Mineralogy</i> .)
Arabic 549	Khim, nature, innate property.
English	Hum, a sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.
Fijian	Ema, an interjection of surprise.
Persian 1381	Hami, astonished. [mind, attention.
Arabie 1399	Himmat, or Hammat, <i>plural</i> Himam, thought,
Arabie 1398	Ham, meditating.
Arabie 1378	Wahm, thinking, turning anything in one's mind.
Hindu 2189	Ham, turning a thing anxiously in the mind.
English	Ame, or Aime, to think, to guess. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Aim, to conjecture. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 355	Am, or Ham, or 343 Amma, to find, to discover.
Egyptian 720	Kam, found or invented.
ManchuTartar	Kima, hemp of a coarse description.
Zulu Kafir	Qume, common hemp.
Egyptian 521	Chm, hemp. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 388	Hma, hemp.
Egyptian 464	Hma, flax. (Vol. I.)
Sanscrit 173	Uma, flax.
Anglo-Saxon	Uma, a weaver's beam.
Egyptian 464	Hma, linen. (Vol. I.)
Aceadian	Cum, linen.
Fijian	Kumi, a kind of eloth.
Italian	Ghiomo, a clew of thread.

English	Hem, the border of a garment doubled and sewed to strengthen it.
	Russian—Kaima.
English	Hams, a cant term for breeches. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
Greek	Eima, a dress: garment or cloak, clothing in
Egyptian 343	Am, a cloak. [general.
French Romn	Camie, or Quamie, a chemise.
Irish	Cuim, a shirt.
Irish	Coim, a cover, a covering.
Swedish	Goma, to hide, to conceal; concealment.
Arabic 1020	Kamm, covering, concealing.
Anglo-Saxon	Ham, a covering.
Dutch	Heym, secret, hidden. (H. Hexham's <i>Dutch Dict.</i> by D. Manly, Rotterdam, 1675-8.)
Quichua Peru	Amu, silent.
Tamil India	Amai, to be silent.
Tibetan	Chum, to be silent.
Persian 534	Khum, silence; silent.
Swahili A.	Kimya, silence.
Turkish 519	Ima, an allusion, a slight mention, a hint.
Turkish 512	Ehemm, very important.
Sanscrit 809	Yam, to display, to exhibit.
Welsh	Cyma! here! lo here! look here!
Latin	Hem! see! lo! behold!
Egyptian 360	Amm, beholders.
Egyptian 356	Amh, to watch, to observe.
Egyptian 394	Hamh, to see.
Assyrian	Yumu, to see.
Greek	Omnia, light.
KhalingNepal	Haham, light.
LepchaSikkim	Aom, light.
Egyptian 343	Am, or 344 Amm, light, visible.
Akuonga A.	Ama, the eye.
Savara India	Amu, the eye.
Bengali	Amhi, the eye. ( <i>Angami Naga</i> dialect.)
Arrakan	Ami, the eye. ( <i>Sak</i> and <i>Kama</i> dialects.)
Greek	Omnia, the eye.
Bagrmi A.	Kami, the eye.
Kinyume A.	Choma, the eyes. (See <i>Swahili Dictionary</i> , Appendix I.)
Zulu Kafir	Gama, or Qama, to appear distinctly, come out, be conspicuous.
Sanscrit 283	Ganya, to be perceived or understood; intelligible, perceptible.
English	Gaun, to distinguish, to consider, to understand. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Rodong Nepal	Kammu, to understand.
Bambarra A.	Amc, to understand.
Wolof African	Hhama, to know.
Galla African	Hime, to interpret.
Wolof African	Yame, correct, right.
Arabic 493	Hama, verily, truly.
English	Home, to the point, close; as, "a <i>home</i> thrust," " <i>home</i> to our interest."
Zulu Kafir	Gomo, the plain truth, the naked fact, the long and short of the matter.
Arabic 983	Kawam, truth.
Hindu 1526	Kaiyim, true.
Persian 456	Chami, real, true, significant.

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No. 168. Kos, Cus, Cush, Cusch, Chush, Chous or Chus.

Latin	Coxa, <i>anciently</i> Cossa, the hip, haunch or joint of the hip.
Irish	Ceos, a hip.
Gaelic	Ceos, the hip.
Polish	Giza, the head of the thigh bone.
Arabic 907	Ghiyasat, the upper part of the thigh.
M'barike A.	Gusa, the thigh.
Italian	Coscia, the thigh.
French	Cuisse, the thigh.
French Romn	Quisse, the thigh.
French Romn	Coisse, the haunch, the thigh.
Guresa A.	Kosoa, the thigh.
Hindu 1664	Khosa, skin.
Fijian	Qasi, the shell or outside; also to bark or strip off the outside shell.
Turkish 662	Khasss, special, peculiar.
Hindu 971	Khass, or Khas, private, peculiar, particular, single.
Arabic 503	Khass, peculiar, special, particular, private.
Arabic 524	Khass, marking especially, distinguishing pecu- liarly.
Arabic 1010	Kishah, a mark burnt on the sides of animals.
Persian 1012	Kusha, or Kisha, a line in general, whether on paper, on a wall, on the ground, &c.
Circassian 160	Keysey, a track or trace.
Turkish 634	Chizmek, to mark with lines, draw, design,
Turkish 642	Chizi, a mark, a line. [scratch.
Persian 449	Chaz, a frog.
Boko African	Kaso, a frog.
Krebo African	Giso, a lizard.

Arabic 963	Kashah, a hyena.
Finnic	Kissa, a cat.
Icelandic	Kausi, a cat. [thing.
Zulu Kafir	Kuza, to express surprise, as at a wonderful
Fijian	Kasa, when applied to the mind means thoughtful, intelligent, able to fix the mind.
Hindu 1006	Khaus, purposing, resolving, considering, consulting; attention.
Persian 1030	Koshidan, to search.
Latin	Quæso, to seek.
Swahili A.	Kisi, to guess.
Swedish	Gissa, to guess, to conjecture.
Dutch	Gissen, to guess, to conjecture.
Dutch	Gis, a guess, &c.
English	Guess, to form an opinion from reasons which render a thing probable.
Persian 1049	Goza, a cotton pod.
Turkish 899	Koza, the ball spun by the silkworm, the cocoon.
Persian 961	Kaz, raw silk.
Sanscrit 258	Kausa, silk.
Arabic 961	Kazz, raw silk, a silken garment.
Spanish	Gasa, gauze.
French	Gaze, gauze.
Dutch	Gaas, gauze.
English	Gauze, a very thin light transparent stuff of silk or linen.
Arabic 44	Khaysh, linen cloths of a coarse and flimsy texture.
Arabic 963	Kishaa, a bit of cloth. [ture.
Persian 548	Khesh, a sort of linen cloth; <i>Kheshi Misr</i> , Egyptian linen.
Persian 1034	Kaysh, muslin, fine cotton cloth, a kind of linen garment.
Galla African	Quasi, a clew.
French	Chas, the eye of a needle.
Greek	Kassuo, to stitch or sew together.
Spanish	Coser, to sew.
Spanish	Cosido, sewn.
French	Chausses. <i>pronounced</i> Choss, breeches.
Arabic 991	Kasi, clothed, clad. dressed.
Swahili A.	Kisua, a suit of clothes.
Quichua Peru	Ccoysu, a robe.
English	Gisc, to dress. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Guise, dress, garb.
Turkish 837	Ghashiyye, a covering, a wrapper of any kind.
Assyrian	Casu, to cover.
Haussa A.	Kosa, to close.



- Hebrew Ksh or Kash (כִּשׁ), to hide, to conceal, to cover.  
 Ps. xl. 10, *I have not hid* thy righteousness.  
 Gen. xxxvii. 26, if we slay our brother and  
*conceal* his blood.  
 Prov. xii. 23, a prudent man *concealeth*  
 knowledge. [herself.  
 Gen. xxiv. 65, she took a vail and *covered*  
 Exod. xxviii. 42, breeches to *cover* their  
 nakedness.  
 Job xxxiii. 17, and *hide* man from man.
- French Cacher, Cache, to hide, to conceal; hidden, con-  
 cealed.  
*Memo*: This word is pronounced *Cashy*,  
 and evidently should be written with an *s*  
 instead of a *c*, like many others I have  
 already pointed out in this language.
- French Romn Cois, hidden.
- Norman Cousement, concealment.
- Egyptian 420 Kashi, secret.
- Arabic 1009 Kash, a mode of putting the hands to the sides  
 as a mark of respect.
- Hindu 1589 Kusha, opening, displaying, solving.
- Persian 1030 Kushadan, to open. [displays.
- Persian 1010 Kusha, one who opens, solves, looses, reveals,
- Turkish 926 Kyusha, (in composition) who or which opens.
- Arabic 1010 Kasha, peeling, unbarking.
- Arabic 1010 Kishat, nudity, nakedness.
- Arabic 998 Kash, baring the buttocks.
- Persian 906 Ghosh, stark naked.
- Manchu Tartar Kos, naked, uncovered.
- Sanscrit 231 Kisa, naked.
- Turkish 940 Ghyuz, the eye.
- Haussa A. Gashi, to look.
- Wolof African Gissa, to behold.
- English Gaze, to look with fixed attention. to fix the  
 eye upon, to observe.  
 Chaldaic—Chaza.  
 Syriac —Chaza.
- Zulu Kafir Qaza, to look, observe, examine.
- French Romn Choisir, or Coisir, to perceive, to discover.
- Sanscrit 227 Kasa, the becoming visible, appearance.
- Swahili A. Gusa, to touch.
- Ashanti A. Chasi, to understand.
- Welsh Gwys, knowledge.
- Anglo-Saxon Gewis, certain, sure, knowing.

## No. 169. Mzr, Mizra, Misra or Mesra.

Arabic Mizrawani, the prominent extremities of the haunches.

*Memo:* The final *ani* is merely the ordinary Arabic termination for the masculine dual (*see* page 45, D. Forbes's *Arabic Grammar*, London, 1863); this word is taken from page 87, vol. ii., of Freytag's *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*, Halis Saxonum, 1837, where the meaning stands thus: "prominentes clunium extremitates."

Bute African Muhsir, the thigh.

German Maser, a spot, a speckle, a mark.

Hindu 1817 Masarat, *plural* Maasir, a sign, a mark.

German Maser, wood with veins, spotted wood.

Icelandic Mosurr, a maple tree or "spot wood."

Scotch Maser, or Mazer, maple.

[same.

Goburu A. Musuru, a cat; *Kano* and *Fulah*, African. the

Arabic 1153 Muzarraat, a female hyena striped on the forelegs.

Arabic 1153 Muzarraa, distinguished by shining black streaks upon the fore legs.

Italian Misurare, to ponder.

Persian 1080 Mashora, raw thread or yarn, also a reed used by weavers to wind their thread upon.

Persian 1080 Masura, a weaver's reed. [breeches, trowsers.

Arabic 1079 Miazar, *plural* Maaazir, an apron, aprons.

Arabic 1272 Maaazir, one who covers his body with breeches.

Arabic 1190 Mashrat, raiment, dress.

Bambarra A. Massiri, to dress.

Arabic 1206 Miazar, *plural* Maaazir, a covering, a veil. [vate.

Arabic 1182 Msirr, a concealer, a hider, one who keeps pri-

Arabic 1182 Misrat, an instrument, volume or roll in which any secrets are contained.

Arabic 1077 Maasur, handed down by tradition.

Turkish 967 Mesur, traditionally related or spoken of.

Hebrew Msr or Masar (מִסַּר), instruction. [tion.  
Job xxxiii. 16, and sealeth their *instruc-*

Hebrew Mosr or Mosar (מוֹסַר), instruction. [wisdom.  
Proverbs i. 3, to receive the *instruction* of

Arabic 1194 Musarih, one who discloses.

Arabic 1171 Musarr, a teller of a secret.

Arabic 1182 Musirr, a divulger, publisher.

Arabic 1191 Mushair, one who signifies, indicates, makes sign or gives information, whatever denotes or bears marks of.

Arabic 1187	Mushar, signified, indicated.
Arabic 1190	Mashruh, explained, declared
Arabic 1194	Musarah, clear, open.
Arabic 1205	Muzhar, displayed, manifested.
Arabic 1205	Muzhir, one who manifests, shows, displays.
Hindu 1909	Mushir, denoting, indicative, bearing the marks of.
Hindu 1908	Musharrah, explained, explicit.
Turkish 1023	Mussarrah, expressly and clearly mentioned.
Turkish 1019	Meshruh, explained, commented upon.
Turkish 1019	Mushir, indicative, informatory.
Turkish 1017	Mushar, shown, indicated.
Turkish 1028	Mazhar, the place of manifestation, the object in or through which a thing is manifested.
Malayan 324	Mashur, published.
French	Mesurer, to examine, to consider.
Italian	Misurare, to consider, to compare.
Arabic 1206	Miazar, <i>plural</i> Maaazir, a demonstration, a proof.
Hebrew	Mysor <i>plural</i> Mysrym (מִישְׂרִים), right. [ <i>right.</i> Isaiah xlv. 19, I declare <i>things that are</i>

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No. 169 *otherwise spelled* Mestr or Mestre.

Italian	Mostra, a mark, sign or token.
Portuguese	Mostra, a mark, or token. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]
English	Mister, to signify or be of consequence. (Wright's)
Greek	Mastros, Mastrou, a seeker or searcher.
Greek	Mastria, a seeking or searching.
Arabic 1175	Mistar, a veil, a covering.
Arabic 1179	Mastur, covered, concealed, hid, veiled, whatever
Turkish 1014	Meşstur, covered, hidden. [covers or veils.
Hindu 1899	Mastur, covered, concealed.
Hebrew	Mstr or Mastar (מִסְתָּר), secret. [ <i>secret places.</i> Jeremiah xlix. 10, I have uncovered <i>his</i> Isaiah xlv. 3. hidden riches of <i>secret places.</i>
Norman	Mister, a secret.
Norman	Mestre, mystery.
Irish	Misteire, a mystery.
Italian	Misterio, mystery.
Spanish	Misterio, mystery, all that seems to be hidden and that cannot be easily understood.
Portuguese	Misterio, anything secret or hidden, a mystery.
French Romn	Misteriaz, hidden, obscure.
French	Mystere, a mystery.
English	Mystery, a profound secret, something kept cautiously concealed. [great secret.
Latin	Mysterium, Mysterii, a mystery, a secret, any

Greek	Musterion, Musteriou, a mystery, a revealed
Spanish	Mesturar, to reveal a secret. [secret.
Italian	Mostrare, to discover, to make known a thing.
Spanish	Mostrar, to show, to manifest, to expound.
Spanish	Mostrado, shown.
Italian	Mostrare, to show, expose to view, exhibit.
Italian	Mostranza, the act of showing.
Portuguese	Mostrar, to show. [covered."
Portuguese	Mostrado, showed; as, " <i>A' mostra</i> , bare, un-
French Romn	Mostrer, to show, to teach, to instruct.
French Romn	Mostre, shown, taught. instructed. learned.
French Romn	Moustrer, to uncover, to show, to expose to the eyes, to cause to see. to enlighten.
Norman	Mustrer, or Mustrel, to show, to set forth.
Norman	Mustrerunt, showed.
Italian	Mostra, show, appearance.
English	Mostre, appearance. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Mostrare, to be clear. apparent, manifest.
Italian	Mostrare, to prove.
Portuguese	Mostra, a proof, a testimony.
Spanish	Muestra, an indicative sign, demonstration or proof of anything.

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No. 170. Pot, Put, Puth, Phut, Phuth, Phud or Phoud.

Hindu 563	Puth, or 487 Puttha, the hip.
Turkish 544	But, the thigh of an animal.
Fijian	Butabuta, the thigh.
Dsekiri A.	Budnbudu, the thigh.
Goali African	Pata, the skin.
Haussa A.	Fata, the skin.
Mandenga A.	Fadi, the skin; <i>Kankanka</i> , African. the same.
Kisekise A.	Fatei, the skin.
Gadsaga A.	Fate, the skin.
Kandin A.	Foata, the skin.
Kadzina A.	Fata, the skin.
French	Fouetté, streaked, as flowers and fruits are.
English	Fewte, a track or vestige. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Veta, a vein, a grain, a stripe, a streak of a different colour in stone, wood, stuffs. &c.
Malayan 209	Pata, a delineation, a tracing.
Hindu 484	Pata, a streak, a stripe.
English	Pate, a badger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Georgian	Pati, a cat.
New Zealand	Poti, a cat.
Haussa A.	Fatn, a cat.



- Arabie 940 Fahd, *plural* Fuhud, the cheeta or hunting panther, the ounce.
- Zulu Kafir Fudu, a tortoise.
- Fijian Boto, a frog.
- Sgau-karen S. Bantho, a tiger.
- Egyptian 375 Baaint, granite.
- Arabic 221 Budna, being wonderful, surprising.
- Turkish 533 Bedi, never seen or heard of before, beautiful, wonderful, astonishing. [to ponder.
- Latin Puto, to think, to consider, to debate the matter,
- Manchu Tartar Potombi, to seek for means to do a thing.
- Manchu Tartar Potoun, one who is never embarrassed at anything, one who can get out of a difficulty; a shift, an expedient.
- Manchu Tartar Poto! find a way to do!
- Persian 291 Payda, invention, discovery.
- Arabic 221 Badw, entering the mind as an idea.
- English Feat, skilful, ingenious.
- English Faut, to find out. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Swahili A. Pata, to find an opportunity, to succeed in doing [a thing.
- Hindu 461 Pat, silk.
- Portuguese Pita, an herb in the Indies of which they make fine thread.
- Quichua Peru Pita, fine thread.
- Egyptian 457 Pat, thread.
- Portuguese Fiado, thread.
- Danish Fed, or Fid, a skain.
- English Bate, a sheaf of hemp. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Hebrew Bd or Bad (בד), linen. [linen.  
Exodus xxviii. 42, thou shalt make them  
Daniel xii. 7, the man clothed in linen.
- Turkish 562 Pud, the woof or weft in cloth.
- Persian 289 Pud, cloths woven in streaks or stripes of different colours.
- Cornish Pad, a cloth. (Börlase.)
- Hindu 483 Pat, cloth, a cloth.
- Sanscrit 525 Pata, woven cloth, cloth, a piece of cloth. [silk.
- Sanscrit 526 Patta, cloth, coloured cloth, fine cloth, woven
- Swahili A. Pati, a coloured kind of stuff.
- Manchu Tartar Fithembi, to card cotton. [card!
- Manchu Tartar Fithe! beat the cotton with the bow-string!
- Persian 939 Fud, cloth in the loom. [loom.
- Icelandic Vath, a piece of stuff or cloth as it leaves the
- Arabic 939 Futat, *plural* Fuwat, a kind of striped Indian cloth of which trowsers are made; a wrapper for the body worn by Turkish women

	in the bathing room; striped cloths brought from Sinde.
Persian 939	Futa, a cloth which they wrap round the middle when going to bathe.
Turkish 860	Futa, a kind of apron.
Sanscrit 579	Puta, a cloth worn round the middle of the body.
New Zealand	Patai, a garment worn round the waist.
Sarar African	Putewa, trowsers.
Greek	Benthos, Butheos, Buthei, a woman's dress.
Welsh	Pwythaw, to stitch.
Welsh	Pwyth, a stitch.
Sanscrit 525	Pat, to clothe.
Sanscrit 525	Pata, a garment, raiment, clothes.
Zulu Kafir	Vato, raiment.
Icelandic	Fat, clothes, dress.
French	Vetir, to clothe, to dress, to robe.
French	Veti, clothed, clad.
Irish	Faith, apparel, raiment.
Welsh	Ffyd, garments.
Welsh	Ffadu, to be covered over.
Irish	Feith, silence.
Manchu Tartar	Pontou, hidden.
English	Petto, seeresy; as, "in petto, in secret."
Greek	Penthos, tidings, news.
Greek	Photizo, to instruct.
Irish	Feth, instruction.
Welsh	Ffedu, to expose, to make manifest.
Welsh	Ffed, an outside, an appearance, exposed.
Arabie 912	Fath, opening.
Arabie 912	Fataha, he opened.
Egyptian 461	Peth, or Pethn, to open.
Welsh	Paith, an opening, a prospect, a glance.
Assyrian	Pata, to open.
Latin	Pateo, to be exposed. to lie open. to be plain or manifest.
Latin	Patet, it is evident, plain, manifest.
Latin	Patens, plain, clear, uncovered, exposed to view, bare, naked.
Bengali	Pnada, light. ( <i>Sibsagar Miri</i> dialect.)
New Zealand	Puta, to come in sight.
Persian 291	Payda, clear, evident, public, manifest, apparent.
Turkish 563	Peyda, visible, present, forthcoming.
Swedish	Bete, to show, to manifest.
Turkish 533	Bedihi, self-evident, manifest.
Arabie 219	Badh, revealing, disclosing.

Latin	Video, to look, see, behold, discern, perceive, understand, have an eye to, take heed, con-
French Romn	Vedeir, to see. [sider.
Fijiau	Votu, to appear, to be visible.
Swedish	Fatta, to comprehend, to conceive, to under-
Gondi India	Putte, to understand. [stand.
Nepalese	Pitta, to understand. ( <i>Chhingtangya</i> dialect.)
Sanserit 881	Vatu, one who speaks the truth.
Welsh	Ffaith, a fact.
Freneh	Fait, a fact, truth, reality.
Latin	Fides, Fidei, truth.

No. 171. Knan, Canaan. Chanaan. Chenahan, or (as already explained in this chapter) Cua or Chna.

Chin.III. 768	Khwan, the hip bones.
Beran A.	Gain, the thigh.
Welsh	Caen, the skin.
Welsh	Cen, the hide or skin of a beast, the peel or skin of anything.
French Romn	Couene, the skin. (Supplement.)
Chin. II. 698	Cheu, the epidermis or seurf skin.
Chin.III. 682	Keuen, soft skin.
Georgian	Kani, the skin.
Icelandic	Kenni, a mark.
Icelandic	Kanna, a mark, as on cattle. &c.
Sanserit 326	Cihna, a mark, spot, stain or stamp.
Malayan 117	Chinna, a mark, a token.
Hindu 897	Chinh, a mark, stain, spot, a token by which a thing is known.
Hindu 944	Chinh, a mark or token by which a thing is
Hindu 919	Chhain, a discoloration. [known.
Chin. II. 491	Chun, to mark.
Chin.III. 749	Chhun, a speckled or spotted horse.
French	Chien, a dog.
Latin	Canis, Canis. Cani, a dog.
Latin	Canina, a dog's skin.
Latin	Caninus, Canina, of or belonging to a dog.
Yula African	Kanyao, a leopard.
Udso African	Konowe, a leopard.
Chin.III. 241	Gan, a strong male tiger.
Chin.III. 241	Chan, a species of cat.
Chin.III. 282	Chen, an appellation of the house lizard.
English	Guana, a species of lizard.
Chin.III. 906	Kan, a tortoise.
Chin.III. 631	Kan, the magpie.

Soso African Konyena, a frog.

ManchuTartarKouuin, thought, reflection.

ManchuTartarKouminga, one who has good thoughts and resolutions, an intelligent man who thinks correctly, one who has the knack of finding expedients, one who thinks much.

Malayan 270 Kanang, to consider, call to mind. reflect upon,  
Zulu Kafir Kanyanga, to think, to think of. [remember.

ManchuTartarKouninambi, to be suddenly struck with the idea sought for, after having meditated for some time upon the subject; an exclamation denoting that one has found the idea about which one has meditated for a long while.

Hindu 1724 Gunwan, skilful.

Arabic 1023 Kimm, a cocoon.

Chin. III. 13 Keen, the clothing of the silkworm, the ball of silk as left by the silkworm.

Chin. III. 28 Chin, silk prepared but not woven.

Chin. II. 392 Chhin, to work and dress hemp.

Chin. III. 20 Chin, hemp or flax. [clothing is made.

ManchuTartarChania, hemp or tow from which a coarse

French Romn Cancne, or Kanene, hemp. (Supplement.)

Italian Cannone, a reel or quill to wind silk upon.

Greek Canon, or Kanon, a rod or bar used in weaving, according to others a shuttle.

Chinese I. 336 Kwan, a roller used by weavers.

Chin. II. 84 Kwan, to pass the threads transversely in

Chin. III. 13 Keuen, a fine species of silk. [weaving.

Chin. II. 68 Kheen, a sort of silk.

Chin. III. 26 Keen, a kind of silk which is variegated and

Chin. III. 573 Kin, variegated silk. [exceedingly close.

Chin. III. 29 Kin, close fine-woven texture.

Chin. III. 8 Kan, a kind of purple-coloured silk.

Chin. III. 5 Kin, a species of cloth or silk; also a garment.

Chin. II. 157 Keen, a species of cloth.

Chin. II. 66 Kin, a piece of cloth or napkin, a cloth cover to put over anything.

Chin. III. 17 Chin, cloth and silk in broad webs.

Chin. II. 444 Chen, hair worked up into a kind of cloth or QuichuaPeru Cahuna, thread twisted twice. [felt.

Chin. II. 841 Chin, a needle: same on III. 555 and III. 577.

Arabic 1023 Kin, close stitching.

Chin. III. 328 Keen, or II. 75 Kwan, breeches.

Chin. III. 313 Kwan, breeches, the seat of the trowsers. [breech.

Chin. III. 314 Kwan, drawers or breeches, any garment for the

Chin. II. 72 Keun, a garment for the lower part of the body.



- Chin. II. 67 Chhen, a cloth to cover the lower parts of the body when bathing.
- Chin. III. 681 Chen, a kind of surtout.
- Chin. III. 36 Chen, a single garment; cool garments.
- Chin. III. 328 Keen, a long garment made of silk.
- Chin. III. 321 Keen, a sort of petticoat; also same on III. 328.
- Chin. III. 307 Keen, certain ancient garments.
- French Romn Canie, the name of an ancient kind of dress.
- Circassian 161 Gann, a shirt.
- French Romn Gone, or Gonne, a garment.
- Italian Gonna, a female dress reaching from the waist down to the heels.
- Irish Gunn, a gown.
- Welsh Gwn, a gown, a robe.
- English Gown, a long loose upper garment.
- Arabic 1023 Kinn, a veil or covering.
- Chinese I. 295 Kan, a cover.
- Chin. II. 198 Kin, to cover with a cloth.
- Chinese I. 552 Chen, to skreen or hide from view.
- Chin. III. 51 Gan, to cover over; a covering.
- Welsh Cin, a covering.
- Welsh Caenen, a covering.
- Arabic 1024 Kinan, a covering.
- Arabic 1026 Kunun, covering, veiling, protecting.
- Arabic 1027 Kanin, hidden, concealed.
- Arabic 1023 Kann, concealing, keeping secret, laying up knowledge in the mind.
- Quichna Peru Chinini, to be quiet.
- Quichua Peru Chiniy, quiet, silence. [another.
- Greek Koinoo, to communicate, to impart a thing to
- Chinese I. 148 Chuen, to communicate information, to hand down to posterity.
- Chin. III. 368 Chun, to state to very fully and impressively, to teach, to instruct.
- Chinese I. 148 Chuen wan, to tell that persons may hear, to
- Icelandic Kennandi, a teacher. [declare to.
- Icelandic Kenning, teaching.
- Hindu 890 Chinana, to advertise.
- Hindu 897 Chunin, like this, such, thus.
- Persian 457 Chunin, in this manner, like this.
- Persian 457 Chunan, so, like that.
- Chin. II. 21 Chen, or I. 168 Kheen, to open.
- Chin. III. 602 Kwan, to open, to unfold, to unloose.
- Chin. III. 610 Chhen, to open, to manifest clearly.
- Chinese I. 156 Chen, or Chan, to manifest.
- Chin. II. 21 Chen, something great effected or attained, or capable of effecting something great.

- Chin. III. 478 Chen, appearance of being uncovered; a naked figure.
- Chin. II. 541 Chen, light.
- Chin. II. 296 Chin, or 295 Khin, clear, bright.
- Sanserit 200 Kanina, the pupil of the eye.
- Telugu India Kannu, the eye; *Karnataka, Kota, Badaga, Kurumba* and *Irula*, India, the same.
- Malayalma I. Kamma, the eye.
- Tuduva India Konn, the eye.
- Tuluva India Kann, the eye; *Kurgi* and *Toda*, India, the same.
- Rajmahali I. Kane, the eye.
- Gondi India Kan, the eye; *Keikadi, Tamil* and *Malabar*, India, the same.
- Thochu Tibet Kan, the eye.
- Brahui Khan, the eye.
- Uraon India Khan, the eye.
- KusundaNepalChining, the eye.
- Hindu 918 Chhanna, to search, to investigate.
- Welsh Ceiniaw, to take a view, to survey, to perceive.
- Welsh Ceniaw, to see, to perceive.
- Chin. II. 730 Keen, to look, to see; also same on III. 337.
- Chin. II. 735 Keen, to look, to see, to behold.
- Chinese I. 156 Chen, or Chan, to see.
- Chin. III. 333 Chin, to look at, to view.
- Chin. III. 338 Kwan, to look, to observe, to cause to be observed, to manifest.
- Chin. III. 335 Keuen, the appearance of looking or gazing.
- Chin. II. 707 Kan, to open the eyes wide.
- Chin. II. 707 Chuen, to direct the eyes to one point, to gaze, to look intently.
- Chin. III. 353 Chin, to look at, to examine, to verify.
- Chin. II. 642 Chin, or Keen, to search, to examine.
- Chin. II. 21 Chen, to inspect, to judge of.
- Chinese I. 269 Khan, to investigate strictly in order to arrive at absolute certainty.
- Fijian Kune, to see, to discern.
- Zulu Kafir Kanya, to be clear or plain, as a point in an argument, &c.; to look well, to show beautifully.
- Greek Cnonai, or Gnonai, to know, to perceive, to gain knowledge of, observe, mark, to investigate with a view of learning and discriminating truth from falsehood.
- Hindu 944 Chinlma, or Chinnuham, to know, to recognise.
- German Kennen, to know, to be acquainted with.
- Dutch Kennen, to know, to understand.
- Anglo-Saxon Cæmman, Cæman, or Cnawan, to know.

French	Connaitre, Connaissant, Connu, to know, know-
French Roman	Queneu, or Quenu, known. [ing, known.
Swedish	Kanna, to know.
English	Ken, to see, to descry, to know, to understand.
English	Kenne, to know, know by sight, teach. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Know, to perceive with certainty, to understand clearly, to have a clear and a certain perception of truth, fact or anything that really exists.
Icelandic	Kenna, to ken, know, recognise. Gothic—Kinnan.
Icelandic	Kanna, to recognise one another, to know again, to recollect.
Icelandic	Kenning, a mark of recognition.
Icelandic	Kennandi, a witness for recovering and identifying a lost thing.
Arabic 981	Kunaan, sufficient, satisfactory, or valid evidence or witness.
Malayan 276	Kunun, certainly, surely, undoubtedly, in fact.
Zulu Kafir	Kanene, truly, indeed. "Watyo kanene, he hit "it home."
Zulu Kafir	Kunene, or Kanene, rightly, truly. "Ubula "kunene nginisile, you speak rightly, or you "have said the truth."
Chin. II. 21	Chen, true.
Chin. III. 298	Chun, true, correct.
Chin. III. 420	Chin, plain, real.
Chin. II. 712	Chin, genuine, pure, real, sincere, true, the
Turkish 936	Kyunh, the inward reality of anything. [truth.
Latin	Genuinus, Genuina, peculiar, natural, genuine.
English	Genuine, real, pure, true, that which is not false, native, natural, belonging to the original stock.

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No. 172. Sba. Seba, Saba or Sabas; words derived from No. 177 Sba, Sheba, Scheba, Sceba, Seba, Saba or Sabas, and from No. 240 Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph, are included with this name.

English	Shoups, the hips. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 570	Shepsh, the thigh.
Zulu Kafir	Tsweba, the ham.
Sanscrit 1005	Sipi, skin, leather.
Arabic 781	Sahif, the surface of the skin.
Welsh	Swyf, that which is on the surface.

Welsh	Swf, a spot.
Arabic 703	Safa, making anything.
Arabic 827	Zaby, a mark or brand used by some of the
Hebrew	Zboa or Zahoa (צבוי), speckled. [Arabs. Jeremiah xii. 9, a <i>speckled</i> bird.
Hebrew	Zba or Zaba (צבע), of divers colours. Judges v. 30, to Sisera a prey of <i>divers</i> [ <i>colours</i> .
Polish	Zaba, a frog.
Arabic 800	Zaba, a hyena.
Beran A.	Siba, <i>plural</i> Sbaa, a leopard.
Asante A.	Sibo, a leopard.
Arabic 406	Safa, a kind of wild cat.
Turkish 774	Sipa, an ass colt.
Hebrew	Sap, <i>plural</i> Sapym (ספעים), thought, an opinion Ps. exix. 113, I hate vain <i>thoughts</i> . 1 Kings xviii. 21, how long halt ye between
Anglo-Saxon	Sefa, thought. [two <i>opinions</i> .
Scotch	Swaif, to ponder.
German	Scheve, hard fibres of hemp and flax stalks.
Arabic 702	Saff, weaving, plaiting palm-leaves.
Hindu 1425	Suf, wool; also applied to silk, thread, cotton, &c.
Hindu 1425	Sufi, woollen.
Arabic 795	Suf, wool; stuff half silk, half worsted.
Turkish 785	Suf, wool, goat's hair; a kind of camlet or linsey-woolsey.
Malay 201	Suf, a species of fine woollen stuff.
Fijian	Seavu, white native cloth.
Arabic 777	Salibi, a kind of striped silken stuff.
Hindu 1414	Sahibi, a kind of silk cloth.
Romany	Subye, Subie, or Sovie. a needle.
Romany	Siva, to sew.
Sanscrit 1116	Siv, to stitch or stitch together.
Barba A.	Sibi, trousers; <i>Tumbuktu</i> , Afriean, the same.
Kiamba A.	Zibi, <i>plural</i> Ziboa, trousers.
Pika African	Suba, a shirt.
Malayan 163	Sabei, part of the dress worn by males and
Polish	Szuba, a furred cloak. [females.
Romany	Shoob, or Shubbo, a gown.
Hindu 751	Saub, a robe, a vestment.
Arabic 409	Sawb, <i>plural</i> Siyab, a robe, vest or garment.
Arabic 703	Safa, a garment.
English	Seave, a gown. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Zayp (צעיף), a veil. Gen. xxiv. 65, therefore she took <i>a veil</i> and covered herself. [a <i>veil</i> . Gen. xxxviii. 14, and covered her with



Greek	Seepao, or Skepao, also Seepazo or Skepazo, to cover.
Greek	Seepe, or Skepe, <i>also</i> Seepas, Seepaos, Seepai, or Skepas, Skepaos, Skepai, a covering.
Egyptian 476	Shap, to hide or conceal.
Latin	Sepio, to cover.
Hebrew	Zph Zaph or Zapah (צַפַּה), to cover, to overlay. 1 Kings vi. 15, he <i>covered</i> them on the inside. 1 Kings vi. 28, he <i>overlaid</i> the cherubims with gold. 1 Kings vi. 35, he <i>covered</i> them with gold.
Egyptian 507	Seba, to cover.
Greek	Sopao, to be silent.
Circassian 127	Sehpey, clandestine.
Arabie 799	Zabb, being silent, but making observation and laying up for future remembrance.
Egyptian 474	Sba, or Sbau, to teach, to instruct.
Manchu Tartar	Soubounbi, to open one's mind, to explain anything clearly, to strip off one's clothes.
Manchu Tartar	Soubou ! explain clearly ! take off your clothes ! strip !
Zulu Kafir	Sebe, a ray of light.
Sanscrit 1005	Sipi, a ray of light.
Horpa Tibet	Spho, light. [Lexicon.]
Seythian	Spoy, or Spou, an eye. (See Passow's <i>Greek</i> )
Manchu Tartar	Sabounbi, to see.
Hebrew	Zph Zaph or Zapah (צַפַּה), to look, to behold. Cant vii. 4, <i>looked</i> towards Damascus. Ps. lxi. 7, his eyes <i>behold</i> the nations. Proverbs xv. 3, <i>beholding</i> the evil and the good.
Arabie 787	Safh, looking at the surface of anything.
Arabie 755	Shafw, appearing, being conspicuous.
Arabie 733	Shafi, clear, distinct.
Sanscrit 1031	Svi, to appear.
Hindu 1420	Safai, clearness, perspicuity.
Greek	Sapha, clearly, openly, plainly, assuredly.
Greek	Saphes, clear, distinct, plain.
Arabie 776	Sabih, clear, plain, perspicuous.
Manchu Tartar	Sapi, an extraordinary thing, a good sign and pleasant to behold.
Latin	Sapio, to know, to find out, to be wise.
French	Savoir, to know, to be sensible of, to have know-
Greek	Sophia, knowledge of. [ledge of.]
Scoteh	Savie, knowledge.
English	Savvey, to know. (Slang.)

English	Safe, sure, certain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Sef, certain, truly.
Greek	Sapha, truly.
Greek	Saphes, sure, certain, true. " <i>To saphes</i> , the truth."
Arabic 733	Shafi, true.
Persian 649	Zap, right, true.

No. 173. Hvyllh, Havilah, Hevila, Evila, Havila, Chavila or Chavilah.

Persian 1015	Kafal, the haunches.
Persian 1015	Kafal-gah, the hips.
Mutsaya A.	Kebel, the thigh.
Babuma A.	Kibelo, the thigh.
Ntere African	Kebele, the thigh.
Mbamba A.	Kebele, the thigh.
Mbamba A.	Abele, the thighs.
Arabic 1349	Wabilat, the head of the thigh bone.
Sanscrit 201	Kapala, the <i>cotyla</i> (viz. the hip joint) of the leg of a man or animal.
Fulup A.	Gapol, the skin.
Fulup A.	Gafol, the skin.
Fulup A.	Ofol, skins.
Filham A.	Efol, a frog.
Mutsaya A.	Kepala, a lizard.
Welsh	Gofal, thought, anxiety.
English	Hobble, a difficulty, perplexity.
Arabic 943	Kabil, capable, able.
Hindu 1502	Kable, able, clever.
French	Habile, clever.
English	Able, having sufficient skill.
Arabic 459	Habil, a warp in the loom.
French Romn	Haple, or Heple, a reel or spindle.
English	Hevel, fine twine. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Ovillo, a clew, thread wound upon a button.
Anglo-Saxon	Hebel, the thread of the shuttle.
Kambali A.	Ubele, a needle.
French	Habiller, to clothe, to make or put on clothes.
English	Cobble, to make or mend coarsely.
English	Covel, a kind of coat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 948	Kabul, garb. dress.
Persian 995	Kabal, a garment made of sheepskin.
Irish	Gibeal, a covering, an outside coat.
Irish	Giobal, a garment.
Gaelic	Giobal, a garment, a covering.
Fulup A.	Gabil, <i>plural</i> Obil, a waist cloth.

Turkish 876	Kapali, covered, closed.
Quichua Pern	Upallani, to be silent.
Sanscrit 98	Avela, concealment of knowledge.
Bambarra A.	Afle, to explain.
Arabic 1372	Waf, unbarking, unpeeling.
Anglo-Saxon	Aefelle, barked, peeled, skinned.
Rajmahali I.	Aveli, light.
Mandingo A.	Affille, to look.
Sanscrit 253	Kevala, absolutely, certainly, pure, peculiar, exclusively one's own.
Greek	Aplous. Aple, plain, downright, sheer, absolute.

No. 174. Sbth, Sabatha, Sabtha, Sabthah, Sabtah or Sabta.

Egyptian 570	Shept, or Shepti, the thigh.
Egyptian 568	Sheft, parchment.
Malayan 196	Sipat, a ruled or marked line.
English	Spot, a mark, a discoloured place, as the spots on a leopard.
English	Spotty, discoloured with spots.
Dutch	Spat, a speck, a spot.
Danish	Spette, a spot, a speckle.
Zulu Kafir	Zibadu, speckled.
Arabic 648	Zabad, the civet cat.
Polish	Zybet, the zibet cat.
Italian	Zibetto, a civet cat.
Arabic 804	Zafdaa, Zifdia, Zufdaa, or Zifdaa, <i>plural</i> Zafadia, or Zafadi, a frog.
English	Swift, the common newt or eft.
Cornish	Sybottia, to think. (Borlasc.)
Irish	Sibht, shift, contrivance.
English	Shift, to resort to an expedient.
English	Shift, an expedient tried in difficulty, one thing tried when another fails; also a woman's under garment.
Scotch	Shafts, a kind of woollen cloth.
Persian 755	Shafta, a ball of thread.
Persian 703	Sifta, a stiff kind of cloth. [(Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Swift, a wooden frame for winding yarn.
Latin	Spatha, a lathe used by weavers.
Greek	Spathao, to strike down the woof with the broad flat piece of wood used by ancient weavers.
Greek	Spathis, a closely woven cloth.
Assyrian	Sipatu, stuff.
Assyrian	Supatu, cloth.
Assyrian	Tsnbatu, clothes.
Galla African	Sabata, a girdle.

Sanscrit 1152	Split, or Sphud, to cover.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphut, to become manifested, to burst into view.
Hindu 2378	Sabit, to show. [examination.
Polish	Zbadac, to discover by close investigation or
English	Sift, to examine minutely or critically. to
Persian 704	Safed, clean, evident, manifest. [scrutinize.
Hindu 1249	Sphut, opened, manifest.
Sanscrit 1030	Svath, to be true or accurate.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphuta, clearly displayed, apparent, plain, clear, evident, distinct, manifest, true.
Hindu 2358	Sabit, to prove.
Circassian 122	Zepet, certainly.
Arabic 404	Subut, proving by evidence.
Arabic 403	Sabit, proved, confirmed, certain.
Arabic 404	Sabat, a proof.
Malayan 97	Sabit, established, confirmed, proved, clear,
Turkish 612	Sabit, proved, demonstrated. [authentic.
Hindu 749	Sabit, proved, valid, sure.
Hindu 750	Sabut, confirmation by evidence, proof.

No. 175. Ramh, Raamah, Raama. Racma, Rahma. Rahamah.  
Regma or Rhegma.

Arabic	Rakmatani, the two sides of the haunches. <i>Memo:</i> The final <i>tani</i> is merely the ordinary Arabic termination for the feminine dual ( <i>See</i> page 45, D. Forbes's <i>Arabic Grammar</i> , London, 1863); this word is taken from page 182, vol. ii., of Freytag's <i>Lexicon Arabico-Latinum</i> , Halis Saxonum, 1837, where the meaning stands thus: "duo clunium latera."
Arabic 628	Rakmatani, two marks on the edge of the thigh
Arabic 625	Raghm, skin, bark, peel. [of an ass.
Persian 628	Rakam, a sign, marked.
Hebrew	Rkm, Rakam, Rkmh, or Rakmah (רקם and רקמה), curiously wrought, of divers colours. Ps. cxxxix. 15. I was made in secret and curiously wrought in perfect darkness. 1 Chron. xxix. 2. stones of divers colours. Ezekiel xvii. 3. feathers which had divers
Turkish 711	Rukham, marble. [colours.
Arabic 615	Rukhamiy, anything made of marble.
Persian 615	Rukhami, made of marble.
Malayan 154	Rimau, a tiger. [into.
Spanish	Rimar, to investigate. to enquire after. to pry
Dutch	Raamen, to guess. to conjecture. to conclude.



Malayan 143	Rami, flax.
Arabie 628	Rakm, weaving a garment in stripes.
Arabie 628	Rakm, a kind of striped or embroidered garment.
Persian 615	Rukhami, fine silken stuff interwoven with gold threads.
Greek	Ramma, a thread, a sewing, also anything sewn
Arabie 633	Ramis, concealed. [or stitched.
Fijian	Rama, to enlighten, to cast light upon.
Danish	Ram, truly, verily, in truth.

No. 176. Sbtka or Sabtecha.

Sanscrit 1001 Sapathika, a peacock.

*Memo:* Speaking from memory, this is the only word I have ever found throughout my voluminous researches which in any language contains these four elementary sounds—viz. S, B, T, K—and I believe that such is the case, as otherwise (by the system adopted) it should now turn up as a check on my memory, which it does not; therefore, having a meaning so suggestive in this connection, it is unusually valuable and conclusive.

No. 177. Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Saba or Seba.

No. 178. Ddn. Dadan or Dedan.

Welsh	Dydon, the peel or surface.
Irish	Dathan, colour.
Irish	Dathann, spots.
Arabie 350	Tatanni, or Tatniyat, branding on the side.
Sanscrit 356	Tattani, a small house lizard.
Swahili A.	Tatana, to be puzzled.
Arabie 308	Tatnit, the act of weaving well.
Sanscrit 446	Dhatin, a cotton cloth fastened round the loins.
Sanscrit 438	Dyotana, making manifest, explaining, showing.
Welsh	Dydoni, to pare the surface.
Welsh	Dydonawl, stripped.
Welsh	Dadanhudd, a disclosure, a discovery.
Danish	Tidende, news, tidings, advice.
English	Tidings, information, intelligence, news, account of what has taken place and was not known
Zulu Kafir	Titinya, to feel, to handle. [before.

No. 178 *otherwise spelled* Daran.

French	Draine, the missel thrush.
Persian 566	Darona, the rainbow.
Scotch	Darn, to muse, to think.
Arabic 809	Taruniy, raw silk or stuff made of it.
Arabic 816	Turn, stuff made of raw silk.
English	Torn, a spinning-wheel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Turna, a spinning-wheel.
Spanish	Terna, a sort of stuff.
Spanish	Trin, a sort of linnen made at Piedmont.
English	Train, part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. (Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i> by Latham, [London. 1866.]
Gaelic	Druin, needlework.
English	Darn, to sew together with yarn or thread but more especially to mend with thread, and needle so as to imitate the texture of the material mended.
Anglo-Saxon	Dyrnan, to hide, to secrete.
Anglo-Saxon	Dyrn, hidden, secret.
Anglo-Saxon	Dierna, hidden, secret.
Scotch	Darn, to conceal.
Scotch	Dern, to hide.
Scotch	Darn, or Dern, secret.
English	Derne, secret. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 70	Tarang, light.
Arabic 333	Taranni, a looking intently upon.
Irish	Dron, right, sure, straight.
Irish	Dronaim, I affirm. I vouch.
Gaelic	Dron, to affirm, to assert.
English	Darrain, to prove.
Norman	Derener, or Derainer, to prove.
Norman	Darrein, proof.

## No. 179. Nimrod, Nebrod, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Nimir or Nebr.

Tiwi African	Namere, the thigh.
Arabic 1334	Namar, being full of spots, spotted like a pard, dappled like a cloud.
Arabic 1334	Numrat, <i>plural</i> Nmmar, a spot of any colour soever.
Arabic 1334	Namirat, spotted like a leopard, a dappled cloud, a kind of cloak marked with black and white lines, a striped garment of wool worn by the Arabians.
Arabic 1333	Namir, <i>plural</i> Nimarar, a leopard, a panther.

Turkish 1094	Nemir, a leopard.
Wadai A.	Nimer, a leopard.
Adirar A.	Nimir, a leopard.
Hebrew	Nmr or Namar (נמר), a leopard. Jeremiah xiii. 23, can the Ethiopian (Hebrew Cushite) change his skin, or <i>the leopard</i> his spots? Daniel vii. 6, and lo another like <i>a leopard</i> .
Thaksya N.	Nobar, a cat.
Persian 1300	Nabahra, covered, concealed.
Sanscrit 489	Nibhrita, concealed, hidden, secret, occult.
Persian 1333	Namar, a hint, a glance, an intimation.
Persian 1334	Namira, explanation, interpretation.
Greek	Nemertes, unfailing, unerring.

No. 180. Lod, Lud, Lehad, Loudie, Ludi or Ludie.

Mampa A.	Ladan, the thigh.
Arabic 1075	Lit, skin.
Sanscrit 873	Lota, a spot, mark, sign or token.
Arabic 1057	Lat, linen.
Persian 1052	Lad, soft, thin silk.
Greek	Ledos, Ledeos, Ledei, a thin light cloth.
Welsh	Llawdr, trowsers or breeches.
Sanscrit 869	Lud, to cover.
Quichua Peru	Lluttani, to cover.
Hebrew	Lat (לָטַף), covered. 2 Sam. xix. 4, the king <i>covered</i> his face.
Latin	Latus, Lata, published.
Persian 1071	Lut, naked, bare.
Irish	Ludh, an appearance.
Scotch	Lawta, truth.

No. 181. Anm, Anam, Enam, Enem or Hanam.

Ekamtulufu A.	Eneme, the thigh.
Mbofon A.	Eneme, <i>plural</i> Aneme, the thigh.
Orungu A.	Ename, the thigh.
Egyptian 346	Anem, the skin.
Asante A.	Enuma or Hunam, the skin.
N'ki African	Enyam, the skin.
Irish	Ainiomh, a spot.
Irish	Aineamh, a stain.
Gaelic	Ainneamh, rare, valuable, curious, curiously formed, a wonder.
Arabic 880	Aanam, a kind of lizard.

Arabic 887	Aaynum, a male frog.
Tiwi African	Anyam, a leopard.
Egyptian 364	Anm, jasper.
Latin	Animus, Animi, thought.
Arabic 1409	Haynam, cotton.
Malayan 29	Aniam, or Anyam, to plait or twist together.
Greek	Enamina, a garment, a cloak.
OkamAfrican	Onoma, trowsers.
New Zealand	Henumi, to be out of sight.
Arabic 180	Inmaa, divulging, blazoning abroad.
Sanscrit 37	Anuma, an inference or conclusion drawn from given premises.
Welsh	Anmhai, undoubted, without hesitation.
Latin	Enim, verily, truly, indeed, yea. forsooth.

No. 182. Lhb, Lahab, Lehab, Leab, Laab, Lab, Labi or Labie.

WolofAfrican	Lup, or Lupe, the ham. the thigh.
Greek	Lopos, Lopou, Lopo, the peel or hide.
Polish	Lub, the rind or bark of a tree.
Gaelic	Leob, skin.
Latin	Labes, Labis, Labi, a spot, mark or stain.
Italian	Labe, a spot or stain.
ManyakTibet	Lephe, a tiger.
Greek	Lope, a covering, a robe, a mantle. any garment.
English	Lap, a covering. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 1052	Labis, one who puts on clothes; clothed.
Scotch	Labey, the flap or skirt of a man's coat.
Thulungya	} Liba, to be silent.
Nepal	
KhalingNepal	Leba, to be silent.
Pwo-karen	} Laubah, to tell, to relate.
Siam	
Tibetan	Lap, to tell or relate. [cover.
Sanscrit 861	Labh, to perceive, know, learn, find out, dis-
Sanscrit 861	Labha, comprehension, perception, knowledge.

No. 183. Npth, Naphtuh, Nephthu, Neptu or Nephat.

Arabic 1299	Nabtaa, white on the thigh.
Persian 1299	Nabtar, hairy circles on a horse.
Egyptian 441	Nabt, or Nebt, to plait, to tie.
Greek	Knapto, to teaze, card or comb wool, to dress or
Penin African	Nibada, a shirt. [full cloth.
French	Navette, a netting needle, or weaver's shuttle.



Sanscrit 473	Navata, woollen cloth, a cover, a wrapper.
Sanscrit 504	Nivita, a veil, mantle or wrapper.
Persian 1343	Nihuft, he hid; concealment.
Persian 1343	Nihuftan, to hide, conceal, cover.
Turkish 1098	Nihufta, hidden, concealed.
Hindu 2099	Nahufta. or Nihufta, concealed, hidden, private.
Sanscrit 503	Nivid, instruction, information.
Sanscrit 503	Nivid, Nivetti, to tell, communicate, proclaim.
Hindu 2097	Naved, glad tidings, good news.
Persian 1300	Nubed, good news.
Assyrian	Nabadhu, the light. [consider.
Hebrew	Nbt or Nabat (נָבַט) to look, to see, to behold, to Genesis xv. 5, <i>look</i> now towards heaven. 1 Sam ii. 32, and thou <i>shalt see</i> . Ps. xci. 8, with thine eyes shalt thou <i>behold</i> . Ps. exix. 18, that <i>I may behold</i> wondrous things. Isaiah xviii. 4, and <i>I will consider</i> .
Sanscrit 473	Navedas, observing, perceiving, appreciating, cognizant, an observer, an appreciator.
Welsh	Nabod, or Nabyddu, to recognise, to know.

No. 184. Ptrs, Patrus, Pathrus, Phatrus, Phetrus, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Ptr, Phatr or Phatar.

Polish	Biodro, the haunch, thigh or hip.
French	Bandruche, a very fine kind of membrane, known as "gold-beater's skin." ( <i>See Littré's Dict.</i> )
Greek	Batrachos. Batrachon, a frog.
Timbo A.	Butori, a leopard.
Dutch	Patrys, a partridge.
Welsh	Petrusen, a partridge.
Welsh	Pedrusaw, to hesitate, to doubt. [a spindle.
Hindu 256	Badresha, a circular piece of wood at the end of
Persian 203	Badris, a little round piece of wood fixed on a distaff to wind the thread upon.
Persian 273	Padarza, a wrapper in which clothes are folded
Persian 203	Badroza, a garment for daily wear. [up.
Persian 203	Badra, breeches, drawers.
Turkish 562	Potur, a kind of trousers.
Persian 277	Patyara, hidden, concealed.
Egyptian 461	Ptrar, or Putar, to show, to explain.
Polish	Patrzec, to look, to gaze.
Polish	Patrze, I look.
Irish	Fuidreach, naked.

- Sanscrit 920 Vidris, to see, see clearly.  
 Sanscrit 979 Vyadris, to be clearly seen or visible.

No. 185. Kslh, Casluh, Chaslulh, Chaslu, Chasla, Cheslo or Ceslu.

- Polish Gizela, the head of the thigh bone.  
 Hebrew Ksl or Kasal (כסל), the flanks.  
 Job xv. 27, the fat on his *flanks*.

*Memo:* This word is translated as given in the above extract; the term "flank" is too wide and unreliable to be used in this connection, as a general thing, but by the light of the Polish word just quoted we may consider that the hips are meant.

- Sunwar Nepal Kusyul, the skin.  
 Irish Cuisleach, veined, veiny.  
 Arabic 520 Khazaal, a hyena.  
 Latin Quasillus, Quasilli. or Quasillum, Quasilli. a work-basket used in carding and spinning: also a woman who lives by carding and spinning, "Hujus domi inter *quasilla* pendebatur [aurum]." (Cicero.)  
 Arabic 896 Ghazl, spinning.  
 French Cisailles, shears.  
 French Romn Cisailler, to cut out with scissors.  
 English Cheisel, a sort of stuff. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Chaisel, a sort of fine linen; also an upper garment. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 French Romn Chaisel, a kind of garment.  
 Irish Cassal, a garment.  
 Polish Koszula, a shirt or shift.  
 Polish Giezlo, a shirt, jacket, &c.  
 Irish Cuisele, a private affair.  
 Turkish 951 Ghizlemek, to hide.  
 Turkish 951 Ghizli, secret, covert, hidden.  
 French Romn Gosillier, to speak, to relate, to tell. (Supplement.)  
 French Romn Consoil, in secret, in one's ear, in confidence.  
 Welsh Gwasel, a glance, a view, a sight.  
 Turkish 942 Ghynzemek, to eye, to watch with the eye.  
 Sanscrit 242 Kusala, right.

No. 186. Plst, Philist, Phulistic or (as already explained in this Chapter) Phili or Pali.

- Sanscrit 570 Pali, the hip, the haunch.  
 Arabic 911 Fal, the flesh on one side of the hips.

Arabic 912	Faail, the flesh of the side or the hollow part of
Anglo-Saxon	Fell, a skin. [the hip.
English	Fell, a skin or hide.
Dutch	Vel, the skin.
Bambarra A.	Vnlo, the skin.
Dutch	Vlies, a film, membrane, tunicle or thin skin.
Latin	Vellus, a fleece of wool, the skin of a beast.
German	Fliess, a fleece.
Greek	Phloios, the peel, rind or bark of trees.
Greek	Phloizo, to peel, to strip off the bark of trees.
Latin	Pellis, Pellis, Pelli, the skin or hide of man or
Norman	Polz, the skin. [beast.
Irish	Pellis, a skin or hide.
Greek	Pella, a hide.
Italian	Pelle, a skin.
German	Pell, a skin, a hide.
English	Peel, the skin or rind of anything.
Sanscrit 570	Pali, a mark, spot or stain. [of skin.
Sanscrit 894	Vali, <i>usually written</i> Bali, a natural line or fold
Fijian	Vola, to mark.
Fijian	Vloa, marked. [or panther's skin.
Greek	Pholis, a spot, but strictly a spot on a leopard's
Greek	Balios, spotted, dappled, piebald, striped.
Marawi A	Bulos, the common lizard.
Latin	Feles, or Felis, Felis, Feli, a cat.
Bhutani	Pilli, a cat.
Naikude India	Pilli, a cat; <i>Kolami</i> , India, the same.
Tuluva India	Pili, a tiger.
Gondi India	Pulli, a tiger.
Keikadi India	Puli, a tiger; <i>Tamil</i> , India, the same.
Hebrew	Pla or Pala, <i>otherwise</i> Palay (פלא and פלא), marvellous, wonderful. Job x. 16, thou showest thyself <i>marvellous</i> upon me. Ps. ix. 1, all thy <i>marvellous works</i> . Ps. cxxxix. 6, such knowledge is too <i>wonderful</i> for me. [wonder. Isaiah xxix. 14, a marvellous work and a
Hebrew	Pls or Palas (פלש), to ponder. Proverbs iv. 26, <i>ponder</i> the path of thy feet. Proverbs v. 21, he <i>pondereth</i> all his goings.
Sanscrit 670	Phalahi, the cotton plant.
Hindu 610	Pela, a silkworm; also the cocoon which the silkworm spins round itself.
English	Floss, a downy or silky substance in the husks
Dutch	Vlas, flax. [of certain plants.

French	Filasse, the harl of flax or hemp, tow.
Italian	Filo, thread.
Norman	File, thread.
French	Fil, thread, yarn.
Fijian	Vulo, to twist a thread on the knee.
Fijian	Vulovulo, cotton, thread, twine.
French Romn	Vellueau, velvet. [(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)]
English	Fell, to finish the weaving of a piece of cloth.
Spanish	Pila, the trough of a fulling mill.
Persian 210	Balwasa, cloth in the loom, the warp.
Arabic 249	Balas, a hair cloth, a sack cloth.
Persian 209	Balas, or Palas, a kind of fine silk, also a kind
English	Plush, a species of shaggy cloth. [of stuff.]
Romany	Plashta, a cloak.
French	Blouse, a smock frock, a blouse.
French Romn	Bliaux, or Bliaus, a sort of robe fitting tight to the body. . . . Prov.—Blisaud.
French	Pelisse, a pelisse.
English	Pelisse, a coat or robe.
Welsh	Pyls, a robe, a pelisse.
Italian	Pallio, a mantle or cloak. [ground.]
Latin	Palla, a large upper robe. hanging down to the
French	Voile, a veil, a cloke, a cover.
English	Veil, or Vail, any kind of fabric which intercepts
Irish	Fele, a veil. [the view.]
Welsh	Ffals, covered.
French Romn	Flossade, a covering.
Gaelic	Falaichte, hidden, concealed. covered, veiled.
Irish	Folach, hid, secret, private. [kept secret]
Irish	Feil, secret.
Zulu Kafir	Fihla, to hide, conceal, keep secret.
Zulu Kafir	Fihlisa, to help to hide or conceal.
English	Feal, or Fele, to hide. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Veil, or Vail, to cover or hide from sight.
Sanscrit 936	Vil, to cover, to conceal. to clothe.
Fijian	Vulon. to cover one's self up.
Latin	Velo, to hide, clothe, veil. cover.
Hebrew	Pla or Pala (פלא), hidden. Dent. xxx. 11. it is not <i>hidden</i> from thee.
Hebrew	Pla, Play, Ply, or Pala, Palay, Paly (פלא and פלא and פלא, secret. Judges xiii. 18, the angel said, Why askest thou after my name. seeing it is <i>secret</i> .
Cornish	Pilez, bare.
Malayan 55	Bulus, stripped, bare.
French Romn	Pales, clearly, openly, uncovered.



Greek	Phalos, light, bright, shining.
Gaelic	Foillse, light.
Malabar India	Vilzi, the eye. [be manifested.
Sanscrit 937	Vilas, Vilasati, to come to light, to appear, to
Sanscrit 937	Vilasita, appearance, manifestation.
English	Blushe, to look. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Blos, open, plain, manifest.
Italian	Palese, or Palesato, manifested, made manifest.
Gaelic	Foillse, manifestation.
Gaelic	Follais, clear, conspicuous, evident.
Gaelic	Follas, manifest, made evident, exposed to view.
Irish	Follas, plain, manifest, evident,
Irish	Folluiseachd, manifestation.
Manchu Tartar	Fouhali, without any doubt, in truth, certainly.

No. 187. Kptr, Kaphthoric, Gaphthori, Chaphtor, Caphtor, Cappadoce, or (as already explained in this Chapter) Kpt, Copt or Cappad.

Egyptian 561	Khapt, a thigh.
Egyptian 556	Khept, <i>plural</i> Kheptu, a thigh, thighs.
Egyptian 489	Chpt, a thigh. (Vol. I.)
Uraon India	Chapta, the skin.
Fulah African	Kobedje, the bark of a tree.
Egyptian 556	Khept, a blot or stain.
Arabic 508	Khibat, <i>plural</i> Khubut, a long and broad mark on the thighs and face of cattle impressed with a hot iron.
Arabic 509	Khabt, marking a camel on the thigh.
Persian 1014	Kaftar, a hyena.
Hindu 1593	Kaftar, the hyena.
English	Civet, the name of one of the species into which the eat tribe is divided, it is of a cinerous colour tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows.
Galla African	Gafate, to examine, to inquire, to search.
Persian 889	Ghubud, the invention or production of some-
Turkish 875	Kibti, a kind of stuff. [thing new.
Fijian	Kupeti, a frame for printing native cloth upon.
Eskimo	Kapetal, an article of clothing known as a fox-
Polish	Kapota, a great coat. [skin jumper.
Turkish 878	Kaput, or Kapud, a kind of cloak.
French	Capote, a cloak, mantle, frock coat, a watch-
Galla African	Kobati, secretly. [coat.
Hindu 1683	Gupt, hidden, concealed. [kept secret.
Sanscrit 293	Gupta, hidden, concealed, withdrawn from sight,

No. 188. Zydñ, Zidon, Sidon, Sidona, Saidon or Saidun.

English	Stain, a spot or discolouration, also a natural spot or mark different from the ground.
Arabic 797	Saydan, a hyena.
Polish	Zadanie, a problem or question.
Polish	Zdanie, an opinion, judgment.
Scotch	Stenen, judgment.
Arabic 740	Shatun, a weaver. [kind.
Egyptian 511	Suten, or Sutennu, royal linen of a particular
Hebrew	Sdyn, or Sadyn (סדין), fine linen. Proverbs xxxi. 24, she maketh <i>fine linen</i> . Isaiah iii. 23, the glasses and <i>the fine linen</i> .
French Romn	Sydoine, linen.
Welsh	Sidana, to collect silk.
Welsh	Sidanu, to make, wind, or otherwise work silk.
Anglo-Saxon	Sidene, made of silk.
Swedish	Siden, silk, silk stuff.
Welsh	Sidan, satin.
French	Satin, satin.
English	Satin, a species of glossy thick silk cloth of fine
French Romn	Sotane, a long robe. [texture.
Hindu 1256	Suthan, trousers.
Arabic 690	Sadin, or 689 Sadan, a veil, a curtain.
Persian 731	Shadwan, a veil.
Greek	Psidon, or Psidnos, Psidne, <i>otherwise</i> Psednos, Psedne, bare, naked.
Sanscrit 1104	Sadhana, the act of accomplishing, effecting, performing, settling, establishment of the truth, substantiation, demonstration, proof.

No. 189. Ht, Ethae, Hethae, Hith, Heth, Cheth, Chettae or Chette; words derived from No. 238 Aty. Athi. Ethi, Ethai, Ithai or Ittai, and from No. 257 Gt, Gath or Geth, are included with this name.

Sanscrit 195	Kati, the hip.
Persian 1048	Gawt, the hips.
English	Hotts, the hips. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Adampe A.	Ata, the thigh.
Yagba A.	Ita, the thigh; <i>Idsesa</i> , African, the same.
Aku African	Itan, or Ito, the thigh.
Yornba A.	Ito, or Ita, the thigh.
Egba African	Ito, the thigh; <i>Eki</i> and <i>Dsumu</i> , African. the
Anfue A.	Eta, the thigh. [same.
German	Hant, the skin.

English	Hide, the skin of man or beast.
Italian	Cute, the skin or bark.
Greek	Cutos, Cutcos, Cutei, or Kutos, Kuteos, Kutei, the skin.
Latin	Cutis, Cutis, Cuti, the skin, the bark or outer coat of a thing.
Hindu 857	Chitti, a spot or freckle.
Hindu 937	Chhit, a spot or splash.
Latin	Gutta, a spot or speck.
Arabie 526	Khatt, a line, a stripe.
Sanscrit 252	Ketu, a sign or mark, any unusual phenomenon.
Assyrian	Ittu, a sign.
Arabic 193	Ayat, <i>plural</i> Ayat, a sign.
Hindu 240	Ayat, a sign, a mark.
Hebrew	Aot (אוט), a mark, a token, a sign. Genesis iv. 15, the Lord set <i>a mark</i> upon Cain. [thee. Exodus iii. 12, this shall be <i>a token</i> unto Isaiah xix. 20, it shall be for <i>a sign</i> and a witness.
Sanscrit 185	Eta, of a variegated colour, shining, varying
Kanyop A.	Uwat, a leopard. [the colours.
Sarar African	Wuot, a leopard.
Egyptian 392	Hett, a hyena.
Egyptian	Hetu, the hyena. ( <i>See Cooper's Archaic Dict.</i> )
Arabic 510	Khutua, a female hyena.
Arabic 510	Khutaaat, a female leopard.
Hindu 940	Chita, a panther or small hunting leopard.
Sinhalese I.	Kotiya, a tiger.
Sak Burmah	Katha, a tiger.
Cornish	Kath, or Kat, a cat.
Welsh	Cath, a cat.
French	Chat, a cat.
Irish	Cat, a cat.
English	Cat, a well known animal of the genus <i>Felis</i> .
Swedish	Katt, a cat.
Dutch	Kat, a cat.
Danish	Kat, a cat.
Bask	Katu, a cat.
Circassian 157	Kettoo, a cat.
Arabic 968	Kitt, <i>feminine</i> , 969 Kittat, a cat.
Russian	Kot, a cat.
Polish	Kot, a cat.
Badaga India	Koti, a cat.
Spanish	Gato, a cat.
Portuguese	Gato, a cat.

Italian	Gatto, a cat.
Gadsaga A.	Kuto, the lizard.
English	Hoit, or Eiyt, a newt. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Pangela A.	Ehotue, a toad.
Dahome A.	Ati, a frog; <i>Hwida</i> , African, the same.
Quichua Peru	Yutu, a partridge.
English	Kata, a fowl of the grouse kind.
Egyptian 419	Kat, to consider.
Hindu 1477	Ghot, consideration.
Hindu 1742	Ghat, thought.
Hindu 940	Chet, perception, thought.
Sanscrit 323	Cit, thought.
Sanscrit 323	Citi, thought, reflection, understanding.
Coptic	Kati, reason, insight. ( <i>Bunsen, v. 757.</i> )
	Bactrian—Kit, to perceive.
French	Queter, to search, to seek out.
French	Quete, search.
Italian	Coto, an idea.
Manchu Tartar	Kaitai, the sudden clearing up of a difficult matter, as when one has thought long upon a subject to no purpose, the solution flashes across one's mind when one is not thinking of
English	Wete, to think. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> ) [it.
Dutch	Weet, a notion.
English	Hit, to find. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Swedish	Hitta, to find, to lit on, to solve.
New Zealand	Whitau, flax.
Dutch	Wuit, a yarn windle.
Quichua Peru	Ayttini, to reel up thread.
Hebrew	Hot (חוט), a thread.
	Gen. xiv. 23, I will not take <i>a thread</i> .
	Josh. ii. 18. scarlet <i>thread</i> .
	Jud. xvi. 12, brake them from off his arms like <i>a thread</i> .
Arabic 548	Khayt, <i>plural</i> Khnyut, thread.
Turkish 678	Khayt, thread.
Quichua Peru	Ceaita, or Ccaytu, thread.
Portuguese	Guita, packthread.
Hindu 1728	Guth, a round ball of cotton.
English	Cut, a skein of yarn. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Kaite, a wool dresser. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Turkish 435	Atmak. to card cotton.
Coptic	Oth, to spin. ( <i>Bunsen, v. 750.</i> )
New Zealand	Whatu, to weave.
Cornish	Gwethy, to weave. ( <i>Borlase.</i> )
Cornish	Guethy, weaved. ( <i>Borlase.</i> )



Egyptian 558	Khet, the woof.	
Egyptian 507	Kat, the woof, a loom.	
Cornish	Guiot, a web of cloth.	
Fijian	Gatu, native cloth.	
Assyrian	Citu, linen.	
Spanish	Ceti, a kind of silk.	
Persian 459	Chit, chintz, namely painted silks or other cloths manufactured in Persia and India.	
Turkish 641	Chit, chintz, printed cotton.	
Arabic 503	Khat, a tailor.	
Arabic 548	Khayt, sewing.	
Arabic 466	Hata, or Haty, sewing.	
Arabic 466	Hatw, turning in and hemming.	
Arabic 30	Ihtaa, sewing, plaiting.	
New Zealand	Itau, a garment worn round the waist.	
ManchuTartar	Atouhi, leather breeches ("culottes de peau sans [poils]").	
ManchuTartar	Atou, outside clothes.	
French Romn	Aiot, elothing.	
Seotch	Waith, raiment.	
Coptic	Hoite, a garment. (Bunsen, v. 753.)	
Spanish	Hato, the clothes which everyone has for use.	
Sanscrit 330	Coti, a petticoat.	
French	Cotte, a petticoat.	[(Supplement.)]
French Romn	Cotte, a woman's petticoat, also a vest or tunie.	
French Romn	Cote, a vest or tunic.	
French Romn	Quote, a sort of dress worn by men and women.	
French Romn	Coite, a robe.	
Italian	Cotta, a robe, tunic, toga or petticoat.	
ManchuTartar	Kathoua, an under garment.	
Arabic 548	Khaytat, a woollen jerkin.	
Zincali	Gate, a shirt, or properly a cloth round the	
English	Gite, a gown. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	[middle.
Scotch	Gite, a gown.	
Hindu 1676	Gat, apparel.	
Cornish	Gueth, clothing. (Borlase.)	
Cornish	Kueth, or Gweth, clothing.	
Hindu 1677	Gati, a plaid.	
Persian 450	Chatu, a veil, a covering.	
Hindu 857	Chatta, a coat, frock or jacket.	
Turkish 863	Kat, a suit (of clothes); a change (of linen).	
Irish	Cota, a coat or outside garment.	
English	Coat, an external covering, a garment of any Russian—Kutayu, to cover.	[material.
Egyptian 558	Khet, shut.	
Egyptian 758	Kht, to close.	
New Zealand	Kati, to be shut or elosed.	

Sanserit 272	Khatt. to cover, to screen.
Sanserit 322	Cita, covered, veiled. concealed.
Sanserit 313	Catta. hidden.
Fijian	Cota. closed. shut.
Quichua Peru	Ceatani, to cover.
Arabie 899	Ghitaa, a covering.
Hindu 1742	Guhat, covered, concealed.
Arabic 899	Ghatw, hiding, covering, enveloping.
Zulu Kafir	Cata, to hide one's self.
ManchuTartar	Kitambi, to hide something.
Greek	Ceutho, Ceytho, Keutho, or Keytho, to hide, to cover up, to conceal, to keep hidden or secret.
Cornish	Kitha, to hide. (Borlase.)
Hebrew	Khhd or Kahd (כָּהַד), to hide. to conceal. Ps. exxxix. 15, my substance was not <i>hid</i> . 1 Sam iii. 17, I pray thee <i>hide</i> it not from Job vi. 10, I have not <i>concealed</i> . [me.
English	Hide, to conceal from sight, to keep secret.
Hebrew	Yat (יָאָט), to cover. [robe. Isaiah lxi. 10, he <i>hath covered</i> me with the
Hebrew	Ath or Atah (אָתָּה), to put on, to cover. to be clad. [garment. Jerem. xliii. 12. as a shepherd <i>putteth on</i> his 1 Sam. xxviii. 14, he is <i>covered</i> with a mantle. Isaiah lix. 17. and <i>was clad</i> with zeal as
Irish	Iatta, shut, closed. [with a cloke.
Welsh	Athaw, very silent.
Hebrew	At (אָט), secret. [thee? Job xv. 11. Is there any <i>secret</i> thing with
ManchuTartar	Hete! salute Mantehou fashion! this is done by the women placing both hands <i>on their thighs</i> , bending the knees slightly and tapping the head three times.
French	Chut! hush!
Hindu 853	Chit, or 940 Chet. memory.
Gaelic	Guth, a report, speech, mention.
Sanserit 198	Kath, to tell, to relate, to describe, to declare, to explain. [Obsolete.)
English	Couthe, to make known, to publish. (Wright's
English	Kithe, to make known, to manifest. (Wright's Obsolete.)
English	Cite, to call upon a person to appear publicly, or to name an authority in proof of a point.
Latin	Cito, to quote, cite, call upon to appear, produce as a witness.
Arabie 970	Kutna, convincing by clear proofs.

Seoteli	Kaithe, to show oneself.
Anglo-Saxon	Cythan, to show, to make known; " <i>ic cythe</i> , I
Anglo-Saxon	Cyththe, kindred. [ " <i>shew</i> ."
Scotch	Kith, relations.
Icelandic	Aett, what is inborn, native, one's own; also one's family, extraction, kindred, pedigree.
Mandingo A.	Aita, to show.
Anglo-Saxon	Witta, a witness.
Arabic 17	Att, convincing by proof.
Egyptian 367	Att, to unclose.
Arabic 466	Hatt, peeling.
Welsh	Hoeth, naked.
Egyptian 392	Het, 398 Hat, 405 Hut, or 540 Ut, light.
Limbú Nepal	Ot, light.
Cornish	Awatta, to behold. (Borlase.)
French Romn	Ouaiter, to consider, to look at.
Arabic 466	Hata, fixing the eye steadily and gazing awhile.
Manchu Tartar	Hatahai, to look fixedly at a thing.
Moko African	Itoua, to see.
Swahili A.	Kuta, to see.
New Zealand	Kite, to see.
Cornish	Goth, to see. (Borlase.)
Fot African	Git, the eye.
Fulah African	Gite, the eye.
Fulah African	Giteh, the eye.
Italian	Guatare, to gaze, to look.
French Romn	Coter, to observe, to mark, to remark.
Potuguese	Cata, a view, a search.
Scotch	Kyith, or Kythe, to appear to view, to be visible, to be manifest.
Seotch	Kith, show, appearance.
Welsh	Gaith, perspicuity, clearness.
Irish	Cithi, you see.
Anglo-Saxon	Cuthian, to know.
Anglo-Saxon	Cuth, known, certain.
English	Wite, Waite, or Wete, to know. (Wright's
English	Wit, or Weet, to know. [ <i>Obsolete</i> ].)
Dutch	Weet, knowledge.
Greek	Eteos, Etea, Etcon, true, real, genuine.
Latin	Ita, so, even so, yes; " <i>Ita est</i> , it is even so."
Sanserit 1171	Hetu, a logical reason, inference, deduction or argument, proof.
Swahili A.	Kite, feeling sure, certainty.
Zulu Kafir	Qoto, true, real, actual.

## No. 190. Ybos, Iebous, Iebus, Jebus or Jebusi.

- Arabic 193 Aybas, the fore part of the leg where it is hard.  
 Arabic 11 Ibzaa, raising the hips in walking.  
 Sanserit 169 Upasi, on the hip.

*Memo:* None of these three words mean the hip or thigh definitely; but, taking the three together, it seems more than probable that there is some word with that meaning, although I have not happened to meet with

- Egyptian 365 Apsh, a tortoise. [it.  
 Arabic 11 Abs, a male tortoise.  
 Arabic 4 Ibasat, examining, enquiring, searching.  
 Hebrew Hps or Hapas (הפּס), to search, to make diligent search. [not.  
     Gen. xxxi. 35. and *he searched*, but found  
     Lam. iii. 40, *let us search*.  
     2 Kings x. 23, *search* and look.  
     Ps. lxxvii. 6, and my spirit *made diligent search*.

- Italian Avissare, to reflect, to think.  
 French Aviser, to think, consider, reflect.  
 English Advise, to consider. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Arabic 862 Aufazat, the fruit of the cotton plant.  
 Arabic 485 Hifsh, the case of a spindle.  
 Fanti Afrieian Apasu, scissors.  
 French Romn Abisse, very fine linen. (Supplement.)  
 Hebrew Hbs or Habas (חבש). to gird about.  
     Ezek. xvi. 10, and I *girded thee about* with fine linen.  
 Polish Obwiazac, to bind about, to tie upon.  
 Polish Obwicie, the act of wrapping up.  
 Egyptian 386 Hebs, or 406 Hubs. to clothe.  
 Coptic Hbos, clothing, a garment. (Bunsen. v. 753.)  
 French Romn Abis, elothing, costume.  
 Hebrew Hps or Hapas (הפּס), to disguise oneself; hidden.  
     1 Kings xxii. 30, *I will disguise myself*.  
     2 Chron. xviii. 29. the king *disguised himself*.  
     Prov. xxviii. 12. when the wicked rise a man is *hidden*.  
 Persian 11 Abishtan, or Abashtan, to hide, to cover.  
 Persian 11 Abishtan, to conceal.  
 Cornish Hevez, a shirt or shift. (Borlase.)  
 Welsh Hefys, a smock, a shift.  
 Hindu 947 Hafiz, having a good memory.



Hindu 947	Hafiza, memory ; the retentive faculty.
Arabic 485	Hifz, memory ; committing to memory.
Arabic 485	Hafsh, peeling, unbarking.
Norman	Avis, laid open.
French	Avis, intelligence, news.
English	Advise, or Aviso, intelligence.
Turkish 474	Ifsha, a divulging, a revealing.
Hindu 138	Ifsha. divulging, publishing.
Arabic 130	Ifzaa, opening one's mind, communicating a
Arabic 12	Ibzaa, declaring, making clear. [secret.
Polish	Opis, a description.
Polish	Opisowy, descriptive.
Polish	Opisywac, to describe.
Polish	Obwiescic, to announce, publish or proclaim.
Polish	Obwieszcze, I announce &c.
Galla African	Ibsa, light.
Greek	Opsis, Opseos. Opsei, the power of sight or seeing, eyesight, a look, a viewing or seeing, an outward appearance.
French	Aviser, to catch sight of, to see.
Italian	Avissare, to look at, to see.
English	Advise, to observe, to look at. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 1125	Yapishmak, to touch or handle.
Greek	Aphasso, or Aphaso, to feel, to touch, to handle.
Sanscrit 131	Avis, before the eyes, manifestly, openly, evidently.
Sanscrit 93	Avasa, certain. [dently.
Hindu 226	Avash, or Avashya, certainly, actually, really.
Latin	Iipse, he himself, his own self, none but he.

No. 191. Amr, Amor, Amorr, Amorrh or Emori; words derived from No. 211 Hmor, Hemor, Emmor, Hamur, Hamor or Chamor are included with this name.

French	Cimier, a haunch (applied to venison). (Louis Chambaud's <i>French Dictionary</i> , London, 1805.)
Koech Bengal	Chamra, the skin.
Hindu 888	Chamra, a hide, a skin.
Hindu 888	Chauri, skin.
Iceelandic	Hamr, a skin.
Turkish 486	Emare, a sign, trace, signal or indication.
Arabic 153	Amar or Amarat, a sign, mark, signal.
Gaelic	Comhar, a sign, mark, print or vestige.
Mandingo A.	Komare, a peacock.
Hebrew	Hmor or Hamor (חמור), an ass. Gen. xxii. 5, abide ye here with <i>the ass</i> . 1 Sam. xxii, 19, oxen and <i>asses</i> and sheep.

Arabic 36	Himar, <i>plural</i> Ahmirat, an ass.
Turkish 658	Himar, an ass.
Hindu 965	Himar, an ass.
Persian 157	Amra, an ass.
Ondo African	Amore, the lizard.
Irish	Imear, marble.
Arabic 157	Imr, a wonderful thing.
New Zealand	Umere, wonder, to express wonder.
English	Hammer, to work in the mind, to labour in contrivance, to contrive by intellectual labour, to
Pepel African	Imors, cotton. [work, to be busy.
Pepel African	Komors, <i>plural</i> Emors, thread.
Hindu 1610	Kamri, a blanket.
Scotch	Chemer, a loose upper garment.
English	Chammer, a richly ornamented gown worn by persons of rank in Henry VIII.'s time. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cymar, a slight covering.
Hindu 995	Khamr, covering, hiding.
Arabic 535	Khamr, covering, hiding.
Arabic 535	Khamar, being concealed.
Irish	Eamhar, covering.
Accadian	Amar. the light.
Assyrian	Amaru, sight.
Assyrian	Amaru, to see.
Anglo-Saxon	Amerian, to examine, to try, to prove.
Welsh	Ymwiriaw, to employ one's self in proving. to assert the truth mutually.
Persian 153	Amar, investigation, minute search.
Persian 153	Amara, strict search.
Gaelic	Comharaich, to mark. observe. descry.
Gaelic	Comhar, a token, proof.
Arabic 153	Amarat, a token.

No. 192. Grgs, Gerges, Girgas. Ghirghasi or Girgosi.

Welsh	Gorchest, that which is above comprehension. an enigma, an extraordinary thing.
Greek	Kerkis, a staff or rod belonging to the upright loom of the ancients, with which the web was struck to make it close and thick; in the horizontal loom the weaver's stay or comb was so called, but in general this word was applied to the shuttle containing the spindle or spool.
Greek	Kerkizo, to send the shuttle through the web.
Greek	Kerkisis, Kerkiseos, Kerkisei, weaving in general.

- Persian 515 Kharkhiz, name of a stuff.  
 Spanish Coreusir, to darn or draw together a cloth or stuff with a needle and thread.  
 French Romn Cereus, clothing.  
 Persian 502 Kharkush, a kind of leather hose.  
 French Romn Gargaisse, or Garguesse, a sort of breeches.  
 French Romn Gregues, or Greguesques, breeches. [drawers.]
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No. 193. Hv, Eva, Heva, Hiva or Chivvi; words derived from No. 206, Abi or Aby, and from No. 226, Ypya or Iaphiah are included with this name.

- Old High German { Huf, the hip. (*See Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary*, under Huppr.)  
 Dutch Heup, the hip, or (as in Holtrop's *Dictionary*, Dordrecht, 1824) the hip, haunch or thigh.  
 Anglo-Saxon Hipe, or Hype, the hip.  
 English Hip, the haunch, the joint of the thigh.  
 Bamom A. Ape, the thigh.  
 Ngoala A. Api, the thigh.  
 Bagba A. Abi, the thigh.  
 Baseke A. Ibee, the thigh.  
 Momenya A. Ebiu, the thigh.  
 Zulu Kafir Ebu, the outer skin or epidermis.  
 Kamuku A. Uwaba, *plural* Awaba, the skin.  
 Diwala A. Iyobo, the skin.  
 Coptic Hob, a skin, a hide. (Bunsen v. 753.)  
 Welsh Hif, the skin.  
 Kami Burmah Aphu, the skin.  
 Sanscrit 333 Chavi, skin, hide.  
 Scotch Chauve, that colour in cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair.  
 Scotch Hyauve, that kind of colour in which black and white are combined or appear alternately.  
 Egyptian 355 Ab, pied.  
 Egyptian 355 Abi, a leopard or panther.  
 Spanish Yapu, a sort of magpie.  
 Igu African Ibu, a toad.  
 Igala African Abo, a lizard.  
 English Eff, a lizard.  
 Arabic 862 Aifa, or Aafa, an ass's colt.  
 Arabic 864 Aifw, Aafw, or Aufw, *plural* Aifan, the colt of a wild ass, or asses' colts in general.  
 Limbu Nepal Kehva, a tiger.  
 Manchu Tartar Kefeh, a butterfly, of which there are varieties in all colours.

Turkish 928	Kef, foam or froth.
Scotch	Govic, expressing surprise.
French	Ebahi, amazed, wondering, wonder-struck.
Persian 4	Aba, strange, wonderful.
Arabic 193	Ibah, considering, understanding, perceiving, turning the mind to.
Persian 1410	Yabidan, to find.
Persian 1410	Yaba, finding.
French	Huppe, skilful.
Galla African	Hofa, acute.
Sanscrit 214	Kavi, clever, intelligent.
Cornish	Cavio, to remember.
Welsh	Cof, memory, retention.
Welsh	Coflaw, to remember, to think of.
Cornish	Gafe, to find. (Borlase.)
Cornish	Geffo, found. (Borlase.)
Persian 1030	Kuf, a weaver's sley.
Persian 1394	Haf, a weaver's shop, a sley or reed.
Arabic 484	Haff, a weaver's instrument for stretching the web when working; weaving a garment with this instrument.
Arabic 884	Aiyab, an instrument which cards cotton.
English	Abb, the yaru of a weaver's warp. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Web, a weaver. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Webbe, to weave. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
German	Webe, the act of weaving.
English	Web, the texture of threads, anything woven: also, a piece of linen cloth.
English	Woof, the threads that cross the warp in weaving.
English	Weffe, to weave. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Weave, to make cloth.
Greek	Yphao, or Uphao, to weave.
Greek	Yphe, or Uphe, a weaving, a web.
Sanscrit 95	Avi, a blanket.
Quichua Peru	Apa, a thick blanket.
Polish	Haba, a kind of coarse cloth.
Turkish 815	Aba, a kind of cloth for cloaks.
Hindu 1447	Aba, a sort of garment, a cloak or habit.
Arabic 834	Aabaa, a coarse cloth of which they make coats.
Arabic 6	Abay, velvet, broadcloth, silk.
Spanish	Cafa, a cotton stuff so called in Asia, with various figures and colours.
Dutch	Caffa, or Kaffa, a kind of stuff.
English	Caffa, a kind of rich stuff. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
English	Capha, a kind of damask cloth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
Fijian	Kava, a roll of sinnet. [ <i>Obsolete.</i> ]



- Manchu Tartar Ifimbi or Oufimbi, to sew.  
 Alge African Efe, a waistcloth.  
 Mampa A. Kofe, trowsers.  
 Romany Chofa, a petticoat  
 Fijian Kovu, a coat.  
 Polish Kweſ, a veil.  
 Polish Kweſic, to cover or veil.  
 French Romn Couver, to hide, to conceal.  
 Sanscrit 327 Civ, to wear, to cover.  
 Arabic 1030 Kuſiyat, a kind of female garment.  
 Arabic 504 Khafiyat, *plural* Khawafi, concealment, seeresy,  
 Arabic 528 Khafa, a secret. [a secret.  
 Arabic 528 Khafaa, the concealment of a trace.  
 Hindn 990 Khafa, a secret, concealment.  
 Hindu 990 Khafi, concealed, secret.  
 Hindu 2233 Khafi, occult, concealed.  
 Turkish 672 Khafi, hidden, secret, concealed.  
 English Whave, to cover over. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Wauve, to cover. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Hebrew Hph or Haph (חַפָּה), covered.  
     Esther vii. 8, they *covered* Hamaan's face.  
     Jer. xiv. 4, and *covered* their heads.  
 Hebrew Hba or Haba, *otherwise* Hbh or Habah (חַבָּה or  
     חַבָּה), to hide, to hide one's self.  
     2 Kings vi. 29, she *hath hid* her son.  
     Judges ix. 5, he *hid himself*.  
     Isa. xxvi. 20, *hide thyself* as it were for a  
     little moment.  
 Fijian Ubi, to cover over.  
 English Whappe, to wrap up. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Scotch Wap, to envelope, to swaddle, to wrap.  
 English Hap, a covering, to wrap up. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 Scotch Hap, to cover in order to conceal.  
 Egyptian 390 Hepi, to hide.  
 Egyptian 391 Hep, to hide; also secret.  
 Mundala I. Happa, to be silent.  
 Swedish Yppa, to open, discover, disclose, divulge.  
 French Romn Aſer, to affirm, to certify.  
 French Romn Affy, or Afy, reliance, assurance.  
 French Romn Aſi, he witnesses.  
 Welsh Hiſiaw, to strip.  
 Hebrew Hva or Hava, *otherwise* Hvh or Havah (חָוָה  
     חָוָה), to show. [ledge.  
     Ps. xix. 2, night unto night *showeth* know-  
     Dan. iv. 2, I thought it good to *show* the  
     Job xxxvi. 2, and I *will show* thee. [signs.

- Arabic 1015 Kafh, uncovering, revealing.  
 Fijian Kivi, to look on one side, to glance at.  
 Scotch Goif, or Gove, to gaze, to stare, to investigate.  
 Arabic 1014 Kifaa, observing, watching.  
 Hebrew Hvh or Havah, *otherwise* Hya or Hava (הוה or הוה), to see, to behold, to consider.  
 Dan. ii. 31. thou, oh king, *sawest*.  
 Dan. vii. 6, *I beheld*, and lo another like a leopard.  
 Dan. vii. 8, *I considered* the horns.  
 Sanscrit 98 Ave, to look upon, to perceive, to consider.  
 Greek Epao, or Epao, to perceive, to take notice of, to take in and understand.  
 Arabic 1354 Wabah, perceiving, regarding, considering attentively, understanding.  
 Anglo-Saxon Yppe, plain, open, manifest.  
 Sanscrit 186 Eva, so, just so, exactly so, indeed, truly, really.

No. 194. Ark, Arki, Harki, Harchi, Arci, Aroucha. Arach. Araca or Aruca; words derived from No. 245 Ark. Arach, Orech, Ereeh or Erec are included with this name.

- Arabic 184 Awrak, a large-hipped man.  
 Arabic 1362 Warkaa, a large-hipped woman.  
 Arabic 1362 Warik, Wark, or Wirk, *plural* Awrak. the hip or haunch bone, the haunches.  
 Arabic 1362 Warak, the hip-bone.  
 Arabic 1363 Wuruk, resting on the side with the hip touching on the ground. striking on the hip.  
 Scotch Wheerikins, or Whirkins. the hips.  
 Biafada A. Araga, the thigh.  
 Hebrew Yrk Yark or Yarak (ירק), the thigh.  
 Gen. xxxii. 21. he halted upon *his thigh*.  
 Exod. xxviii. 42, from the loins unto *the thighs*.  
 Ps. xlv. 3, gird thy sword upon *thy thigh*.  
 Canticles vii. 1. the joints of *thy thighs* are like jewels.  
 Jer. xxxi. 19. I smote upon *my thigh*.  
 Limbu Nepal Horik, the skin.  
 Irish Arcis, a hide.  
 Arabic 64 Uraykish, speckled.  
 Irish Eare, speckled.  
 Arabic 61 Arkat, variegated with black and white spots: a panther.

Dsebn African	Eriko, a leopard.
Doai African	Urog, a leopard.
Greek	Orngges, a sort of pied horses.
Kamuku A.	Origoa, <i>plural</i> Arigoa, a toad.
Gaelic	Airc, or Arc, a lizard.
English	Work, to labour mentally (or physically).
English	Hark, to guess at. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 475	Harik, ingenious.
Greek	Enreka! I have found it!
New Zealand	Harakeke, the flax plant.
Dutch	Werk, tow, hards of hemp and flax.
Hebrew	Arg (ארג), a shuttle, a beam; to weave; a weaver. Job vii. 6, swifter than a weaver's <i>shuttle</i> . Judg. xvi. 14, went away with the pin of the <i>beam</i> . 2 Kings xxiii. 7, where the women <i>wove</i> hangings. 1 Sam. xvii. 7, his spear was like a <i>weaver's beam</i> .
Egyptian 372	Ark, or 366 Arki, to weave.
Turkish 502	Ureke, a distaff.
Spanish	Aroca, a sort of linen.
Goali African	Woraki, trowsers.
Eskimo	Auorak, clothes.
Mbarike A.	Ariga, a shirt.
New Zealand	Whariki, a covering.
Anglo-Saxon	Wrigan, to cover, to clothe. " <i>Je wrige, I cover.</i> "
Sanscrit 1179	Hrag, to cover, hide or conceal.
Sanscrit 1173	Hiruk, concealed, hidden.
English	Areche, to utter, to declare. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Wrecan, to speak, to tell, to explain.
Galla Afrieian	Erga, information, a report, a notice.
English	Argue, to manifest by inference or deduction.
French	Arguer, to argne, to infer, to draw an inferenee, to conelude.
Latin	Arguo, to declare, to show, to argue, to make proof of.
Malayan 22	Urak, to open. to expose to the air.
Bask	Argi, light.
Irish	Airighim, I feel, pereceive, heed, mind, observe, note.
Irnla India	Arike, to nnderstand.
Arabic 850	Aarik, tried, proved.
Greek	Arkios, Arkia, that on which one may rely, sure.

No. 195. Syn, Sin, Sini or Sina; words derived from No. 221 Syhn, Seon, Sehon, Sihon or Sichon are included with this name.

Tene African	Sanwe, the thigh.
Kadzina A.	Tsinia, the thigh.
Kandin A.	Dsinya, the thigh; <i>Kano</i> African, the same.
Welsh	Sin, outside, on the surface.
Anglo-Saxon	Scin, skin.
Swedish	Skinn, skin.
English	Skin, the natural covering of animals.
Gaelic	Seicean, a pellicle, a film.
Irish	Sgann, a membrane.
Latin	Signum, Signi, a mark, a sign.
Hindu 1369	Sain, a mark or sign.
Hebrew	Zyon (צִיּוֹן), a sign. Ezek. xxxix. 15, then shall he set up <i>a sign</i> .
English	Sign, a mark of distinction, any visible thing which indicates the existence of something else, a token, a wonder.
French	Signe, a sign, indication or mark, a natural spot on the skin.
Arabic 707	Sukayn, an ass.
Arabic 707	Sukaynat, a she ass.
Sanscrit 1005	Sikhin, a peacock.
Kum African	Zon, a frog.
Chin. III. 277	Tsin, a species of frog.
Chin. II. 588	Sin, name of an animal resembling a cat.
Bengali	Sahnu, a tiger. ( <i>Tablung Naga</i> dialect.)
Chin. I. 325	Shun, spotted or stained, as cloth, with damp or
Swahili A.	Shani, a startling event. [water.]
Chin. III. 370	Shin, thought; also to consider.
Welsh	Syniaw, to consider.
Turkish 772	Saunmak, to think.
German	Sinnen, to think, to reflect.
English	Sonn, to think deeply. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Chin. III. 8	Tseen, ingenious.
Arabic 602	Zahin, ingenious.
Chin. II. 5	Sin, or 'Tsin, to search for, to seek, to investigate.
Hindu 1318	San, a kind of flax or hemp.
Persian 765	Shau, hemp.
Chin. II. 790	Shing, a species of hemp.
Greek	Xaino, to comb, scratch or card wool so as to make it fit for spinning.
Polish	Dzianie, weaving, texture, web.
Chin. II. 440	Tseen, a certain manufacture of the cloth kind.



Sanscrit 999	Sana, cloth made of hemp or flax.
English	Sannah, the name of certain kinds of India
Arabic 716	Sana, a kind of silk. [muslins.
Chin. III. 21	Seen, thread of any kind ; silk or cotton thread.
Chin. III. 41	Seen, thread.
Gaelic	Sgeinne, pack-thread.
Irish	Sgainne, a skein or clue of thread.
English	Skein, a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Polish	Suknia, clothes, dress.
Chin. III. 18	Seen, that which a garment is seamed with ;
Chin. III. 22	Seun, to sew. [fine silk.
Swahili A.	Shona, to sew.
Arabic 794	Sina, a garment, a tailor.
Greek	Zone, the lower girdle worn by women just above the hips, over which the gown was drawn and fell in folds. Agamemnon wore a zone. (See <i>Iliad</i> , ii.)
Greek	Zonnuo, to gird the loins.
Chinese I. 567	Tseun, leather breeches for hunting in.
French Romn	Sayon, a sort of short garment.
Portuguese	Sainho, a sort of ancient garment. [garments.
Chin. III. 300	San, or Shan, a general term for clothes or
Chin. III. 168	Tsin, to cover over.
Latin	Sinus, Sinus, Sinu, a secret place to hide any-
Arabic 602	Zihn, memory. [thing in.
Turkish 706	Zihu, memory.
Hindu 1146	Zihn, memory.
Chinese I. 139	Seun, to transmit to others what has been committed to one's self.
Chin. III. 353	Shin, an extended, clear declaration of a subject.
Chinese I. 838	Seuen, to promulge, to proclaim to, to declare to.
Ashanti A.	Sin, to tell.
Yerukala I.	Sonnu, to tell, to relate.
French Romn	Sonner, to speak, to tell, to declare.
French Romn	Sonné, declared.
Icelandic	Sanna, to prove, make good, affirm.
Turkish 744	Sunuh, a becoming manifest, appearing.
Arabic 719	Sunuh, exposing, manifesting.
Arabic 717	Sanh, being open, clear, manifest, presenting
Egyptian 509	Sen, to open. [itself.
Chin. II. 226	Seuen, to throw open one's clothes.
Sanscrit 1017	Sunya, bare, naked.
Sanscrit 1155	Syona, a ray of light.
Sanscrit 1056	Sani, light, lustre.

English	Shine, light, lustre. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Swedish	Sken, light, lustre.
German	Schein, light, lustre. ( <i>Flugel's Dictionary.</i> Leipzig, 1874.)
German	Scheinen, to appear, to seem, to look.
Icelandic	Syna, to show, to appear.
Icelandic	Synn, visible.
Welsh	Syna, to perceive, to behold.
Welsh	San, a gaze.
Welsh	Sanu, to gaze.
Chin. II. 729	San, to look.
Chin. II. 719	Shin, to lead the eye as by an effort to an object, to stare.
Chin. II. 711	Shin, to open the eyes wide.
Chin. III. 337	Shin. to look deeply into, to look down.
Chin. II. 731	Shin, a deep, even look; to bend the eye down and look at.
Chin. III. 338	Shin, to see, to examine with the eye.
Chinese I. 863	Shin, to investigate clearly, to form an opinion of.
English	Scan, to examine with critical care, to scrutinize.
Arabie 658	Zakan, knowing, understanding.
Serpa Nepal	Syen, to understand.
Arabie 602	Zihn, understanding.
Latin	Sane, certainly, truly.
Chinese I. 744	Sin, truth.
Chin. III. 350	Shin, true; truth.
Chin. III. 391	Shen, correct, right.
Chin. II. 161	Shin, true.
Swedish	Sann, true.

No. 196. Arod, Arad or Arud; words derived from No. 220  
Ard, Arad or Harad are included with this name.

Scotch	Hurdies, the hips. ( <i>J. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, Edinburgh, 1808.</i> )
Scotch	Hurdon, a big-hipped woman. ( <i>Sup.: ditto. 1825.</i> )
Egyptian 366	Arti, or Artu, the buttock.

*Memo:* I should not quote a word with  
this definition from anything but the  
Egyptian, as it is too indefinite for our  
purpose, but, as the exact meaning of the  
hieroglyphics is still debatable ground. I  
bring it forward, as, by the light of the  
Scotch words just quoted, it becomes evi-  
dent that it is really the hip that is meant.

Santali India Harta, the skin; *Mundata*, India, the same.

- Gadaba India Arta, the skin.  
 Cornish Arwydd, a brand or mark.  
 Welsh Arwydd, a sign.  
 Irish Airrde, a sign.  
 Irish Airidh, or Airdhe, a sign, a mark.  
 Irish Airidhe, particular, especial.  
 Gaelic Araid, particular, special, peculiar.  
 Gaelic Airid, particular, special.  
 Gaelic Airdhe, a sign.  
 Hebrew Ard or Arad, *also* Arod (ארד and ערוד), the wild ass.  
     Job xxxix. 5, who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass.  
     Dan. v. 21, his dwelling was with the wild asses.
- TimneAfrican Eroto, a frog.  
 English Heart, the seat of understanding; secret thoughts.  
 English Art, the disposition or modification of things by human skill to answer a purpose intended. skill, dexterity.
- French Art, practical skill in industrial, manufacturing or artistic pursuits.
- Ako African Arati, to recollect.  
 Latin Heures, Heures, the inventor or deviser of a thing.
- Sanscrit 1175 Hrid, the faculty or seat of thought.  
 Anglo-Saxon Araedan, to conjecture, guess, examine, find out or discover. [*solete.*]  
 English Hards, or Herdes, coarse flax. (Wright's *Ob-*  
 Greek Ordeo, to begin a web.  
 Latin Ordior, to spin, to weave. "Aranea orditur telas." (Pliny.)
- Spanish Urdir, to warp, to dispose the threads for the loom.  
 French Ourdir, to dispose the threads ready for weaving, to warp. (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.*)
- French Romn Orture, the act of warping.  
 Beran African Harta, plural Harat, a shirt.  
 Gbe African Wurado, a shirt.  
 English Ward, a sort of coarse cloth. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)  
 French Romn Hardie, a sort of garment worn by men and women.
- French Hardes, wearing apparel, clothing, clothes.  
 Gaelic Earadh, a garment.  
 Irish Eradh, or Uradh, apparel.  
 English Writhe, to cover up. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)

Turkish 501	Urtmek, to cover, cover up.
Turkish 502	Urtu, a cover, a cloth for covering.
Gaelic	Aroid, a cover.
Welsh	Hariad, a covering over.
Telugu India	Uradu, to be silent.
Latin	Erudio, to teach, to inform, to instruct.
English	Aread, Arced, or Arede, to declare. (Wright's.)
Hindu 242	Irada, bringing, producing, alleging.
Arabic 195	Irada, adducing, alleging, bringing proof, citing, producing, exhibiting.
Persian 1361	Wart, or Wurt, naked.
French Romn	Ourdier, to see, to observe.
Toda India	Aridir, to understand.
Badaga India	Aridanc, to understand.
Kurumba I.	Ariduko, to understand.
Welsh	Arwydd, a token or proof.

No. 197. Zmr, Zemar, Zemari, Semari, Samara or Samar.

German	Ziemer, a haunch of venison.	
Persian 715	Samira, a line drawn.	
Italian	Somaro, an ass.	
Italian	Somara, a she ass.	
Arabic 806	Zamir, reflection, thought.	
Hindu 1429	Zamir, idea, thought.	[ <i>Obsolete.</i> )]
English	Smarry, or Smeri, a woman's shift.	(Wright's)
English	Simar, a woman's robe.	
Dutch	Samaar, a woman's gown.	[ <i>Obsolete.</i> )]
English	Samare, the skirt of a mantua.	(Wright's)
French	Simarre, a gown or simar, the robe of certain	
Polish	Czamara, a kind of coat.	[magistrates.]
Arabic 806	Zamr, concealment.	
Arabic 806	Zamir, or Zimmir, a secret.	
Malayan	Samar, secret, occult, concealed. (See Crawford's <i>Grammar and Dictionary</i> , ii. 159.)	
Hindu 1315	Sumarna ( <i>imperative</i> Sumar), to remember. to	
Hindu 1314	Sumiri, remembrance.	[keep in memory.]
Sanscrit 1153	Smri, to recollect, to call to mind, to think upon.	
Persian 670	Zimur, the disclosure of a secret.	[to declare.]
Sanscrit 1153	Smira, apparent, evident; appearance. manifest-	
Arabic 792	Sumarih, pure, unmixed.	[tation.]

No. 198. Hmt, Amathi, Hamathi or Chamathi; words derived from No. 237 Amyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud or Emind are included with this name.

Papiah African Amatsa, the thigh.



ChentsuIndia	Chamada, the skin.
Hindu 1609	Kamath, a tortoise.
Yasgua A.	Omati, <i>plural</i> Amati, a cat.
Malayan 362	Himmat, thought.
Malayan 29	Imat, attentive.
Anglo-Saxon	Amiddan, to weigh, to poise, to ponder, to
Arabic 154	Amt, guessing, conjecturing. [esteem.
Spanish	Gamuto, a sort of hemp.
Persian 874	Aamadiya, a kind of silken stuff.
Yasgua A.	Umotu, trowsers.
Greek	Imation, Imatiou, an outer garment, cloak or
Greek	Imatia, clothes in general. [mantle.
Greek	Imatizo, to clothe.
Dutch	Hemde, a shirt.
Dutch	Hemd, a shirt or shift.
German	Hemd, any covering (for the body).
	Old German—Hemmat.
Welsh	Amde, a covering.
Welsh	Amdoi, to cover, to enwrap.
Welsh	Ymdoi, or Ymhnddaw, to cover one's self.
Anglo-Saxon	Hamod, covered, clothed.
Arabic 903	Ghamt, covering.
Arabic 492	Hamatat, a secret of the heart.
Bambarra A.	Amutefo, a secret.
Bambarra A.	Imaton, silent.
Arabic 191	Ihmad, keeping silence.
Malayan 283	Kamit, or Gamit, to make a signal.
Arabic 493	Hamt, peeling.
Persian 153	Amada, made plain.
Malayan 14	Amat, to look at attentively, to gaze upon, observe, consider.
Egyptian 539	Umt, to examine, to try.
QuichuaPeru	Hamutani, to understand.
Assyrian	Amutu, true.
Hebrew	Amt or Amat (אמת), true; truth, the truth. Deut. xvii. 4, behold it be <i>true</i> . Isaiah xlii. 3, he shall bring forth judgment into <i>truth</i> . Mal. ii. 6, the law of <i>truth</i> was in his mouth. 2 Chron. xxiii. 15, say nothing but <i>the truth</i> .

No. 199. Prz, Periz, Perizz, Pheriza, Phereza or Pheresi.

Irish	Priosca, the thighs. (Supplement.)
Polish	Prazka, a stripe, a streak.

Italian	Prizzare, to spot or speckle.
Sanscrit 552	Parusha, variegated, parti-coloured, spotted.
Sanscrit 552	Parusheya, spotted.
Arabic 235	Barish, dappled.
Arabic 229	Barash, small spots on a horse, different colour to
Persian 273	Parsh, a leopard. [the rest.
Persian 280	Pars, a panther.
Persian 1420	Pars, a panther, an ounce, a cheeta.
Icelandic	Fress, a tom-cat.
Dutch	Vorsch, a frog.
English	Frosh, or Frosse, a frog. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Phrazo, to think, to muse upon, consider. ponder, devise or plan for a purpose.
Irish	Fresce, reflection, thought.
Irish	Foirsim, I search or rummage.
Sanscrit 552	Parish, to search about for.
Italian	Perizia, art, skill.
Persian 921	Farzu, intelligence.
Hindu 1486	Firasat, sagacity.
Arabic 921	Furzua, the seed of cotton.
Persian 267	Biraz, a fuller's beetle.
Sanscrit 674	Barasi, a kind of woven cloth.
Persian 229	Barza, a stuff made of silk and thread.
French Romn	Borras, coarse linen.
English	Barras, a coarse kind of cloth. (Wright's <i>Obs</i> .)
Sanscrit 889	Varasi, coarse cloth.
Spanish	Frisa, frieze, a sort of rough or coarse cloth.
French	Frise, frieze. [or stuff.
English	Frieze, or Frize, a kind of coarse woollen cloth
English	Pers, a sort of cloth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Perse, chintz.
WolofAfrican	Pursa, a needle.
Persian 280	Pars, a curtain. a veil.
Persian 281	Parwaz, a veil, shirt or shift. anything that covers or conceals.
Persian 282	Parwaz, a shirt, a two-coloured garment.
Sanscrit 674	Barasi, a particular article of clothing.
Greek	Phoresia, a dress, a garment.
Arabic 919	Firas, a garment.
Persian 917	Faraz, concealment.
Irish	Farsa, an instructor. [declare.
Greek	Phrazo, to tell, name, give to know, intimate.
Hebrew	Prs or Paras (פרש), to show, to declare. Lev. xxiv. 12, that the mind of the Lord might be showed. [should be done. Numb. xv. 34, it was not declared what

Ham African	Piorsu, the eye.
English	Peruse, to examine, to survey. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Peruse, to observe, to examine with careful survey. (Obsolete in this sense, but thus used by Milton: "Myself I then <i>perus'd</i> and limb by limb surveyed.")
Cornish	Viraz, to behold. (Borlase.)
Greek	Phrazo, to see, observe, remark, perceive, notice.
Persian 281	Parwas, feel, touch.
Persian 281	Parwasidan, to examine, feel with the hand.
Gaelic	Foras, knowledge.
Irish	Foras, knowledge, understanding.
Arabic 909	Fariz, clear, distinct, plain.
Cornish	Frez, distinctly, easily. (Borlase.)
Arabic 205	Bariz, evident, apparent.
Turkish 523	Bariz, apparent, conspicuous.
Arabic 233	Buruz, made manifest, published. [palpable.
Turkish 536	Buruz, evidence; being evident, manifest, clear,
Hebrew	Prs or Paras (פֶּרַשׁ), plainly, distinctly. Ezra iv. 8, hath been <i>plainly</i> read. Neh. viii. 8, in the law of God <i>distinctly</i> .

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No. 200. Mmra, Mamre or Mambre.

Greck	Membrana, a skin.
French Romn	Mambrer, to recollect, to have in memory.
Italian	Membrare, to call to mind.
Gaelic	Meamhair, to consider, to remember.
Anglo-Saxon	Mynerian, to remember.
Latin	Memoria, a calling to mind, consciousness.
Latin	Memoro, to speak of, to tell.
French Romn	Memorer, to relate.
French	Memoire, a relation or dissertation.
New Zealand	Mamore, bare.
Arabic 1276	Mawmur, known, defined.
Anglo-Saxon	Mimor, known.

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No. 201. Askl, Escol or Eshcol.

Hwida African	Asagwula, the thigh.
Arabic 98	Ashkal, white-thighed.
Arabic 98	Ashkal, anything white with an inclination to red and black, anything which has red and white mixed.
Quichua Peru	Oscollo, a wild cat.
English	Asgal, a newt. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )

Welsh	Isgal, froth, foam.
Portuguese	Escayola, paste which resembles marble.
Persian 90	Iskalish, thought, reflection; thoughtful.
French Romn	Esguiller, to thread a needle.
Gaelic	Osgail, to open.
Irish	Osglaim, I open.
Irish	Osguilte, or Oscuilte, open, manifest.
Swedish	Oskylt, uncovered, bare, naked.
Arabic 107	Azkal, naked.
Welsh	Ysgoel, that which is to be credited or relied upon.

No. 202. Anr, Anir, Ancr, Haner or Enner.

Igala African	Anora, the skin.
Arabic 162	Inarat, marking with a border of different colours.
Legba African	Anera, a lizard.
Welsh	Enir, an agent of intelligence.
Persian 1403	Hunar, ingenuity.
French Romn	Enrer, to seek, to search.
Ashanti A.	Inwera, calico, canvas.
Limba A.	Inyara, thread.
Gaelic	Ionar, a kind of mantle.
Irish	Ionar, a coat, a mantle.
Irish	Ionaradh, clothing.
Irish	Ionaraim, I clothe.
Greek	Anarreo, to speak aloud, to proclaim.
Latin	Enarro, to declare, to display.
Greek	Enorao, to look at or upon, to see, remark, observe something in a person or thing.
Welsh	Enwir, very true, very perfect.
Arabic 180	Inwar, clear, conspicuous.
Arabic 182	Anyar, most clear or evident.

No. 203. Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedech or Sedec; words derived from No. 223 Zdk, Zedek. Zedee, Sedec or Sadoc are included with this name.

English      Sciatic, pertaining to the hip, as the sciatic artery.  
*Memo:* This word is usually derived from the Greek *Ischiadikos*, which means "subject to pains in the loins," but it is far more likely to be derived from the Sanscrit *Sthika*, the Persian *Sitagh* and the Polish *Zadek*. Unfortunately, however, the dictionaries I have used, give the word "but-tocks" as the equivalent of these words:



consequently I have not quoted them; but we know that the English word *Sciatica*, and the French word *Sciatique*, exclusively refer to a pain in the hip, and therefore it is more than probable that these words really mean the hip only and not the entire buttock.

Icelandic	Stakka, a hide.
Greek	Stochos, Stochou, a mark.
Horpa Tibet	Stak, a tiger.
Tibetan	Stag, a tiger.
Malayan 195	Sidik, to seek, search, investigate.
Egyptian 502	Setkh, or 486 Steka, to weave.
Egyptian 481	Stcha, woven things. (Vol. I.)
Italian	Stacco, as much cloth as is necessary to make a coat.
Scotch	Steik, a piece of cloth.
Swedish	Sticka, to knit, to quilt, to stitch.
Dutch	Stikken, to stitch.
Dutch	Steek, a stitch.
Gaelic	Stic, a stitch in sewing.
Scotch	Steik, to stitch; the act of stitching with a needle.
Scotch	Steug, to sew slightly and coarsely.
Icelandic	Staga, to darn or patch.
Icelandic	Stakkr, a kind of blouse.
Egyptian 501	Steka, to hide.
Sanscrit 1145	Sthag, to cover, to hide, to conceal.
Greek	Stego, or Steco, to cover, to conceal, to keep secret.
English	Stag, to see, discover or watch. ( <i>Slang</i> .)
Gaelic	Sidhich, to prove.
Polish	Swiadek, an evidence, a witness.
Arabic 783	Siddik, a faithful witness of the truth.
Hindu 1418	Sidk, the truth.
Turkish 776	Sidk, the truth.
Turkish 769	Sadik, true.
Arabic 777	Sadik, true.
Malayan 200	Sadek, true.

#### No. 204. Rpa, Repha, Rapha or Raphac.

Fijian	Rube, the thigh.
Thochu Tibet	Rapi, the skin.
Arabic 614	Ruhba, a mark impressed on a camel's side.
English	Raphe, a prominent line in anatomy somewhat resembling a raised seam. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)

German	Raff, a streak or stripe.
Sanscrit 851	Rupa, any outward appearance or phenomenon, sign, peculiarity.
Sanscrit 852	Rupya, bearing a stamp, stamped, impressed.
Danish	Rype, a wood partridge.
Scotch	Ripe, to search, to investigate.
New Zealand	Rapa, to look for.
New Zealand	Rapu, to seek.
Sanscrit 181	Ribhu, inventive.
English	Rib, an implement for dressing flax. (Wright's
Anglo-Saxon	Roop, a distaff. [Obsolete.])
German	Riffe, a flax comb or hackle.
Scotch	Rove, to card wool.
Icelandic	Rifr, the beam on which the warp hung in ancient
WolofAfrican	Raba, to weave. [looms.]
Portuguese	Rapao, a certain kind of printed calico.
Spanish	Ropa, cloth, all kinds of stuff, whether silk, wool- len or linen.
Greek	Raphis, a needle.
Greek	Raphe, a sewing.
Greek	Rapheus, Rapheos, Raphei, a stitcher.
Italian	Refe, thread.
Icelandic	Rifa, to tack together or sew loosely together.
Scotch	Riv, to sew coarsely.
Arabic 625	Raff, a soft garment of cloth.
Anglo-Saxon	Reaf, or Ref, a garment, clothing.
English	Riffe, a garment. (Wright's Obsolete.)
Romany	Rivi-pen, clothes.
	Wallachian—Ruphe.
Irish	Roba, a robe.
Gaelic	Rob, a robe.
Italian	Roba, a robe, gown or dress.
French Romn	Raube, a robe.
French Romn	Reube, a robe, a woman's garment. (Supplemut.)
French	Robe, a dress, a gown.
English	Robe, a kind of gown or long loose garment.
Turkish 717	Ruba, clothes, dress.
Spanish	Ropa, the clothing which one wears. vesture.
Portuguese	Roupa, the clothes a person has on.
New Zealand	Raupi, or Ropi, to cover up.
Norman	Repus, concealed.
French Romn	Repu, covered, hidden, secret. (Supplement.)
Fijian	Rubu, to be silent.
Hanssa A.	Rufa, shmt.
Turkish 708	Ravi, a narrator, a relator.
Icelandic	Reifa, to disclose.

English	Rip, news, a current report. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Serpa Nepal	Rhip, light.
Magar Nepal	Rap, light.
Sanscrit 851	Rup, to view, inspect or contemplate.
English	Ripe, to examine strictly and thoroughly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Roove, to settle a point beyond the probability of alteration.

No. 205. Hgr, Hagar, Agar (or, as in Arabic, Ajar or Hajar.  
See *Dictionary*, pages 26 and 1380).

Spanish	Ijar, the side of a beast near the hinder thigh.
Arabic 839	Aajariy, the knobs of bones.
Arabic 839	Aajarir, or Aajariz, streaks in sand.
Latin	Acer, a maple tree.
Anan African	Ikuor, a toad.
Dsekiri A.	Ekire, a toad.
Aku African	Akere, a toad; <i>Yoruba</i> . <i>Puku</i> , <i>Egbele</i> , <i>Isoama</i> and <i>Egba</i> , African, the same.
Yagba A.	Akire, a toad; <i>Bini</i> , African, the same.
Idsesa A.	Akere, a frog; <i>Eki</i> , <i>Ife</i> , <i>Ondo</i> and <i>Dsumu</i> , African, the same.
Hebrew	Hkr or Hakar (חקר), to seek, to search. Prov. xxiii. 30, they that go <i>to seek</i> . Judges xviii. 2, go, <i>search</i> the land. 2 Sam. x. 3, <i>search</i> the city.
Egyptian 343	Akar, clever.
Persian 70	Ajir, intelligent.
Zincali	Ojarar, to remember.
Turkish 479	Eghirmek, to spin.
Gaelic	Ucair, a fuller or napper of cloth.
Irish	Ucaire, a cottoner, a napper of frize, a fuller.
Arabic 864	Aukar, a kind of coloured cloth.
Hindu 46	Ajar, canvas or cloth of hemp.
Persian 26	Ijra, sufficiency of cloth to make a dress.
Persian 468	Hujr, the waistband of the drawers. [trousers.
Turkish 500	Uchkur, the string which fastens drawers or
Hebrew	Hgr or Hagar (חגר), to gird oneself. 1 Kings xx. 32, so they <i>girded</i> sackcloth on their loins. Prov. xxxi. 17, she <i>girdeth</i> her loins.
Hebrew	Hgor or Hagor (חגור), a girdle. Ezek. xxiii. 15, girded with <i>girdles</i> upon
Hebrew	Hgorh or Hagorh (חגורה), aprons. [their loins. Gen. iii. 7, they made themselves <i>aprons</i> .

Ebe Afrieau	Agiri, a waist eloth.
Arabic 839	Aijarat, a veil, a covering.
Welsh	Aehre, a covering or raiment.
Greek	Agoreuo, to proclaim, to declare.
Welsh	Egawr, to open, to display.
Welsh	Egori, to open, to diselose.
Welsh	Agawr, to open, to unfold, to display.
Welsh	Agori, to open.
Cornish	Agerou, or Agheri, to open. (Borlase.)
Hindu 158	Ugharu, one who uneovers.
New Zealand	Whakaari, to hold up to view.
Hebrew	Hkrh or Hakarh (הכרה), the shew. Isaiah iii. 9, <i>the shew</i> of their countenance.
Japanese	Akari, light.
LepehaSikkim	Achur, light.
Biafada A.	Agira, the eye.
Malayan 2	Ajar, to teach.
Arabic 468	Hujriy, or Hijriy, truth.

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No. 206. Aby or Abi has been already considered with  
No. 193 Hv, Eva, Heva or Hivi.

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No. 207. Zhr, Zohar, Zoar, Soar, Saar, Seor, Soliar  
or Sochar.

Arabie 652	Zirr, the knob of the hip.
Ashanti A.	Sere, the thigh.
Burman	Sare, the skin.
Sokpa Tibet	Saru, the skin.
Turkish 720	Zar, a membrane or pellicle.
Arabic 802	Zarh, skin, hide.
Polish	Skora, the skin, the hide.
Scotch	Seore, to mark with a line.
Arabie 597	Ziraa, a mark impressed on the leg of a camel.
Turkish 759	Shiar, a distinctive mark.
Arabic 752	Shiaar, a mark, a sign.
Hindu 1393	Shiar, a mark, a sign, a signal.
Sanscrit 1001	Sara, variegated, spotted.
Greek	Psaros, Psara, dapple-grey, speckled.
Ndob African	Dsiro, a toad.
TumuAfrican	Dzuro, a toad.
Wadai A.	Zara, a lizard.
Greek	Saura, or Saure, a lizard.
Fijian	Sare, a small kind of lizard.
Basa African	Sura, a eat.
Bode Afrieau	Zaria, a cat.



Persian 773	Sher, a tiger.
Hindu 1409	Sher, a tiger.
Okuloma A.	Sire, a leopard.
Egyptian 479	Sr, a camelopard. (Vol. I.)
Persian 722	Sur, a horse, ass or mule marked with a stripe from the withers to the tail.
Persian 690	Sar, froth, foam, seum.
Danish	Saer, singular, special, odd.
English	Sheer, odd, singular. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 759	Shnur, intellect.
Arabic 798	Sayyur, intellect.
Sanserit 1025	Sri, intellect.
Persian 690	Sar, thought.
Irish	Sirim, I seek, I enquire.
Irish	Sireadh, seeking, looking for.
Irish	Suir, a search. (Supplement.)
Irish	Sur, search, enquiry.
Gaelic	Sir, to seek, look for or search.
Greek	Ser, the silkworm, so called from an Indian people of the same name, from whom the ancients got the first silk.
Arabic 669	Zir, flax.
Manchu Tartar	Sichari, a plant similar to hemp, used to make [clothes.]
Irish	Sigir, silk.
Gaelic	Sigir, silk.
Spanish	Segri, a sort of silken stuff.
Swahili A.	Zari, a precious kind of stuff, gold thread.
Arabic 669	Zir, linen.
Persian 731	Shar, a sort of muslin.
Swahili A.	Sahari, a checked stuff.
Persian 674	Sara, a kind of striped stuff.
Latin	Sero, to plait, to knit.
Dsarawa A.	Zare, thread.
Quichua Peru	Saruni, to thread.
Quichua Peru	Sirani, to sew.
English	Sarra, to sew. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Galla Afriean	Surri, trowsers.
Arabic 747	Sharaiy, tight drawers.
Hindu 1390	Shari, tight drawers.
Hindu 1389	Sharai, long drawers.
Hindu 1393	Shiar, an under garment.
Arabic 752	Shaaar, an under garment.
English	Shaker, a shirt. ( <i>Slang</i> .)
Toma African	Sere, a shirt.
Gbese Afriean	Sire, a shirt.
Anglo-Saxon	Seora, a kind of upper garment made of hair.

Greek	Zeira, a wide upper garment girded about the loins and hanging to the feet.
French	Sarrau, a smock frock.
French	Serre, reserved, close, secret. (L. Chambaud's <i>French Dictionary</i> , London, 1805.)
Cornish	Serra, to close, to shut up. (Borlase.)
Persian 674	Sara, a veil, covering.
Persian 690	Sar, a covering, veil, mystery.
Persian 669	Zir, covered, concealed.
Arabic 830	Zahr, a thing concealed, hidden.
Turkish 733	Sirr, a secret.
Hindu 1271	Sirr, a secret, a mystery.
Arabic 691	Sirr, a secret, a mystery.
Arabic 699	Sirriy, mysterious.
Swahili A.	Siri, secrecy.
English	Secree, secret. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Secret, hidden, concealed, unseen. unknown by others, private.
English	Secresy, a state of being hidden from view, concealment.
Polish	Zakrywac, to hide, cover, conceal. [cealment.
Polish	Zakrywanie, the act of covering, &c.
French Romn	Scuré, covered.
French Romn	Secre, hidden, secret.
French Romn	Segroi, secret, hidden, private.
Welsh	Segru, to secrete, to put apart.
Welsh	Segr, that which keeps apart, that which is apart or enclosed, a memorial.
Hebrew	Zkr or Zakar (זָכַר), a memorial; to remember. Exod. iii. 15, this is my <i>memorial</i> unto all generations. Genesis xli. 9, I do <i>remember</i> . Ps. cxliii. 5. I <i>remember</i> the days of old.
Assyrian	Zicaru, a memorial.
Assyrian	Zacarn, to remember.
Arabic 599	Zakir, a rememberer.
Arabic 599	Zakirat, the faculty of remembering.
Arabic 599	Zikr, preserving one's right, remembering it and not suffering it to be lost.
Hindu 1144	Zikr, remembrance, memory.
Malayan 140	Zakar, memory.
Persian 599	Zakur, endued with a retentive memory.
Egyptian 478	Skar. be silent; silence.
Egyptian 499	Ser, private.
Arabic 830	Zahr, tradition.
Arabic 783	Sirah, or Surah, a speaking or performance of anything openly, publicly.

Romany	Sikker, to show.
Egyptian 503	Skher, to declare.
Icelandic	Skyra, to tell, to explain.
Arabic 746	Sharh, explaining.
Hindu 1390	Sharh, explanation, description.
Hebrew	Zhr or Zahar (זָהַר), to teach. Exod. xviii. 20, and thou <i>shalt teach</i> them.
Arabic 830	Zahr, story, news, history.
Arabic 768	Shawr, publishing, divulging.
Arabic 771	Shahr, publishing abroad, blazoning forth.
Turkish 766	Shehir, commonly known.
Arabic 747	Shara, stripping, making manifest.
Arabic 698	Sarw, putting off (clothes), stripping.
Turkish 787	Siyirmak, to strip, to pull off.
Arabic 699	Sarih, naked, uncovered.
Icelandic	Skar, open.
Icelandic	Skyrr, clear, evident, manifest.
Hindu 1441	Zahir, manifest, apparent.
Hindu 1443	Zuhur, appearing, manifestation, visibility.
Turkish 811	Zuhur, becoming visible.
Turkish 809	Zahir, apparent, visible.
Arabic 827	Zahir, apparent, clear, manifest, evident.
Arabic 647	Zahir, clear, plain.
Arabic 830	Zuhur, appearing, being conspicuous.
Hindu 1419	Sarih, apparent, clear, evident, palpable.
Turkish 777	Sarih, clear, explicit.
Arabic 785	Sarih, clear, evident.
Arabic 784	Sarh, showing plainly.
Hebrew	Sor (שׁוּר), to observe, look, see, behold. Hosca xiii. 7, as a leopard by the way <i>will</i> <i>I observe.</i> Job xxxiii. 27, <i>he looked</i> upon men. Job vii. 8, <i>shall see</i> me no more. Num. xxiv. 17, <i>I shall behold</i> him.
Fijian	Sara, to see.
Arabic 785	Sarw, a looking, seeing, beholding.
Turkish 750	Seyr, a looking at anything.
Arabic 746	Sharh, understanding, comprehending.
Arabic 752	Shiar, understanding, perceiving.
Sanscrit 1025	Sri, understanding.
Sanscrit 1109	Sara, real truth.
English	Sware, true, sure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sweer, sure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sure, certainly, without doubt.
Norman	Seor, or Seur, sure.
French	Sur, sure, certain.

French Romn	Segur, sure, certain.
English	Sicker, sure, certain.
English	Siker, sure, surely.
Dutch	Zeker, sure, certain.

## No. 208. Ypron, Hephron, Ephron or Afron.

English	Afferaunt, the haunch of a hart.	(Wright's
Sanscrit 56	Apurani, the silk cotton tree.	[ <i>Obsolete.</i> )]
Gaelic	Aparan, or Apran, an apron.	
Irish	Aprun, an apron.	
Cornish	Apparn, an apron.	
French Romn	Appronaire, a woman's apron.	
French Romn	Appronier, a blacksmith's apron.	
English	Apron, a cloth or piece of leather, &c., tied round the waist and worn on the fore part of the body.	
Sanscrit 132	Avarana, a covering, garment or cloth; covering, hiding, concealing; anything which covers, hides or protects.	

## No. 209. Beer, Beeri, Beri, Bary, Bairi or Biri.

Hindu 577	Phara, the haunch, hip or thigh.	
Toung-thu } Siam }	Phro, skin.	
Sanscrit 584	Pura, the skin.	
Persian 273	Par, a skin, a tanned hide.	
English	Parow, the rind of fruit.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i> )
French	Brou, peel (applied to walnuts, &c.)	
Magyar	Bor, the skin.	
Boko African	Bara, the skin.	
French Romn	Bare, variegated.	
Galla African	Burre, chequered, sprinkled.	
Portuguese	Vario, variegated, of different colours.	
French Romn	Vaire, of different colours.	
French	Varie, variegated.	[colours.
Latin	Varins, Varia, speckled, spotted, of divers	
Latin	Vario, to be of divers colours; to	streak, to
English	Vary, to diversify, to variegate.	[diversify.
Gaelic	Fuir, a sign, a token.	
Kano African	Fawuru, a toad.	
Arabic 916	Faraa, a wild ass.	
Arabic 244-5	Bair, or Biai, an ass.	
Spanish	Burro, an ass.	



Nepalese	Bera, a cat. ( <i>Rodong</i> dialect.)
Sanscrit 712	Bhiru, a tiger.
Toduva India	Pirri, a tiger.
Sokpa Tibet	Par, a tiger.
Latin	Varia, a kind of streaked panther.
English	Vari, a species of quadruped having its tail marked with rings of black and white.
Sanscrit 894	Varha, a peacock's tail.
Sanscrit 894	Varhaya, to be like the tail of a peacock.
Hindu 325	Barhi, a peacock.
Hindu 376	Boro, a rainbow.
Kupa African	Bara, a lizard.
Gbe African	Boru, a frog.
Krebo African	Poro, a frog.
Sanscrit 551	Pari, to ponder, to perceive.
Sanscrit 666	Prauha, consideration, reflection.
Latin	Pario, to invent, to procure.
Persian 282	Parra, a spindle.
French Romn	Broie, an instrument for preparing hemp.
Welsh	Bwrw, the woof in weaving.
Hindu 565	Purna ( <i>imperative</i> Pur), to weave.
Ashanti A.	Fera, to spin.
Swedish	Var, tick, ticken or ticking, a sort of strong linen.
French	Bure, the name of a coarse cloth of a darkish colour. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
Mbofon A.	Bora, thread.
Mandingo A.	Bori, or Bora, thread.
Boko African	Poro, a needle.
Adirar African	Bire, a needle; <i>Beran</i> , African, the same.
Gbese African	Bere, trousers.
Pepel African	Bohoro, trousers.
French Romn	Braie, or Braye, breeches, drawers.
French	Braies, breeches, drawers.
French	Braie, a napkin or clout.
Vei African	Bere, a waist-cloth.
Scotch	Barrie, a woman's under-petticoat.
Zulu Kafir	Baru, a skin petticoat.
Legba African	Poro, a shirt.
Hindu 580	Phariya, a kind of bordered vestment worn by Hindoos.
Hindu 604	Pairawa, clothing.
Hindu 578	Pahrawa, or Paharawa, dress, clothes, raiment, garments.
Hindu 579	Paharna, or Pahirna ( <i>imperative</i> Pahar, or Pahir), to put on clothes, dress, clothe one's self, wear.

- Hindu 578 Pahrana, or Pahirana (*imperative* Pahra, or Pahira), to cause to dress, to clothe, to invest, to dress.
- ManchuTartar Pourimbi, to put on anything that acts as a covering or envelope.
- Egyptian 459 Pri, to wrap.
- English Verre, to conceal. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Sanscrit 904 Vara, a cover.
- Sanscrit 956 Vri, to cover over, to screen, conceal, hide.
- Sanscrit 894 Varh, or Barh, to cover.
- Arabic 204 Baar, hiding, concealing.
- Sanscrit 674 Barh, to cover.
- Hindu 425 Bherna (*imperative* Bher), to shut, to close.
- Persian 223 Bar, memory, recollection.
- Hebrew Bar (באר), to declare, make plain; plainly. Deut. i. 5, *declare* this law. Hab. ii. 2, and *make it plain*. Deut. xxvii. 8, very *plainly*.
- Sanscrit 894 Barh, to tell, to speak.
- Sanscrit 694 Bru, to tell, to speak, to say, to inform, to declare, to announce, to publish, to proclaim, to promulgate. [tory.
- Hindu 456 Byaura, or Byora, an account, explanation, history.
- Sanscrit 661 Prah, to record, to hand down by tradition.
- Sanscrit 661 Prah, to announce, to proclaim, to state, to declare. [clare.
- Malayalma I. Paraya, to tell or relate.
- Kurgi India Parc, to tell or relate.
- Egyptian 459 Per, to explain.
- Egyptian 459 Per, or Pra, to show.
- French Romn Parer, to show, to make see.
- Italian Pararc, to show, to demonstrate.
- Hebrew Pra or Para (פרע), to uncover, bare. Numb. v. 18, *uncover* the woman's head. Lev. xiii. 45, and his head *bare*.
- Icelandic Bera, to make bare.
- Icelandic Berr, bare, naked.
- German Bar, bare, naked, without covering.
- Swedish Bar, bare, naked.
- Danish Bar, or Bare, bare, naked.
- Anglo-Saxon Bar, bare. Norse—Ber. Frisic—Bear.
- English Bare, naked, without covering.
- Assyrian Buru, light.
- Egyptian 378 Ber, the eye.
- Egyptian 459 Pra, sight.

Egyptian 459	Per, Pra, or Pru, to see.
Arabic 227	Barah, becoming clear, evident, manifest.
Hindu 278	Bahir, conspicuous, manifest.
Turkish 529	Bahir, manifest, evident.
English	Fair, evidently, manifestly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Fair, Fere, or Feyr, appearance, show.
New Zealand	Puare, to be open.
Latin	Purus, Pura, open, plain.
Latin	Parco, to be made out or proved, to be well understood, to be manifest, to appear, to be
Italian	Parere, to be clear or manifest. [seen.
French	Paraitre, Paraissant, Paru, to appear, to come in sight, to be published, to turn out to be, to prove.
Egyptian 459	Pra, or Pru, or Per, or 464 Perr, to appear.
Scotch	Per, to appear.
English	Pere, to appear. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Peer, to come just in sight, to appear.
New Zealand	Pahure, to come in sight.
English	Peer, to look narrowly.
English	Pore, to look with steady, continued attention.
English	Pry, to inspect closely; narrow inspection.
Welsh	Praw, an essay, a trial, a proof.
Greek	Peira or Peire, test, trial, proof.
Greek	Peirao, to try, to prove.
Magar Nepal	Phero, to understand.
Arabic 916	Farr, examining, clearing up by examination.
Gaelic	Fior, to verify.
Irish	Fioraim, I verify.
Irish	Fioradh, verifying.
Irish	Fior, true.
Irish	Fire, true, real.
Irish	Fire, the truth.
Norman	Varraie, Verroie, Verri, Veyre, Veer, or Ver, true.
Norman	Veyr, or Vier, the truth.
French	Vrai, true, the truth, in truth, really, truly.
French Romn	Verei, or Veray, true.
Italian	Vero, truth, verity.
Latin	Verum, Veri, a thing that is true, the truth.
Norman	Puree, ascertained.
Polish	Prawo, or Prawy, right.
English	Pure, genuine, real, true, that and that only,
Arabic 223	Birr, or 204 Barr, true. [absolute.
Persian 205	Bara, true.

## No. 210. Ayl̄n, Ailon, Elon or Helon.

Irish	Uilleann, a haunch.
Icelandic	Hlaunn, a haunch.
Manchu Tartar	Holhon, "la jambe."

*Memo:* The significations of the words in this dictionary are given in French, I have therefore in this case given the word actually used; *jambe* means the entire leg when a man is spoken of, and the thigh when a horse is the subject.

Timne African	Alank, the thigh.
Hindu 170	Alwan, of various colours.
Arabic 489	Hullan, the Lybian lizard.
Sanscrit 1170	Halini, a kind of lizard.
Gaelic	Iollan, expert.
Anglo-Saxon	Wilnian, to seek.
Polish	Welna, wool.
Irish	Olann, wool.
Patagonian	Hullen, a needle.
Hindu 2121	Walna, a kind of sewing.
Koro African	Ulondo, trowsers.
Manchu Tartar	Alihan, a plain garment without lining.
Polish	Welon, a veil.
English	Helon, to cover, to hide. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Oilean, instruction.
Hindu 169	Ulang, naked.
Turkish 1130	Yalin, bare.
Shan Siam	Elen, light.
Kisi African	Holen, the eye.
Arabic 870	Aalaniyat, becoming manifest.
Arabic 870	Aalaniy, public, open, manifest, notorious.
Arabic 872	Aalan, published, divulged.
Arabic 118	Ialan, publishing, divulging, manifesting.
Turkish 470	Ilan, a publishing, making publicly known.
Turkish 827	Aleni, public, open, avowed.
Hindu 1457	Alaniya, openly, publicly.
Hindu 134	Ilan, divulging, manifesting, publishing.
Hindu 162	Ilana, consanguinity, relationship.

No. 211. Hmor, Hamor, Hemor or Emmor has been already considered with No. 191 Amr, Amor or Emori.



## No. 212. Skm, Sacham, Sechem or Shechem.

Hebrew Skym or Sokym (שָׁקִים), the hips, thighs or legs—namely, both hips, &c.

Judg. xv. 8, he smote him *hip* and thigh.

Isa. xlvii. 2, uncover *the thigh*.

Deut. xxviii. 35, the Lord shall smite thee in *the legs*.

*Memo:* As this word is the plural of שָׁק, viz. *Sok*, it does not seem very sound for Skm or Sechem, but this is a matter that really concerns both hips, therefore the plural form is essentially admissible. We have, moreover, the Arabic word *Sukhamat* (see *Dictionary*, page 688), which I should have quoted, but that unfortunately the dictionary gives the meaning as “po-dex,” which includes the whole structure of the breech, and is therefore misleading; but by considering the two together it is evident the hips or thighs are really meant.

Gaelic Sgam, a spot.

Bambarra A. Ziakuma, a cat.

Arabic 760 Shakimat, *plural* Shakaaim, Shakim, and Shukm, a hunting beast called a cheeta.

Greek Skemma, a subject for reflection.

Lepcha Sikkim Sakma, to be silent.

No. 213. Potypr, Potiphar or Putiphari; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

## No. 214. Zbaon, Zibeon, Sibeon or Sibhon.

Arabic 407 Safinat, *plural* Sufan, the joint of a horse's thigh.

English Spine, an animal's hide. (*Wright's Obsolete*.)

Manchu Tartar Saipihan, black or white marks which men have on their face or body, about the size of one's open hand. A sign or mark which some children have on their buttocks.

Latin Sapinos, Sapini, a kind of jasper stone.

Arabic 680 Sabanta, a leopard.

Wolof African Safandu, a hyena.

Arabic 755 Shafn, or Shafin, ingenious.

Gaelic Spinn, a certain measure of yarn.

Icelandic Spinna, to spin.

Swedish	Spinna, to spin.
Anglo-Saxon	Spinnan, to spin.
English	Spin, to draw out and twist into threads either by the hand or machinery, as to spin flax or [cotton.
Anglo-Saxon	Saban, very fine linen.
Greek	Sabanon, Sabanou, a linen cloth.
Latin	Sabanum, Sabani, a linen cloth. (J. E. Riddle's <i>Latin Dictionary</i> , London, 1836.)
Swahili A.	Subana, a thimble.
Sanscrit 1135	Sevaniya, to be sewn or stitched together.
Polish	Zupan, an under-dress reaching to the knees.
Hebrew	Zpn or Zapan (זפן), to hide; a hidden one. Job xv. 20, the number of years <i>is hidden</i> . Ps. lvi. 6, they <i>hide themselves</i> . Ps. lxxxiii. 3, they have consulted against thy <i>hidden ones</i> .
Manchu Tartar	Soubouhoun, explanation, development.
Yerukala India	Supan, the eye.
Arabie 755	Shafn, looking stedfastly through half-shut eyes.
French	Souvenir, to remember, to call to mind.
Greek	Saphanes, the whole truth.

No. 215. Soa, Saua, Sue, Sua, Suah, Shna, Shnah. Schuah or Seuah.

Arabie 724	Sah, or Suh, the hips.
Ndob African	Si, the thigh; <i>Tumu</i> , African. the same.
Karekare A.	Siou, the thigh.
Newar Nepal	Syu, the skin.
Circassian 141	Shooway, a skin.
Circassian 142	Sheh, a hide.
Chin. III. 109	Tsow, the skin and the searf skin; the lines on the surface of the skin.
Chin. III. 505	Tseih, traces or marks indicating the finger of God.
French Romn	Saiau, a sign, a mark.
Chin. III. 31	Saon, variegated.
Chin. III. 34	Sew, to variegate with different colours.
English	Skew, piebald. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Chin. III. 553	Tshae, variegated.
Chin. III. 638	Tsa, a mixture of various colours.
Chin. III. 752	Tsac, a freckled horse.
Chin. III. 242	Tso, the appearance of a tiger.
Siamese	Tso, or Sua, a tiger.
Laos Siam	Sen, a tiger.

- Ahom Siam Su, a tiger; *Khamti*, Siam, the same.  
 Bengali Sa, a tiger. (*Namsang Naga* dialect.)  
 Papiaih A. Sua, a frog.  
 Chin. III. 274 Tseih, a sort of frog.  
 Chin. III. 276 Tsuy, a species of tortoise.  
 Chin. III. 259 Seih, a species of lizard.  
 Chin. III. 274 Suy, name of a sort of lizard.  
 Chin. III. 259 See, a kind of butterfly.  
 Chin. II. 509 Sih, the ripple on water; rippled.  
 Chin. III. 34 Suh, the marks of being rumpled.

*Memo*: The comparison to the appearance of rippling of water and the marks of being rumpled are remarkably ingenious and correct.

- Chinese III. 7 Tsze, streaks on silk or veins that appear on it.  
 Chin. II. 756 Tseo, a stone of different colours.  
 Chin. II. 620 Tsow, the veins of stones.  
 Chin. II. 512 Tsaon, stones with peculiar veins.  
 Chin. II. 782 Sze, peculiar. private, individual.  
 Chin. II. 139 Sze, to think, to consider.  
 Egyptian 476 Sehi, to consider.  
 Hebrew Sh or Sah (שח), thought.  
     Amos iv. 13, he declareth unto man what is his *thought*.  
 Hebrew Soh (סח), to meditate.  
     Gen. xxiv. 63, Isaac went out *to meditate* in the field.  
 Hebrew Syh (שיח), to meditate.  
     Ps. cxix. 148, that I might *meditate*.  
 Egyptian 476 Seh, search.  
 Arabic 601 Zahh, acuteness of genius.  
 Zulu Kafir Su, care, attention; plan, resource or means for doing anything.  
 Chinese I. 93 Tso, to discover, to invent.  
 Chin. III. 156 Tseu, the female hemp plant.  
 Chin. III. 150 Tsze, the mother hemp plant.  
 Chin. III. 868 Tsow, the stem of the hemp plant.  
 Chin. II. 801 Tsow, a bundle of hemp.  
 Chin. III. 40 Tseaou, raw hemp.  
 Circassian 131 See, wool.  
 Manchu Tartar Se, raw silk.  
 French Soie, silk.  
 Chin. III. 21 Seu, a certain kind of silk.  
 Chin. III. 12 Seu, the coarser part of the silk obtained from Chinese III. 8 She, a particular kind of silk. [the cocoon.  
 Chin. III. 20 She, a kind of silk.

- Chinese II. 68 Sha, fine silk.  
 Chin. III. 37 Seu, fine close silk, also silk of various colours.  
 Chin. III. 42 Sae, a sort of silk.  
 Chin. III. 28 Soo, fresh silk.  
 Chinese III. 5 Soo, pure white silk.  
 Chin. III. 14 Soo, silk coarsely spun.  
 Chin. III. 31 Saou, to unfold the raw silk from the state in which it is left by the silkworm.  
 Chin. III. 14 Seaou, plain white silk, raw silk.  
 Chin. III. 27 Suy, silk for the woof.  
 Chin. III. 31 Suy, to place silk threads on a spinning wheel.  
 Chin. II. 834 So, an utensil used in weaving.  
 Chin. II. 858 Tsuy, to twist or spin silk.  
 Chinese III. 3 Tsze, silk of a variety of colours.  
 Chin. III. 42 She, coarse silk thread; also a coarse silk cloth.  
 Chin. III. 15 Sha, a thin sort of silk, gauze.  
 Chinese III. 4 Sha, a silk of thin texture worn in summer, gauze.  
 Chin. II. 444 Shoo, a sort of hair cloth, rug or felt.  
 Chin. II. 438 Shoo, or 443 Suh, a sort of hair cloth or rug.  
 Chin. III. 40 Tseaou, or 37 Tseu, a sort of cloth.  
 Chin. III. 31 Suy, a fine sort of cloth.  
 Chin. III. 39 Suy, an ancient kind of fine cloth.  
 Chin. III. 868 Seih, fine cloth.  
 Chin. III. 20 Seih, fine cloth; to make linen cloth.  
 English Say, a fine woollen cloth. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)  
 English Say, or Saye, a kind of serge used for linings,  
 English Say, a thin silk. [shirts, aprons, &c.]  
 Persian 672 Sa, a rich kind of silk.  
 Fijian Sau, a needle.  
 Romany Su, a needle.  
 Chin. III. 562 Shuh, a long kind of needle.  
 Chin. III. 35 Sih, to fold over, to seam together.  
 Hindu 1370 Sina (*imperative* Si), to sew, to stitch.  
 Danish Syer, to sew or stitch.  
 Danish Syed, sewed.  
 Swedish Sy, to sew.  
 Anglo-Saxon Siwian, or Suwan, to sew.  
 Latin Sno, to sew, stitch, join or tack together.  
 English Sew, to fasten together with a needle and thread.  
 Chin. III. 319 See, the garments about the breech.  
 Chin. III. 303 Shaou, the upper part of the breeches.  
 Chin. III. 328 Shuh, long garments, garments connected at the waist or loins.  
 Chin. III. 477 Shoo, garments which fit the body.  
 Chin. III. 301 Seay, a garment that wraps round, a kind of  
 Chin. III. 319 Seih, a sort of petticoat. [apron.]



- Hindu 1242 Saya, a petticoat.  
 Spanish Saya, the upper petticoat of a woman.  
 Spanish Sayo, any loose coat or dress.  
 French Romn Saie, or Saye, an ancient dress worn over all by the Persians, Greeks, Romans and Gauls.  
 Chin.III.323 Tsaou, clothes, garments.  
 Chin.III.313 Tsac, clothes.  
 Chin.III.317 Seay, a local word for garments.  
 Chin.III.312 Show, garments or clothes.  
 Hindu 1353 Soh, dress.  
 Turkish 725 Zih, dress, costume.  
 Greek Skeue, or Seeue, equipment, attire, dress, a fashion  
 Polish Schowae, to hide, to conceal. [in dress.  
 Malayan 160 Sau, to shut, to close; a cover.  
 Arabic 666 Zawy, concealing.  
 Arabic 804 Zaaw, concealing one's self.  
 Chin.III.190 Sow, to hide or screen.  
 Chin. II. 93 Sow, to conceal or secrete.  
 Chin.III.669 Seaou, to cover, to screen.  
 Chin.III.149 Tsac, to screen or conceal.  
 Chinese I.396 Tseih, silence.  
 Chinese I.442 Tseih, to declare or make known.  
 Chin. II. 298 Tsih, to tell, to announce.  
 Chin. II. 315 Tsih, to inform of, to announce to.  
 Chin.III.370 Show, to tell verbally.  
 Chinese I.394 Show, to inform of verbally.  
 Chin.III.505 Shuh, to narrate, to tell, to rehearse.  
 Chin.III.365 Shwo, Shwe, or Sho, to say, speak, narrate, explain or teach; statement, explanation, illustration.  
 Chin. II. 202 Shoo, to take by the hand, to lay open one's mind, to state one's feelings, to explain. [ages.  
 Chin. II. 660 Show, to be handed down through successive  
 Chin. III. 21 Seu, the end of a thread by pulling which a ball or cocoon of silk is unfolded; that which is left by ancestors to their posterity; to search or examine into.  
 Chin. II. 163 Soo, to inform of, to state to.  
 Chin.III.389 Sa, to propagate, to spread abroad what is said.  
 Hebrew Syh(שיח), to talk of, to declare; a communication.  
     Ps. cv. 2, *talk ye of* all his wondrous works.  
     Isaiah liii. 8, who *shall declare* his generation?  
     2 Kings ix. 11, ye know the man and *his*  
 Swahili A. Sia, to declare. [communication.  
 English Say, to declare, to affirm, to teach, to testify.  
 English Seie, to say, to tell. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

- Arabic 602 Zuyua, becoming divulged.  
 Arabic 736 Shaaia, or 776 Shuyaa, divulged, published, promulgated, diffused.  
 Turkish 754 Shayi, divulged, rumoured, diffused.  
 Turkish 767 Shuyu, a being rumoured abroad.  
 Chin. III. 734 Show, to manifest externally.  
 English Shew, or Show, to exhibit to the view of others, to cause others to understand, to prove, to [manifest.  
 Scotch Schaw, to show.  
 Scotch Schau, an appearance.  
 German Schau, a sight, a show.  
 Icelandic Sko! see! behold! [person.  
 Chin. III. 313 Seih, to put off the clothes and expose the naked  
 Turkish 786 Soymak, to strip, to strip off clothes.  
 Manchu Tartar Soumbi, to take off one's clothes, to undress. to  
 Manchu Tartar Sou! take off your clothes! strip! [explain.  
 Turkish 792 Ziya, light.  
 German Sche, sight, the eye.  
 Anglo-Saxon Sio, or Seo, the sight of the eye.  
 German Sehen, to see.  
 German Sche, sight.  
 Anglo-Saxon Seon, to see, behold.  
 Anglo-Saxon Seah, or Sawe, saw.  
 Danish Seer, to see.  
 Swedish Se, to see, look, view, behold.  
 English See, to perceive by the eye, to have knowledge of the existence of objects by the organs of sight, to behold, to observe, to note. to know. to understand.  
 Chinese I. 84 Sze, to observe, spy out or examine.  
 Chinese III. 5 Sih, to search into what is mysterious.  
 Chin. II. 147 Seih, to investigate to the utmost, to know and understand perfectly.  
 Chin. III. 338 Tsew, to look, to gaze.  
 Chin. II. 710 She, to look.  
 Chin. III. 332 Shaou, or She, to see, to look, to view, to examine, to cause to be seen and understood.  
 Chin. II. 731 Shnh, to gaze intently, to look with earnestness.  
 German Schau, a gaze.  
 Danish Skuer, to view, to look, to gaze.  
 Danish Skuen, a view.  
 Dutch Schouwen, to view, survey, take inspection.  
 Dutch Schouw, inspection.  
 Chin. II. 256 Soo, to feel, to touch. [a subject.  
 Chin. III. 377 Soo, to be acquainted with or have knowledge of  
 Chin. II. 303 Seih, to distinguish, to discriminate clearly.

Chin. II. 714 Shih, that which the eye remembers, recognised  
by the eye as seen before.

Chin. III. 384 Shih, to know, to recognise.

Chin. III. 371 Seu, to know.

Egyptian 484 Sai, to know.

Manchu Tartar Sambi, to know.

Manchu Tartar Sa! know! "*Ague saha*, I know."

French Su, knowledge, that which is known.

Gyami Tibet Sya, to understand.

Chin. II. 661 Soo, clear, open, distinct.

Manchu Tartar Souhe, he has explained, he has said clearly what  
it was, he has taken off his clothes.

Malayan 200 Sah, or Seh, proved, confirmed, valid, authentic,

Chin. II. 163 Soo, true. [established.

Chinese I. 854 Shih, really, truly; used as a strong affirmation.

Arabic 780 Sahh, true.

Arabic 780 Sahha, it is true.

Arabic 780 Sahah, right, true, certain.

Anglo-Saxon Suæ, or Swa, so.

German So, so.

Danish Saa, so, thus.

Swedish Sa, so, thus.

Dutch Zo! so! it is true!

English So, the fact of being such.

Gothic—Swa.

No. 216. Ank. Anak, Anac, Enac, Enach, Anach, Hanach or  
Hanak.

English Haunch, the hip, that part of a man's body  
which is between the lower ribs and the thigh.  
Armoric—Hoinch.

French Hanche, the hip, the haunch.

German Hanke, the hip, joint or hind quarter of a horse,

Italian Anca, the hip, the haunch. [haunch.

Portuguese Anca, the hip, the upper part of the thigh.

Konguan A. Anaka, the thigh.

Sanscrit 6 Ank, or Anka, a figure or mark branded on an

Sanscrit 6 Ank, to mark, stamp or brand. [animal.

Hindu 201 Ank, a mark or spot.

Kisama A. Inko, a leopard.

Songo A. Yingue, a leopard.

Irish Onnehn, a leopard.

Latin Onca, the jaguar. (See *Ency. Brit.*, article  
*Mammalia*, No. 77.)

Cornish Hanchi, a lynx, a spotted beast. (Borlase.)

- Basunde A. Wuanga, a toad.
- ManchuTartar Hangki, name of a wood which has veins and streaks of different colours.
- Persian 880 Aang, a jackass.
- Chin.III. 244 Hung, the rainbow.
- Chin.III. 282 Ying, a name of the house lizard.
- Chin.III. 288 Ying, a kind of tortoise.
- Chin. II. 757 Ying, stones that have variegated veins and beautiful colours.
- Chin. II. 628 Ying, a bright variegated stone. [veins.
- English Onyx, a stone variously coloured with zones or
- Greek Onyx, Onuchos, Onuchi, a veined gem, the onyx.
- Scotch Unco, anything strange; unusual, surprising.
- Icelandic Einka, special, personal, particular.
- Latin Anxius, Anxia, thoughtful. perplexed.
- ChineseI. 362 Heang, an object of thought or study.
- Chin. III. 156 Hung, a small sort of hemp.
- Turkish 1146 Yung, wool.
- Chin. II. 440 Ying, a hair or woollen cloth.
- Irish Ineach, the woof, weft or shoot in weaving.
- Chin. III. 10 Heang, a species of fine silk; continuous like
- English Hank, a skein of thread. [cotton.
- Chin. III. 9 Hang, to seam; also the hem or border.
- Gaelic Eineagh, a shirt or smock.
- Irish Eneach, a shirt or smock.
- Chin.III. 327 Ying, a sort of variegated petticoat.
- Chin.III. 302 Heung, long garments.
- Chin. III. 310 Ung, clothes, the garments of foreign nations.
- Hindu 208 Anga, a coat.
- Quichua Peru Unen, a tunic.
- Egyptian 546 Unkhu, clothes.
- Egyptian 546 Unkh, dress.
- Egyptian 371 Ankh, to dress.
- Chin. II. 76 Ying, to cover.
- Chin. II. 296 Yang, or III. 606 Heang. to open.
- Persian 178 Anak! lo! behold!
- SunwarNepal Hango. light.
- Chepang N. Angho, or Angha. light.
- Mahi African Omku, the eye.
- PakhyaNepal Ankha, the eye; *Denwar*, Nepal, the same.
- Darhi Nepal Ankhi, the eye; *Kuswar*, Nepal. the same.
- Tharu Nepal Ankh, the eye.
- Hindu 203 Ankh, the eye.
- Chin. II. 727 Hwang, a large eye; a sharp, vivid eye.
- Chin. II. 717 Ying, to look straight forward, to stare at; the appearance of looking.



Chin. III. 335 Ying, the appearance of looking ; to see.

Chin. II. 723 Ying, to look or see.

Chin. III. 336 Ying, to see clearly.

Chin. III. 333 Hwang, to look, to see.

Chinese I. 260 Hang, truth.

Manchu Tartar Inekou, it is so, it is he himself.

No. 217. Ahymn, Haiman, Ahiman or Achiman.

Arabic 1399 Himyan, *plural* Hamayin, large buttocks.

*Memo :* This is a definition I should not think of taking, were it not that it also means (*see* page 1402) a purse worn at the side, and apparently means hips, or perhaps large hips.

Greek Umen, or Ymen, skin, membrane.

Greek Umenoo, or Ymenoo, to enclose in skin.

Gaelic Omhan, froth.

Arabic 1418 Yumnat, a kind of Arabian striped cloth.

Arabic 1418 Yamaniy, a kind of flowered stuff made in Arabia

Fanti African Ahumang, thread. [Felix.

Kambali A. Umona, a shirt.

Arabic 1402 Himyan, *plural* Hamayin, a girdle, a belt, the string of the breeches or drawers.

Dutch Heymenis, a mystery or secret. (H. Hexham's *Dutch Dictionary*, by D. Manly, Rotterdam, 1675-8.)

Egyptian 345 Amen, a secret place ; to hide.

Arabic 143 Ikman, concealing.

Arabic 487 Hakiman, the outer angle of the eye.

Persian 199 Ayumin, the eye.

Egyptian 364 Amanu, to see.

Latin Eminens, conspicuous.

Latin Eminco, to be notorious, to show above others.

Turkish 490 Iman, regarding very attentively, giving great attention.

Arabic 158 Imaan, confirming anyone in his right, admitting it, acknowledging it.

Hebrew Amon (אֱמֹן), truth.

Is. xxvi. 2, which keepeth *the truth*.

Greek Amen, verily, of a truth ; certainty.

Irish Omhna, true.

Persian 1399 Hamana, certainly, surely.

Persian 1402 Haminak ! behold now ! lo, here he is !

Turkish 1122 Hemin, the very same.

No. 218. Ssy, Sisai, Sesai, Sessi, Sessei or Sheshai.

Manchu Tartar Sousaha, the thigh.

Muntu African Dsisuwi, a leopard.

Persian 775 Shishu, a kind of partridge.

Arabic 786 Saasaa, or Suasua, a certain speckled bird.

Kra African Soso, a lizard.

Mimboma A. Sosia, a lizard.

Hebrew Sys (שש), marble.

1 Chron. xxix. 2, precious stones and *marble*.

Polish Zwazac, to attend, to pay attention, to notice, to consider, to ponder; as, "*Nie zwazano na to.*" "no attention was paid to it."

Gaelic Seis, skill.

Egyptian 571 Shes, flax, linen.

Hebrew Ss, or Sas (שש), fine linen.

Gen. xli. 42, in vestures of *fine linen*.

Exod. xxxix. 28, linen breeches of *fine* twined *linen*. [*linen*.

Ez. xvi. 10, I girded thee about with *fine*

Hebrew Ssy or Sasy (שש), fine linen.

Ez. xvi. 13, thy raiment was of *fine linen*.

N'goala A. Susui, cotton.

Papiah A. Zuzo, or Zizo, cotton.

Persian 723 Susi, a cloth of silk and cotton.

Cornish Seis, silk. (Borlase.)

Persian 722 Soza, a bit of cloth.

Hindu 1347 Susi, a kind of cloth.

Irish Susa, a blanket. (Supplement.)

Fijian Sasa, the round board on which native cloth is

N'goala A. Susn, thread. [stained.

Papiah A. Zuzo, thread made of cotton.

Zulu Kafir Sweswe, a strip of cloth large enough for a girdle.

Greek Zosis, Zoseos, Zosei, a girding or putting on the *Zoster* or warrior's belt, also the belt with which the swineherds girded up their frocks.

English Sash, an ornamental belt, a decorative girdle. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)

Persian 722 Soza, the head band or fastening of the breeches.

Egyptian 510 Ses, clothes.

Turkish Suz, to be silent. (Hunter's *Non-Aryan Dic-*

Sanscrit 1003 Sas, to report, proclaim. [*tionary*.)

Arabic 598 Zaazaa, a publisher of secrets.

Egyptian 505 Sesh, to open, to unclose.

Sanscrit 1009 Sish, to distinguish from others, to individualize.

Arabic 745	Shazw, understanding and afterwards causing it to be understood.
Arabic 745	Shazy, knowing and giving to understand.
Fijian	Sese, to see with clear sight.
Zulu Kafir	Xasa, to be clear, plain.

No. 219. Tlmy, Tolmai, Tulmai or Talmai; words derived from No. 233 Tlmy or Talmai are included with this name.

Kiamba A.	Talamoa, the thighs.
Kandin A.	Telama, the skin.
Welsh	Talm, or Talym, an impression.
Arabic 356	Taalim, marking, distinguishing.
Arabic 374	Talamia, bright streaks.
Arabic 377	Talmia, having spots on his body differing in colour from the rest (a horse).
Arabic 593	Daylam, the kata or grouse.
English	Dilemma, a state of things in which obstacles present themselves and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

*Memo:* This word is taken from the Greek, and is by grammarians considered to be a compound of *Dis* and *Lemma*, which would mean "a double assumption or "promise taken for granted;" but if the meaning quoted above from Webster really defines a *dilemma*—that is to say, if any case of doubt or difficulty may be so called, even if three or more courses are open—then the assumed compound is incorrect, and consequently this is a root word; I have come to no conclusion on the subject, but merely insert it for whatever it may be worth.

Turkish 807	Dolama, a kind of garment of the olden time.
Greek	Tilma, lint.
Irish	Tlaim, a handful of wool or flax.
Gaelic	Tlam, to tease wool.
Turkish 801	Tulum, the quantity of fur in commerce ready prepared in form for a long cloak.
Arabic 377	Talammua, covering, concealing.
Hebrew	Talmh or Talmah (תעלמה), the thing that is hid, a secret.

Job xxviii. 11, and *the thing that is hid* bringeth he forth.

Job. xi. 6, that he would show thee *the secrets* of wisdom.

Ps. xlv. 21, he knoweth *the secrets* of the heart.

Arabic 377 Talmih, indicating, showing.  
 Welsh Dylmu, to make bare.  
 Gaelic Dlomh, to tell, to make plain or evident.

No. 220. Ard, Arad or Harad has been already considered with No. 196 Arod, Arad or Arud.

No. 221. Syhn, Sihon, Sehon or Seon has been already considered with No. 195 Syn, Sin, Sina or Sini.

No. 222. Aog, Ogh, Og or Hog.

English	Hough, the ham.
Seotch	Haugh, the ham or hough.
English	Hug-bone, the hip-bone. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Heuek, the hip-bone of a ew. ( <i>Wright's Obs.</i> )
Seotch	Huke-bane, the haunch-bone.
Arabic 486	Hukk, the socket of the thigh bone.
Bini African	Ekoawe, the thigh.
Ihewe A.	Uweakowe, the thigh.
Alege A.	Okue, the skin.
M'bamba A.	Oka, the skin.
Rungehen- bung Nepal }	Hokwa, the skin; <i>Dungmali</i> , Nepal, the same.
New Zealand	Hiako, skin, rind, bark.
Arabie 1372	Wakaai, a round mark burnt on the hips of
Khari Naga }	Akhu, a tiger. [horses.
Bengal }	
Idsesa A.	Heku, a leopard.
Aku African	Eku, a leopard; <i>Egba</i> , Yoruba. <i>Yagba</i> , Eki, <i>Dsebu</i> and <i>Ifè</i> , African, the same.
Okam African	Eke, a leopard.
Ondo African	Eko, a leopard; <i>Igala</i> , African, the same.
Mbofia A.	Ako, a leopard.
Isiele African	Age, a leopard; <i>Abadsa</i> , African, the same.
Isoama A.	Ago, a leopard; <i>Aro</i> , African, the same.
Undaza A.	Awogo, a toad.
Basunde A.	Huku, a frog.
Persian 1416	Yak, a frog.
Seoteh	Huik, to consider.



Hebrew	Ilgh or Hagh (הגה), to study, to meditate. Proverbs xv. 28, the righteous <i>studieth</i> to answer. Ps. cxliii. 5, I <i>meditate</i> on all thy works.
Anglo-Saxon	Hogan, to take heed.
Anglo-Saxon	Hogian, to meditate, to study, to think.
Anglo-Saxon	Hige, or Hogu, application of the mind, study,
Gaelic	Uigh, thought, attention. [thought.
Gaelic	Uig, ingenuity.
Iceelandic	Huga, to think out, to make out, to mind.
Gaelic	Uige, carded wool to be spun for clothes.
Irish	Uige, a web ; also carded wool.
Gaelic	Oige, or Eige, a web.
Irish	Oige, a web fit for the loom.
Irish	Eige, a web.
Turkish 517	Igh, a spindle.
Scotch	Haik, a part of a spinning wheel.
Hindu 949	Haik, a weaver.
Arabic 462	Haaik, or 499 Hayyak, a weaver.
Arabic 498	Hawk, weaving.
Ibu African	Akwa, cloth.
Ibu African	Akwo, linen.
Ibu African	Aga, a needle.
Latin	Aeus, Acus, Aeu, a needle.
Ife African	Oku, thread.
Arabic 487	Hakw, or Hikw, <i>plural</i> Hukiy, Hikaa, Akhi or Akhaa, breeches.
Welsh	Haceh, a skirt.
French Romn	Hugue, a sort of long robe.
Welsh	Hug, a coat or gown.
Anglo-Saxon	Haceee, a cloak.
English	Hyke, a blanket or loose garment.
English	Huke, a loose upper garment. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
Ashanti A.	Ahoka, to dress.
Welsh	Ug, that is over or exterior, that closes upon or
Welsh	Huch, a thin cover. [envelops.
Egyptian 363	Ak, a cover.
Turkish 439	Aehmak, to open, to explain clearly, to make explicit, to unravel.
Welsh	Oeg, that is opened out.
Welsh	Eg, that which is open, plain or clear.
French Romn	Aga ! look ! see !
Latin	Ecee ! lo ! see ! behold !
Egyptian 359	Akh, light.
Thochu Tibet	Uik, light.
Romany	Yack, the eye.

Greek	Okos, Okou, the eye.
Polish	Oko, the eye.
Swedish	Oga, the eye.
Dutch	Oog, the eye.
German	Auge, the eye.
Icelandic	Auga, an eye.
Anglo-Saxon	Aegh, or Eage, an eye. Friesic—Eeg, or Eag.
English	Eghe, or Eigh, an eye. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Irish	Oighim, I behold, I look upon.
Pessa African	Aga, to see.
Bullom A.	Ake, to see.
Scotch	Yoak, to look.
Scotch	Huik, to consider, to regard.
Irish	Ece, clear, manifest, evident.
Hindu 960	Hakk, true; the truth.
Arabic 486	Hakk, sure proof, the truth, right, true, genuine.

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No. 223. Zdk, Zedek, Zedec, Sedec or Sadoc has been already considered with No. 203 Zdk, Zedek, Sedek, Sedech or Sedec.

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No. 224. Hohm, Hoham or Oham has been already considered with No. 167 Hm or Ham.

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No. 225. Pram, Pharam, Piram, Piream or Baran.

Gaelic	Borran, or Borrunn, the haunch.
Irish	Borruin, the haunch.
Irish	Feren, the thigh.
Galla African	Beranna, parchment.
Ethiopian	Bereana, parchment: <i>Amharic</i> , the same. ( <i>See Webster's English Dictionary</i> , under the word
English	Bran, skin. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> ) [ <i>Membrane.</i> ]
Irish	Bronn, a sign or mark.
Gaelic	Bronn, a track, a mark.
Irish	Breon, a spot.
Gaelic	Breon, or Breoin. a spot.
Welsh	Prin, that which partly appears. that is of slight
Scotch	Pirnie, having different colours. [trace.]
Arabic 234	Burhan, a sign.
Welsh	Burym, froth or foam.
English	Berne, foam. froth. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Serpa Nepal	Bermo, a cat: <i>Sunwar</i> , Nepal, the same.
Nepalese	Birmo, a cat. ( <i>Chourasya</i> dialect.)
Nepalese	Birma, a cat. ( <i>Dumi</i> and <i>Thulungia</i> dialects.)

Nepalese	Birme, a eat. ( <i>Khaling</i> dialect.)
Greek	Phryne, or Phrune, <i>otherwise</i> Phrunos, Phrunou,
Sanscrit 894	Varhin, or Varhina, a peacock. [a toad.]
Greek	Phroneo, to think, consider, reflect.
Welsh	Breuanu, to brake flax or hemp.
English	Preen, a forked instrument used in dressing cloth.
Scoteh	Pirn, the bobbin of a spinning wheel; the yarn wound on a reed.
Gaelic	Piurn, a pirn.
English	Pirn, a weaver's loom, also a round piece of wood to wind thread on. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 401	Bharni, weft, woof.
BeranAfrican	Borama, thread.
Spanish	Beram, a coarse cotton cloth.
Hindu 533	Param, a sort of coarse cloth.
Spanish	Brin, a sort of cloth or canvas.
Icelandic	Brun, a kind of stuff.
Persian 282	Paryan, silk, muslin.
Anglo-Saxon	Preon, a bodkin.
Dutch	Priem, a bodkin.
Hindu 604	Pairahan, a shirt or shift.
Persian 291	Pirahan, a loose shirt, shift or vest.
Persian 267	Biruni, a shirt, a shift.
Persian 267	Biruna, a eloak.
Sanscrit 891	Varna, a covering, eloak or mantle.
Hindu 578	Pihirawan, dress, clothing.
Hindu 604	Pairahan, a long robe.
Persian 233	Barwan, a long flowing robe.
Syriac	Biruna, an upper eloak or garment. ( <i>See Webster's English Dictionary</i> , under the word
Persian 261	Bahrama, a green silk robe. [ <i>Burnoose</i> ].)
Assyrian	Birmi, variegated cloths.
Hebrew	Brom or Barom, <i>plural</i> Baromym (ברומים), rich apparel. Ezekiel xxvii. 24, chests of <i>rich apparel</i> .
Turkish 545	Burunmek, to cover one's self up.
English	Barn, to close or shut up. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Perma, a cover.
French	Fermer, to shut, to close, to shut up.
Latin	Premo, to cover, hide, conceal, suppress, not to publish.
Latin	Promo, to utter and tell, to disclose, uncover or lay open.
Sanscrit 637	Prami, to judge, observe, perceive.
Sanscrit 637	Prama, true perception, knowledge exempt from
Hindu 522	Prama, perception, true knowledge. [error.]

Galla African	Berruma, instruction.
English	Brim, public, well known.
English	Brimme, public, known. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Gaelic	Fromh, to examine, to enquire.
Irish	Fromhaim, I examine or enquire.
Irish	Fromhadh, a trial.
FrenchRomn	Ferme, an affirmation made in a matter of
FrenchRomn	Fermer, to affirm. [justice.
Irish	Foirne, it is understood.
Gaelic	Firinn, truth, verity.
French	Franc, real, true, true-bred.
Sanscrit 891	Varn, to describe, relate, tell or explain.
Hindu 321	Baranna, to explain, to describe.
Hindu 324	Barahna, naked.
Persian 234	Barahna, naked, bare.
Turkish 536	Birehne, naked, bare.
Welsh	Baran, what is open or in view, an appearing.
French	Bornoyer, to look at carefully with one eye closed, as in ascertaining straightness, &c.
Swahili A.	Buruhani, token, evidence.
Sanscrit 674	Barhana, very, really, certainly.
Arabic 225	Burhan, <i>plural</i> Barahin, a proof.
Arabic 234	Burhan, <i>plural</i> Barahin, proof, demonstration, conviction, an indisputable argument.
Turkish 536	Burhan, a proof, evidence, demonstration.
Hindu 322	Burhan, proof, demonstration.

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No. 226. Ypya or Iaphiah has, together with No. 206 Aby or Abi, been already considered with No. 193 Hy, Èva, Heva or Hivi.

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No. 227. Dbyr, Dabir. Debir or Dobir.

Italian	Tapiro, spotted, variegated.
Mru Arrakan	Tapri, a tiger.
Latin	Tephrias, Tephriae, a kind of marble.
English	Diaper, to decorate with various colours. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
French	Diapre, diaper work.
French	Diaprer, to variegate, to diaper.
French	Diapre, variegated.
Arabic 556	Dabir, flax.
English	Diaper, a sort of printed linen. ( <i>Wright's Obs.</i> )
English	Diaper, a figured linen cloth; also to variegate,
Landoma A.	Dabira, thread. [like <i>diaper</i> .



Hebrew	Tpr or Tapar (תפר), to sew. Gen. iii. 7, <i>they sewed</i> fig leaves <i>together</i> . Job xvi. 15, <i>I have sewed</i> sackcloth upon my skin.
Hindu 746	Tipri, sewing or stitching in a certain way.
Landoma A.	Taforo, a waist-cloth.
Ashanti A.	Dapori, trowsers.
Italian	Tabarro, a cloak or overcoat.
Malayan 62	Tabir, a veil or curtain.
Sanskrit 446	Dvri, to cover.
Irish	Dibhir, private.
Hebrew	Dbr or Dabar (דבר), to tell, declare, publish. 1 Sam. x. 25, then Samuel <i>told</i> the people. Josh. xx. 4, and shall <i>declare</i> his cause. Est. i. 22, that it <i>should be published</i> .
Anglo-Saxon	Tifran, to describe.
Baga African	Dafor, the eye; <i>Landoma</i> , African, the same.
Welsh	Tafar, that which displays.
English	Debare, bare. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 352	Taabir, explanation, interpretation.
Hindu 665	Tabir, explanation, interpretation.
Malayan 73	Tabir, explanation, interpretation.
Turkish 589	Tabir, an explaining.

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No. 228. Hrm, Hiram or Horam; words derived from No. 235 Yorm are included with this name.

Sobo African	Ohoroma, the skin.
Italian	Orma, a mark, trace or impression.
Arabic 63	Arami, a sign, a vestige.
Arabic 63	Iram, <i>plural</i> Urum, a sign, a mark.
Arabic 64	Arim, a sign, a trace.
Irish	Urraim, or Urram, signification, significance.
Arabic 115	Aaram, piebald, dappled.
Arabic 850	Aaram, a variegated colour.
Malayan 27	Iram, variegated.
Malayan 367	Hiram, or Iram, variegated, mixed in colour,
Malayan 358	Harimau, a tiger. [spotted, striped.]
Ibu African	Ariumbo, a leopard.
Persian 1390	Harim, intellect.
Hindu 224	Orma, the name of a particular kind of sewing.
Icelandic	Herma, to relate, to report.
Hebrew	Aornu or Aoram (עורם), naked. Gen. iii. 10, I was <i>naked</i> . Ezek. xvi. 22, thou wast <i>naked</i> and bare.
Sanskrit 178	Urmi, manifestation, light.

## No. 229. Ybyn or Jabin.

English	Hubbon, the hip. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Hifyn, a skin.
Arabic 132	Afna, different-coloured.
Mbe African	Afon, a leopard.
Bidsogo A.	Epcno, a toad.
Wun African	Epono, a toad.
Igala African	Obana, a toad; <i>Opanda</i> , African, the same.
English	Jubbin, a donkey. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Obhan, froth.
English	Opine, to think, to suppose.
French Romn	Apens, examination, thought, reflection.
Latin	Opinio, judgment, belief, guess, conjecture.
Manchu Tartar	Hiapan, hempen cloth, from which summer clothes are made.
Greek	Uphaino, to weave, to ply the loom.
Anan African	Afuon, thread.
Anan African	Abuan, a needle.
Spanish	Jubon, a jacket or doublet, a sort of clothes which women wear close to the body.
English	Jupon, the pourpoint or doublet. (Wright's <i>Obs</i> .)
French	Jupon, a petticoat.
Dutch	Japon, a chamber gown.
English	Juppon, a short close coat.
Scotch	Wappin, a loose dress worn by fishermen.
Icelandic	Hofn, a coat.
Sanscrit 91	Avanah, to put on, to cover with.
Hebrew	Hbyon or Habyon (הַבְּיוֹן), a hiding. [power. Hab. iii. 4, there was <i>the hiding</i> of his
Greek	Upenneno, or Ypenneuo, to have a thing hidden in the mind.
English	Uppen, to disclose. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Open, to reveal, disclose, show, interpret or
Scotch	Apen, to open. [explain.
Scotch	Appin, open.
Swedish	Open, open.
Dutch	Open, open.
Danish	Aabner, to open, to make open.
Danish	Aaben, open.
Anglo-Saxon	Abannan, to publish, to proclaim.
Arabic 6	Ibanat, publishing, declaring, disclosing, making known, clear or manifest.
Arabic 415	Jahiban, openly, publicly.
English	Open, plain, apparent, evident, public.
Anglo-Saxon	Open, open, manifest.

English	Open, uncovered. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 750	Ubn, light.
English	Aven, appearance. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Efne! Eofne! or Aefne! lo! behold! truly!
Bengali	Avan, to understand. ( <i>Mithan Naga</i> dialect.)
Arabic 17	Abyan, most clear, distinct, evident, obvious.
Turkish 433	Ebyen, very clear, manifest and evident.

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No. 230. Arba, Arbáa, Arbah or Arbe.

Arabic 54	Urbíyat, the top of the thigh which joins the hip.
Arabic 1361	Warb, the hip.
Anglo-Saxon	Weorf, a young ass.
Arabic 849	Aarfaa, a hyena.
Icelandic	Herfa, a skein.
Swedish	Harfva, a skein, a hank.
Spanish	Aribo, a reel for forming skeins.
Galla African	Arbi, a loom, a weaver's loom.
Hebrew	Arb (ערב), the woof. Lev. xiii. 52, whether warp or <i>woof</i> . Lev. xiii. 59, either in the warp or <i>woof</i> .
Anglo-Saxon	Wearp, the thread through which the woof is cast in weaving.
English	Warp, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof.
English	Warp, to weave. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Wrap, to cover, to hide.
Spanish	Arropar, to cover the body with clothes.
French Romn	Orb, or Orbe, secret, hidden.
Gaelic	Earb, to tell or relate.
Swahili A.	Arifu, to inform.
Welsh	Haerfa, an affirmation, an assertion.
Anglo-Saxon	Arafan, to unclothe.
Scotch	Warp, to open.
Welsh	Arbai, a view.
Magyar	Erb, to understand.
Arabic 849	Aurfy, notorious, known, public.
Hindu 1451	Urfi, well known, notorious, public.

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No. 231. Glyt, Goliath or Goliad.

Greek	Gloutos, Gloutou, Glouto, the haunch, the hip. (Dunbar and Barker's <i>Greek Lexicon</i> , Edinburgh, 1831.)
Sanscrit 211	Kalatra, the hip.
Malayan 275	Kulit, skin.

Hebrew	Gld or Galad (גֶּלֶד), skin. Job xvi. 15, sewed sackcloth upon <i>my skin</i> .
Javanese	Kulit, the skin.
Greek	Kolotes, Kolotou, <i>otherwise</i> Galeotes, Galeotou, or Caleotes, Caleoton, a kind of spotted lizard.
Latin	Galeotes, Galeotae, a kind of lizard.
Malayan 286	Galudda, or 262 Kaledai, or Galede, an ass.
Arabic 1018	Kalad, a leopard.
Arabic 532	Khalad, thought.
Latin	Callidus, Callida, skilful.
Norman	Coillet, a lock of wool.
Gaelic	Cliath, the treadles of a loom. (Supplement.)
Greek	Klotho, to spin.
English	Cloth, a material formed by weaving wool, hair, cotton, flax, hemp or other filaments.
English	Kelt, undyed cloth made from black and white wool. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Quilt, to stitch together two pieces of cloth with a soft substance between them.
Padsade A.	Kuloto, a waist-cloth.
English	Kilt, a kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland.
Irish	Cealt, a kilt.
French	Culotte, a pair of breeches.
Arabic 901	Ghullat, an under waistcoat.
French	Gilet, a waistcoat or shirt without sleeves. (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)
French	Gileter, to wear a waistcoat. " <i>Je gilete</i> , I put "on my waistcoat." (See Littré's <i>Dictionary</i> .)
Spanish	Coletto, a kind of doublet.
Persian 1019	Kulota, a kind of veil of network worn by the Persian ladies.
Irish	Gloth, a veil, a covering.
German	Kleid, any covering for use or ornament, a tegument, a cover.
Welsh	Golawd, a covering, an envelopment.
Dutch	Kleed, a cloth, a garment, a habit, a suit.
Swedish	Klada, to dress, to clothe.
Dutch	Kleeden, to clothe.
Dutch	Kleedt, vesture, garment, clothes.
Latin	Cultus. Cultus. Cultu. apparel. attire. dress, clothing.
Irish	Cealt, clothes.
Irish	Culaidh, apparel, vestments.
Gaelic	Culadh, a suit of clothes, garments, vestments.
Anglo-Saxon	Clath, cloth, clothes, garments.



English	Clothe, to put on garments, to cover the body for the purpose of concealing nakedness and defending it.
Irish	Cleath, or Cleith, concealing, concealment. a
Irish	Cleithe, hid, concealed. [secret.
Gaelic	Cleith, to conceal, hide, keep secret.
English	Glath, public. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Glutta, to peep.
English	Glout, to view attentively.
English	Gloat, or Glote, to look very intently, to stare. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Gweled, to see, behold or look upon.
Welsh	Gwelad, a seeing or beholding.
Welsh	Gwelawd, the act of looking.
Sanscrit 289	Galodaya, to examine or investigate.

No. 232. Akys, Akis, Achis, Achish or Agehous.

Persian 139	Akush, a leopard, a tiger.
Sanscrit 143	Iksh, to think, consider.
Galla African	Oggesa, skilful.
Arabic 144	Akyas, <i>also</i> Akwas, ingenious.
Ibu African	Akess, silk. [of silk.
Arabic 1396	Hakz, or Hikz, cloth of red wool with a mixture
Arabic 144	Akyash, wool or silk twice spun.
Caribbean	Akoucha, <i>pronounced</i> Akousha, a needle. <i>Memo:</i> "Ch is everywhere to be pronounced like sh in the Caribbean words." (See note immediately preceding the Vocabulary.)
Quichna Peru	Aesu, a petticoat. [lary.)
Persian 1359	Wakhshi, a garment of fine texture.
English	Aguise, to dress (not in use now, but used by Spenser).
Arabic 122	Ighshaa, covering, enveloping.
Arabic 122	Ighzaa, being silent.
Horpa Tibet	Yaguzi, to be silent.
Turkish 826	Akss, report, whispering, being talked about or being heard.
Fanti African	Auchisa, to affirm.
Polish	Okaz, demonstration, show, exhibition.
Polish	Ukaz, show, exhibition to view.
Sanscrit 3	Aksha, or Akshi, the eye.
Sanscrit 1182	Iksha, looking.
Sanscrit 143	Iksh, to see, look, view, behold, gaze at.
Sanscrit 185	Eksh, to look at.

No. 233. Tlmy, Tahnai or Tholmai has been already considered with 219 Tlmy, Tabnai, Thalmai or Thelamei.

No. 234. Tay, Toa, Toi, Tohi, Thou, Thoïou, Thoi, Thoiï or Thogi.

Sanscrit 357 Ta, the hip.

Chin.III. 112 Thuy, the back part of the hip.

Chin.III. 763 Thuy, the thighs. or (*see* Part III.) Tuy, the thigh.

Anglo-Saxon Theoh, or Thioh, the thigh.

Scotch The, or They, the thigh.

English The, or They, the thigh. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

English Thigh, *pronounced* Thi, that part of men. quadrupeds and fowls which is between the leg and the trunk.

Dutch Dy, or Dye, the thigh.

Icelandic Thjo (*pronounced* Thyo, *see* pages 312 and 320), the thigh.

Anglo-Saxon Thegh, the thigh.

Frisie—Thiach.

Irish Toeh, the ham or hough.

Kirman A. Taku, the thigh.

Kasands A. Taga, the thigh.

Bornu African Tigi, the skin.

N'guru A. Tegu, the skin.

N'godsia A. Tka, the skin.

Hindu 700 Twacha, skin, bark, rind.

Hindu 704 Twak, skin, peel, rind, bark.

Scotch Tug, raw hide.

Spanish Tachu, a superfine skin used by the Chinese.

Basa African Toawa, the skin.

Burman Thaye, the skin.

Welsh To, a surface.

Gurung Nepal Dhi, the skin; *Thaksya*, Nepal, the same. [body.

Arabie 550 Dah, ornamental figures on garments or on the

Arabie 390 Tiwaa, a cross made on the neck and thigh of an animal.

Zulu Kafir Tyo, to mark, to make or leave a mark on.

Hindu 707 Tih, an impression.

Irish Ti, a spot.

French Tache, a spot, speck, stain, freckle, a mark upon the skin, &c.

English Tache, a spot. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

English Tack, or Tache, a spot.

Italian	Tacca, a little spot.
Hindu 1015	Dagh, a mark, speck or spot.
Hindu 1016	Daghi, spotted, &c.
Persian 552	Dagh, a mark.
Persian 552	Daghi, spotted.
New Zealand	Tohu, a sign, a mark.
Egyptian 537	Tuu, a stain.
Zulu Kafir	Tywe, a line or stripe.
Galla African	Tuke, to stripe.
Hindu 1431	Tak, unique, singular.
Fijian	Taku, a tortoise.
Kianba A.	Taka, a frog.
Malayan 78	Toke, a kind of lizard.
English	Tockay, a species of spotted lizard.
Hebrew	Tky or Taky. <i>plural</i> Takyym (תכיים), a peacock. 1 Chron. x. 22. ivory, apes and <i>peacocks</i> .
Greek	Taos, Tao, <i>plural</i> Taoi, a peacock.
Persian 399	Tihu, a bird like a quail or partridge.
Turkish 612	Tihu, a kind of partridge.
Hindu 722	Taihu, a small partridge.
Chin. III. 755	Tho, a piebald horse.
Swahili A.	Tui, a leopard.
Swahili A.	Twiga, a camelopard.
Bengali	Takhu, a tiger. ( <i>Angami Naga</i> dialect.)
Arrakan	Takai, a tiger. ( <i>Kumi</i> dialect.)
Tibetan	Tak, a tiger.
Bhutani	Tah, a tiger.
Takpa Tibet	Tee, a tiger.
Chin. II. 386	Too, the tiger.
Chin. II. 580	Thoo, a yellow cow spotted like a tiger.
Persian 397	Tuya, the rainbow.
New Zealand	Tuhua, obsidian.
English	Tueh, a kind of marble.
Arabic 395	Tawkia, thought.
Irish	Doeha, thought, consideration.
Sanscrit 461	Dhyai, to ponder, meditate, reflect upon.
Sanscrit 455	Dhi, to think, to reflect.
Zulu Kafir	Ti, to think.
Anglo-Saxon	Teohhian, to think.
Chin. II. 158	To, to think, calculate and plan.
Chinese I. 152	Te, talents surpassing the rest of mankind.
Hindu 1023	Dahi, ingenious.
Welsh	Deau, dexterous.
New Zealand	Tohu, an idea, a thought; also to think.
New Zealand	Toko, to spring up in the mind.
Arabic 395	Tawkia, an opinion, a conception, an idea.

- Irish Doigh, a guess, supposition, opinion.  
 Gaelic Doigh, a guess, an opinion, a supposition.  
 Irish Deigh, a quest, a search.  
 Arabie 302 Taaayi, searching for.  
 Mandingo A. Dye, to find.  
 Chin. II. 123 Tih, to attain the end proposed.  
 Chin. III. 344 Te, the silkworm.  
 Chin. II. 333 Tae, a mallet for beating silk.  
 Chin. II. 372 Teih, an utensil for winding silk.  
 Chin. III. 15 Tuy, silk woven.  
 Chin. III. 14 Te, a thick species of silk.  
 Chin. III. 16 To, a particular sort of silk.  
 New Zealand Taha, the leaf of the flax plant.  
 Chin. III. 868 Thow, a white sort of hemp.  
 Scotch Tow, hemp or flax in a prepared state.  
 Anglo-Saxon Tow, tow.  
 Anglo-Saxon Tow-hus, a tow house, a spinning house.  
 English Tow, flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance. (*Johnson's Dictionary* by Todd, London, 1827.)  
 Danish Togc, tow, hards of hemp or flax.  
 Icelandic Togi, carded wool.  
 Icelandic To, a wool-tod, a tuft of wool.  
 Fanti African Tu, to spin.  
 Greek Teucho, to weave.  
 Turkish 806 Dokumak, to weave.  
 Latin Texo, to weave or knit.  
 Wolof African Dioka, to knit.  
 Hindu 1080 Duk, a spindle.  
 Hindu 730 Takua, a spindle; also *same* on page 678.  
 Hindu 1431 Taka, a piece of woollen cloth.  
 Hindu 1051 Dak, a precious sort of cloth.  
 Dutch Doek, linen cloth.  
 Scotch Dooek, strong, coarse cloth.  
 English Duck, a species of coarse cloth.  
 Swedish Duk, cloth or canvas.  
 Icelandic Dukr, any cloth or texture.  
 Danish Duug, a cloth.  
 Swedish Tyg, stuff, such as woollen or silk stuff.  
 German Tuch, linen.  
 Italian Tocca, cloth made of gold and silk; also ganze.  
 Portuguese Tea, a web of cloth, any sort of thing that is woven. [nation.  
 Chin. II. 440 Tee, a hair or woollen cloth made in a western  
 Chin. II. 445 Thec, a fine hair or wool cloth manufactured for garments, napkins, &c.



- Chin. II. 439 To, a sort of hair cloth.  
 Arabic 825 Tawiy, a web or roll of linen or muslin.  
 Egyptian 512 Taa, or Taaui, a kind of linen.  
 Scotch Taa, a thread.  
 Hindu 623 Tag, or Taga, a thread.  
 Persian 395 Tuk, a clew of wool.  
 Hindu 679 Taggi, a strand or thread of a twist.  
 Hindu 679 Tagga, sewing thread.  
 Hindu 1087 Dhaga, a thread.  
 Circassian 118 Dagwah, a tailor.  
 Turkish 690 Dikmek, to sew or stitch.  
 English Tack, to unite by stitching together.  
 Kra African Die, a needle.  
 Krebo African Diye, a needle.  
 French Romu Deau, a thimble.  
 French De, a thimble.  
 Chin. II. 218 Tha, a thimble.  
 Chin. III. 314 Tuh, or Taou, the seams of a garment.  
 Chin. III. 315 Tuh, a kind of breeches without a seat.  
 Basa African Do, or Doya, a waist-cloth.  
 Zulu Kafir Diya, a skin petticoat.  
 Toronka A. Duyuki, a shirt.  
 Basa African Togo, a shirt.  
 Zulu Kafir Tya, a man's or girl's afterdress of tails.  
 Manchu Tartar Tahou, a skin overcoat.  
 Chin. III. 680 Ta, skin clothing or covering.  
 Chin. III. 321 Ta, a sort of woollen garment.  
 Chin. III. 325 Tuh, a garment reaching to the ground.  
 Persian 302 Tay, a garment.  
 Welsh Twyg, a garment, a toga.  
 English Tog, a coat. (*Slang.*)  
 French Romu Togue, a robe, a toga; also the material of which togas were made.  
 English Toge, a toga. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)  
 French Toge, a toga, a robe.  
 Latin Toga, a garment.  
 Manchu Tartar Toukou, the outside of a garment.  
 Manchu Tartar Toko, the lining of a garment.  
 Arabic 810 Tak, a kind of garment.  
 Persian 810 Taka, a single silken garment.  
 Ashanti A. Duku, a veil.  
 Galla African Dukko, a veil.  
 Hindu 618 Takh, a veil.  
 Egyptian 514 Tek, Tekau, to hide.  
 New Zealand Takai, to cover or wrap up; also a covering.  
 Circassian 144 Takh, to cover.

Latin	Tego, to cover.
Latin	Toga, the cover of anything.
Anglo-Saxon	Theccan, to cover, to conceal.
Anglo-Saxon	Thece! cover! conceal!
Danish	Tække, a cover.
Irish	Teigh, any covering.
Icelandic	Duka, to cover with a cloth.
Hindu 1135	Dhakna, to cover, to conceal.
Dutch	Dekken, to cover.
Dutch	Dekker, he that covereth.
Dutch	Dek, a cover.
German	Decke, anything which is laid, set or spread over another thing, a cover.
English	Deck, to cover, to overspread.
English	Deck, to dress the person, to clothe, to put on.
Welsh	Dug, that which is over or covering.
English	Dug, to dress. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Tog, to dress. ( <i>Slang.</i> )
Latin	Tego, to hide or keep secret.
Polish	Tać, to hide or conceal.
Chin. III. 616	Tho, to bind or wrap up in something that encloses.
Chin. III. 317	Ta, clothes.
Egyptian 512	Taa, or Taau, clothes.
Hindu 716	Thai, a heap of clothes.
Welsh	To, a covering.
Welsh	Toi, to cover over.
Arabic 825	Tayy, concealing, keeping secret.
Chin. II. 266	Te, concealed, secret.
Chin. III. 476	To, the body; to hide, to conceal.
Dutch	Toe, shut, close.
Mandingo A.	Tou, shut.
Cornish	Tau, hold your tongue, be silent. ( <i>Borlase.</i> )
Welsh	Taw, silence. silent.
Welsh	Tewi, a being silent.
Irish	Taoi, silent.
Irish	To, Toa, Tua or (as in Supphant) Taoi, silence.
Irish	Toi, silent, mute.
Gaelic	Toi, or Taoi, silent, mute.
French Romn	Tuy, I hold my tongue. I am silent.
French	Taire, Taisant. Tn, to be silent, to hold one's tongue about, to conceal.
Icelandic	They, one's silent mood.
Icelandic	Thaga, silence.
Swedish	Tiga, to be silent, to hold one's peace, to keep
Ako African	Dake, silent. [counsel.

Latin	Docceo, Docui, to tell, to declare, to inform, to teach, to instruct.
Latin	Dico, to say, to tell, to set forth, to declare, to give in evidence, to show.
Spanish	Dicho, a deposition, the declaration of a witness.
Fijian	Tuku, to report, to tell.
Wolof African	Teke, to explain.
English	Teach, to show, to tell, to give intelligence, to communicate knowledge to another.
Anglo-Saxon	Taecean, to teach, instruct, show. " <i>Ic taece</i> , I teach."
Anglo-Saxon	Tyan, to teach, to instruct: " <i>Ic ty</i> , I teach."
French Romn	Dier, to say, to tell.
French Romn	Duire, Duisant, Duit, to teach, to instruct.
French	Dire, Disant, Dit (which last is pronounced <i>De</i> , the rest being the usual conjugational termination of the verb), to say, to tell.
Fanti African	Dewu, news.
Zulu Kafir	Tyo, to declare, to affirm, to point out, indicate.
Manchu Tartar	Toui-Toui, an expression used when news passes from mouth to mouth.
Chin. II. 697	Tho, to skin; to peel.
Persian 399	Tahak, naked.
Welsh	Teg, that which opens out.
Turkish 612	Teyha! lo yonder!
Gaelic	Deo, a ray of light.
English	Day, the part of each consecutive twenty-four hours when it is light ("and God called the "light <i>day</i> "); light, sunshine.
New Zealand	Tiaho, to shine.
Chin. II. 292	Teih, clear, bright, shining.
Siamese	Ta, the eye; <i>Ahom</i> , <i>Khamti</i> and <i>Laos</i> , Siam,
N'godsin A.	Da, the eye. [the same.
N'goten A.	Di, the eye.
N'halemoe A.	Deih, the eye.
Appa African	Dia, to see.
Mandingo A.	Dye, to see.
Fijian	Di, to look, to see.
Persian 592	Didan, to see, look, observe, perceive.
Sanscrit 455	Dhi, to perceive.
Susu African	Tu, to see.
Chin. II. 728	Teaou, to look at intently.
Chin. II. 724	Too, to look, to observe, to see.
Chin. III. 335	Too, to look, to see.
Chin. III. 333	Tee, to look, to see.
Chin. II. 712	Te, to look at.

Norman	Te, to behold.
Chin. III. 372	Te, to examine into, to judge.
Chin. III. 379	Te, or Tae, to examine into what is right, to judge, to scrutinize.
Latin	Tucor, Tuens, to see, behold or look stedfastly.
Greek	Thea, or Thaa, a looking at, a seeing; that which is seen, a sight.
Chin. III. 335	Te, manifest, apparent.
ManchuTartar	Touambi, to look, to examine, to pay attention.
ManchuTartar	Tou! look!
ManchuTartar	Tona! look! see! behold! examine!
ManchuTartar	Touachambi, to see, to examine.
ManchuTartar	Touakia, look, observe.
Egyptian 514	Tek, or Teka, to see, to behold.
Egyptian 526	Teka, to see or behold.
Hindu 728	Tak, a stare, a gaze, a view.
Hindu 730	Taki, a fixed look.
Hindu 622	Tak, a look, a glance.
Swahili A.	Tokea, to appear.
Hindu 1052	Dikhao, display, show.
Hindu 1052	Dikhai, showing, display, appearance.
Hindu 1115	Dekha, sight, seeing.
Scotch	Deck, to descry, to spy out.
Romany	Dic, or Dico, to look.
Fijian	Digo, to inspect, view nicely or examine.
Fijian	Dike, to look at, to scrutinize.
Irish	Tighim, I see.
Irish	Tuigim, I perceive, I discern.
Gaelic	Tuig, to perceive, to discern.
Spanish	Toque, touch, the act of touching a thing.
French Romm	Toucquier, to touch, to touch with the hand. (Supplement.)
French	Toucher, to touch, to handle, to assay.
French	Touche, an assay, a trial, touch.
English	Touch, to perceive by the sense of feeling, to handle slightly.
Hindu 732	Toai, touching, feeling.
Turkish 700	Duymak, to feel, to be sensible of, to learn, to become aware of.
Hebrew	Da (דָּע). knowledge. [from afar. Job xxxvi. 3. I will fetch my <i>knowledge</i> Job xxxvii. 16. perfect in <i>knowledge</i> .
Hebrew	Dah (דָּעה), knowledge. [ <i>knowledge</i> ? Isaiah xxviii. 6, whom shall he teach Jeremiah iii. 15, with <i>knowledge</i> and under- standing.]
Malayan 68	Tau, or Talm, to know.



Manchu Tartar	Takambi, to know.
Manchu Tartar	Taka! know!
English	Tag, to comprehend. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Twig, to understand one's meaning. (Wright's
Gaelic	Tuig, to understand. [ <i>Obsolete</i> ].
Irish	Tuigim, I understand.
Wolof Ashanti	Dega, to understand.
Hindu 1109	Dhi, understanding.
Ashanti A.	Tie, to understand.
Pahri Nepal	Thui, to understand.
Burman	Thi, to understand.
Hindu 626	Tao, proof.
New Zealand	Tohu, a proof.
Latin	Docco, Docui, to prove, to make out.
Gaelic	Doigh, a testimony; sure, certain.
Irish	Doigh, testimony; sure, certain, doubtless.
Wolof African	Deuge, or Dug, true, truth.
Wolof African	Deugue, certain.
Galla African	Duga, truth.
Greek	Dike, right, truth.
French Roman	Dea, true, truly, certain.
Welsh	Diau, certain, true.
Welsh	De, right.
English	Due, a right, a just title.
Greek	Toi, in truth, in sooth, verily.
Chin. II. 690	Teih, real, true.

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No. 235. Yorm has been already considered with No. 228  
Hrm, Hiram or Horam.

No. 235 *otherwise spelled* Joram.

Malayan 98	Jarum, a needle.
Zincali	Jarami, a jacket.

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No. 236. Aoryh, Oureiou, Uriac, Urie, Uria or Uriah.

Bambarra A.	Wuru, the ham.
Bambarra A.	Wuro, the thigh; <i>Vei</i> and <i>Kono</i> , African, the
Sanscrit 177	Uru, the thigh. [same.]
Kaure African	Yure, the thigh; <i>Legba</i> , African, the same.
Gbese African	Wore, the thigh.
Arabie 1360	Warr, the hip bone.
Ako African	Awor, skin.
Caribbean	Ora, the skin.
Kol India	Ur, the skin; <i>Bhumij</i> , India, the same.

- Hebrew Aor (עור), the skin.  
Exodus xxxiv. 35, *the skin* of Moses' face.  
Jeremiah xiii. 23, can the Ethiopian  
(*Hebrew, Cushi*) change *his skin*. or the  
leopard his spots?
- Hindu 1464 Ayar, or Iyar, a mark.
- Danish Aarc, a vein, grain or streak, such as that on the  
skin or in wood.
- Latin Aera, a mark upon money to show the value.
- Sanscrit 1178 Hora, a mark, a line.
- Meto African Hawara, a leopard; *Matatan*, African, the same.
- Mosc African Awora, a leopard.
- Manchu Tartar Yarha, an animal whose skin is of several  
colours, with white, black and reddish streaks;  
[a leopard.]
- Bulom A. Yari, a cat.
- Mampa A. Yare, a cat.
- Arabic 1388 Hirr, a cat.
- Galla African Harre, an ass.
- Hebrew Ayr (עיר), an ass's foal, an ass colt. [foals.  
Gen. xxxii. 15, twenty she asses and ten  
Judges x. 4, mounted on thirty *ass colts*.  
Isaiah xxx. 6, upon the shoulders of *young*  
[asses.]
- Okam African Owor, a toad.
- Ihewe African Arnai, a toad.
- Oloma A. Arua, a toad.
- Manchu Tartar Erhe, a frog.
- Sanscrit 1165 Hari, a frog.
- Hindu 2206 Herna (*imperative Her*), to search for. to look  
Turkish 446 Aramak, to seek, look for. [after.]
- Arabic 1405 Hawr, thinking about, conceiving an opinion.
- New Zealand Haro, to scrape flax.
- Wolof African Yerey, linen.
- English Ore, a sort of fine wool. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Chin. III. 17 Urh, beautiful silk.
- Manchu Tartar Ira, strong three-ply thread.
- Greek Ero, to knit, to tie.
- Turkish 503 Urmek, to knit, net or braid.
- Quichua Peru Huara, breeches.
- Hindu 95 Urhaiya, a wearer or putter-on of dress.
- Hindu 95 Urhana (*imperative Urha*), to cause to clothe.
- Hindu 95 Urhna (*imperative Urh*), to put on clothes.
- Hindu 225 Orhna (*imperative Orh*). to put on, to cover.
- Hindu 225 Orna (*imperative Or*). to wrap up, cover over.  
enfold, envelope.
- English Wear, to carry appendant to the body. as clothes.  
&c.; also the thing worn.

English	Array, dress, garments disposed in order upon the person.
Manchu Tartar	Ora, a kind of cloak formerly worn by the emperor and nobility.
Anglo-Saxon	Wreon, to cover, conceal, hide.
Anglo-Saxon	Wreah, covered.
Ako African	Awor, to hide.
Hindu 91	Ar, concealment, a screen.
Hebrew	Yrh or Yrah (יִרָה), to teach. Prov. iv. 11, <i>I have taught thee in the way of wisdom.</i> [ledge?
	Isaiah xxviii. 9, whom <i>shall he teach know-</i>
Hebrew	Yrh or Yrah (יִרָה), to shew. Exodus xv. 25, the Lord <i>shewed</i> him a tree.
Anglo-Saxon	Awreon, or Awrion, to uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal.
New Zealand	Hura, to uncover, to draw aside. " <i>Hura te kakahu</i> , let the garment be drawn aside."
Hebrew	Arh or Arah (עָרָה), to make naked. Lam. iv. 21, and <i>shalt make thyself naked.</i>
Hebrew	Aor (עָרַר), naked. Hab. iii. 9, thy bow <i>was made quite naked.</i>
Hebrew	Aroh (עָרוּה), nakedness. Exod. xxviii. 42, linen breeches to cover their <i>nakedness.</i> Lev. xviii. 6, to uncover their <i>nakedness.</i>
Hindu 1463	Ur, or 1451 Uri, naked.
Persian 882	Auri, nakedness.
Turkish 812	Ari, naked.
Arabic 831	Aari, naked, denuded, bare.
Arabic 846	Aaraya, naked.
Arabic 851	Aariya, he was naked.
Arabic 851	Aury, being naked, nudity.
Arabic 851	Aura, nudity.
Arabic 116	Aara, more or most naked.
Hebrew	Aro (אָרוּ), lo! behold! [leopard. Daniel vii. 6, and <i>lo!</i> another like a Daniel vii. 13, <i>behold</i> one like the son of
Accadian	Ur, light. [man.
Hebrew	Aor (אָוֵר), light. [light. Gen. i. 3, let there be <i>light</i> , and there was 1 Sam. xiv. 36, until <i>the morning light.</i> Isaiah xl. 1, arise, shine, for thy <i>light</i> is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. For behold the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness

the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee.

Hebrew Aorh or Aorah (אורה), light.  
Est. viii. 16, the Jews had *light*.  
Ps. cxxxix. 12, the darkness and the *light*.

Egyptian 358 Ar, the eye.

Egyptian 748 Iri, the eye, or (749) the eyeball.

Coptic—Iorh, the eyeball.

Aramean—Hora, a glance.

Greek Orao, to look at, to see.

Hindu 2206 Herna (*imperative* Her), to see, to observe

Sokpa Tibet Heriya, to understand.

Tamil India Ari, to understand; *Kurgi*, India, the same.

Scotch Warray, true, real.

Belgic—Waar.

German Wahr, true, real, genuine.

Dutch Waar, true; truth.

Turkish 834 Iyar, true, correct.

Hindu 1464 Ayar, or Iyar, a proof.

No. 237. Amyhod, Ammihud, Hammihud, Ammiud or Emiud has been already considered with No. 198 Hmt, Hamathi or Amathi.

No. 238. Aty, Athi, Ethî, Ethai, Ithai or Ittai has been already considered with No. 189 Ht, Hith, Heth, Hethac or Ethae.

No. 239. Ysbo, Jesbi, Jisbi, Iesbi or Ishbi-benob.

Greek Osphus, Osphuos, Osphui, the hip.

Arabic 858 Aasub, meagre-hipped.

Norman Espee, the thigh.

Baga African Asip, a leopard.

TimneAfrican Osip, a leopard.

English Jazzup, a donkey. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

French Jaspé, marbled, particoloured.

Scotch Jasp, a spot.

Portuguese Jaspear, to speckle, to mark with small spots like jasper.

Portuguese Jaspe, jasper.

Spanish Jaspe, jasper, a fine marble with various

French Jaspe, jasper. [colours.

Scotch Jasp, jasper.

Greek Iaspis, jasper.



Hebrew	Ysph or Yaspah (ישפה), jasper. Exod. xxviii. 20, an onyx and <i>a jasper</i> . Ezek. xxviii. 13, the onyx and <i>the jasper</i> .
Persian 1414	Yasb, jasper.
Arabie 1414	Yashb, jasper.
Hindu 2217	Yashb, jasper, agate.
French Romn	Esbahi or Esbai, astonished, surprised, wrapt in admiration.
Fanti African	Asaba, cotton.
Arabic 857	Aasb, cotton thread.
English	Hasp, a spindle to wind thread or silk on.
English	Hesp, a hank of yarn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Hasp, or Hesp, a hank of yarn.
Arabic 480	Hashib, a rough, coarse garment.
Arabic 857	Aasb, a kind of striped Arabian cloth.
Arabic 106	Izbaa, concealing, keeping in mind.
Abor Miri	} Asopu, to be silent.
Bengal	
Sibsagar	
Miri B.	} Asopa, to be silent.
Hebrew	
	Hsp or Hasp (חשף), to make bare, to uncover. Joel i. 7, he <i>hath made it bare</i> . Isaiah xlvii. 2, <i>make bare</i> the leg. Isaiah xx. 4, with their buttocks <i>uncovered</i> .
Welsh	Yspai, that is clear or visible.
Hebrew	Yzyb (יציב), true, the truth. Dan. iii. 24, <i>true</i> , oh king. Dan. vi. 12, the thing is <i>true</i> . Dan. vii. 16, asked him <i>the truth</i> .

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No. 240. Sp, Seph, Saph or Zzaph has been already considered with No. 172 Sba, Seba or Saba.

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No. 241. Aronh, Arun, Aran, Areuna, Arauna, Araunah, Orna, Ornan or Arnan.

Arabic Waraniyat, the hips. (Page 1637 *Persian and Arabic Dictionary*, by J. Richardson, London, 1829.)

Baga African Arank, the thigh.

Icelandic Horund, the skin.

Banyun A. Arn, the skin.

Assyrian Urinnu, a peacock.

Greck Ereunao, to seek out or search into, to look for, search after, examine.

Greck Ereuna, an enquiry, search.

Swedish	Erna, to compass, gain or attain.
Irish	Earna, ingenuity. (Supplement.)
Latin	Aranea, a cobweb, a spider.
French Romn	Eragne, Eraine, or Erane, a spider.
French	Araignée, a cobweb, a spider's web.
Irish	Iorna, a hesp or spindle of yarn.
Gaelic	Iorna, a yarn thread of a particular length, a spindle of yarn, a hesp, a hank.
Gaelic	Iarna, a skain of thread, a measure of yarn.
Irish	Iarna, a hank of yarn. (Supplement.)
English	Yerne, yarn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 174	Urna, wool, felt.
English	Yarn, spun wool or woollen thread, applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.
English	Harn, or Hearn, coarse linen. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
English	Earn, some article of dress. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
Turkish 649	Harwani, a kind of cloak.
Hindu 225	Orhna, a cloak or mantle.
Welsh	Arwni, a sewing over.
Welsh	Arwniaw, to quilt.
Latin	Orno, to dress, to deck, to adorn, to dress one, to put on his clothes.
French	Orner, to dress, to dress up.
Hindu 95	Urhaana, clothing.
Sanscrit 177	Urnu, to cover or hide.
English	Wrine, to cover over. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 1182	Irana, the act of publishing, proclaiming.
Turkish 821	Uryan, naked, bare.
Hindu 1451	Uryani, nakedness.
Arabic 851	Auryani, nakedness, nudity.

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No. 242. Makh, Maecha, Maacha, Maachae, Maachah, Mahachah or Mahacah.

Quiehna Peru	Maehi, the thigh.
Tumbuktu A.	Maka, the thigh.
Spanish	Maea, a spot.
Italian	Maechia, a spot, a stain.
New Zealand	Moko, tattoo marks on the body or face.
Penin African	Meko, a leopard.
Bodo Bengal	Mocha, a tiger.
Khari Naga B.	Mochi, a cat.
Manyak Tibet	Macheu, a cat.
Caribbean	Mechou, a cat.
Mongolian	Mighoi, a cat.

Bagrmi A.	Mage, a cat.
Italian	Mucia, a she cat.
Italian	Miccio, an ass.
English	Moke, a donkey. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
New Zealand	Mokomoko, a species of lizard.
Melon African	Maka, a frog.
Murundo A.	Mokawi, a toad.
Assyrian	Mukhkhu, brain.
Accadian	Mukh, brain.
Egyptian 422	Mak, to think, to consider.
Welsh	Moch, ready, quick, apt.
Greek	Mechos, Mechou, an expedient.
Sanscrit 797	Moca, the cotton shrub.
New Zealand	Muka, flax.
Norman	Maque, or Mache, a machine for beating out hemp. (See <i>French Romane Dictionary</i> .)
French	Macque, an instrument for breaking hemp.
French	Macquer, to break hemp.
Persian 1238	Mako, or 1081 Maku, a weaver's shuttle.
Egyptian 422	Maku, a linen object.
Portuguese	Macaya, a sort of stuff.
Malayan 341	Mogah, muslin.
Mende A.	Migi, a needle.
Murundo A.	Mokowo, a shirt.
Zincali	Mochi, a doublet.
Welsh	Magu, to instruct.
Turkish 992	Mahki, related, narrated, recounted.
Serpa Nepal	Mik, the eye; <i>Magar, Limbu, Yakha, Lohorong</i> and <i>Lambichhong</i> , Nepal, the same.
Kiranti Nepal	Mak, the eye; <i>Waling, Rungchenbung, Chhing-tangya</i> and <i>Dungmali</i> , Nepal, the same.
Bahingya N.	Michi, the eye.
Tibetan	Mig, or Mik, the eye.
Bambarra A.	Magaye, to appear.
Polish	Macac, to feel, to touch.
Polish	Macka, one who feels or touches.
Arabic 1135	Mihakk, a touchstone, a test.
Arabic 1135	Muhakkak, ascertained, confirmed, authenticated, notorious, known for truth.

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No. 243. Lhmy, Lahemi or Lahmi.

Latin	Lumbus, Lumbi, the haunch.
Italian	Lombo, the haunch.
Spanish	Lomo, the hip.
Greek	Lemma, peel, skin.

Fijian	Loma, the mind.
Greek	Lema, a purpose of the mind.
Scotch	Lame, to prepare wool by drawing.
Arabic 1059	Lahmat, the woof of a web.
English	Loom, a frame or machine in which a weaver works thread into cloth.
Zulu Kafir	Lembu, broadcloth.
Portuguese	Lama, a term formerly applied to a sort of unwrought silk.
Zineali	Lima, a shirt.
Bulom African	Lumo, a shirt.
Kisi African	Lembo, trowsers.
Latin	Limbus, Limbi, a hem about a coat or gown.
English	Leam, to teach. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Welsh	Llomi, to make bare.
Welsh	Llom, or Llwm, bare, naked.
Gaelic	Loime, bareness.
Gaelic	Lom, bare, naked, open. exposed.
Gaelic	Luime, nakedness.
Irish	Lom, bare.
Irish	Loime, bareness.
English	Leme, light. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
English	Leme, a ray of light.
Anglo-Saxon	Leoma, a ray of light, a beam of light.
Welsh	Llyma ! lo ! lo here ! behold !
Turkish 961	Lemha, a look, a glance.
English	Loom, to appear above the surface indistinctly.
Arabic 1054	Lamih, one who looks slyly but attentively.
Arabic 1054	Lamis, touching, feeling. one who strokes with
Arabic 1060	Lahim, alike, resembling. [the hand.
English	Lemma, a proposition demonstrated or proved for the purpose of being used in some other proposition ; a received truth.

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No. 244. Bbl, Babel, Babulon or Babylon.

Spanish	Babilla, the hip joint of the hind leg of a horse.
Latin	Poples, the ham of one's leg.
Sanscrit 575	Piplu, a mark.
Latin	Papilio, Papilionis, a butterfly.
French	Papillon, a butterfly.
French	Pipal, the Surinam toad. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i> )
English	Buffle, to puzzle, to be at a loss.
Italian	Bavella, the coarse outside of silk.
Filham A.	Buful, cotton.



Fulup African	Bubil, cotton.
Irish	Buabhal, an apron.
Latin	Babylonia, woven with divers colours.
English	Poplin, a stuff made of silk and worsted.
French	Papeline, or Popeline, poplin.
Latin	Peplum, or Peplus, Pepli, a loose garment without sleeves, of white or purple.
Greek	Peplos, Peplou, <i>plural</i> Pepla, originally any woven sheet used for a covering, afterwards a large full robe, always described by Homer as worn by women; it was made of fine stuff, usually with rich patterns, and fell in rich folds, being worn over the rest of the dress.
Gaelic	Pubull, a covering.
ManehuTartar	Pofoulambi, to cover or wrap up.
ManehuTartar	Pofoula! wrap up!
English	Baffle, to elude by a shift, turn or artifice, as "to baffle the designs of an enemy."
English	Babble, to talk much, to tell secrets.
English	Babbler, a teller of secrets.
Sanscrit 929	Viplu, to make known, to divulge.
Spanish	Fabula, the rumour, report or common talk of the people.
Irish	Fabhall, a report, an account.
Irish	Fobhla, the eye. (Supplement.)
Latin	Pupilla, the pupil, ball, apple or sight of the eye.
French	Pupille, the pupil (of the eye).
Jeelandic	Fipla, to touch.
French Romn	Pcupler, to publish, to make known.
Norman	Pueplier, or Pupplier, to publish.
French	Publier, to publish, set forth, proclaim.
French	Public, published.
French	Public, public, notorious.
English	Public, open, notorious, circulated among people of all classes.
English	Publish, to make known to mankind, or to people in general, that which was private or unknown, to divulge, promulgate, proclaim.

No. 245. Ark, Araeh, Orceh, Ereeh or Erec has been already considered with No. 194 Ark, Arki, Arci, Aroucha, Araca or Aruca.

No. 246. Akd, Acad, Accad, Aceadh or Achad.

Ibu African Ikete, the hip.

Hebrew	Akd or Akad (קק), ringstraked. Gen. xxx. 35, goats that were <i>ringstraked</i> . Gen. xxxi. 12, the rams are <i>ringstraked</i> .
Kambali A.	Agada, a lizard.
Koro African	Okuate, a lizard.
Basa African	Okutu, <i>plural</i> Akutu, a toad.
Norman	Hakett, agate.
French Romn	Acate, agate.
Latin	Achates, Achatac, agate.
Dutch	Achaet, agate.
French	Agate, agate.
English	Agate, a class of gems variegated with dots. zones, filaments and various figures.
Anglo-Saxon	Agytan, to consider.
Anglo-Saxon	Ageat, considered.
Icelandic	Akta, to enquire, to study.
English	Acute, having nice discernment.
Arabic 1372	Wakkad, intelligent.
Hindu 2220	Yukt, skill, contrivance.
Anglo-Saxon	Agytan, to discover.
Anglo-Saxon	Ageat, discovered.
French	Echct, a hank or skein of spun wool. ( <i>See</i> Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)
Greek	Acatlis, or Agathis, a ball of thread. ( <i>See</i> Liddell and Scott's <i>Lexicon</i> .)
Dस्कiri A.	Ukoti, a needle.
Filham A.	Egudya, a needle.
Adampe A.	Egode, a waist-cloth.
Anfue A.	Ogodue, a waist-cloth.
Isielc African	Ogodu, a waist-cloth.
Bidsogo A.	Ekuta, a waist-cloth; <i>Wun</i> , African. the same.
Bola African	Wukata, a cloth for the loins. &c.
Oworo A.	Yokutu, trowsers.
Irish	Aicde, a veil.
Welsh	Echudd, a hiding.
Welsh	Echuddiaw, to hide.
Sanscrit 115	Aechad, a cover or covering: to cover or hide, to put on clothes, to conceal.
Arabic 40	Ikhdaa, concealing.
Persian 1417	Yakita, a teacher.
New Zealand	Whakaatu, to point out, to explain.
Sanscrit 146	Uechad, to undress, to uncover one's body.
Sanscrit 115	Acit, to become visible.
Welsh	Ychad, a coming to view.
Icelandic	Akta, to examine.
Sanscrit 115	Acit, to understand, to know.

Anglo-Saxon	Agytan, to know, to understand.
Anglo-Saxon	Ageat, understood.
Anglo-Saxon	Aceutan, to prove.
Dutch	Echt, true, genuine.
Swedish	Agta, true, genuine.
Icelandic	Ekta, genuine.

No. 247. Klnh, Calneh, Calanc, Calne, Chalne, Chalneh, Chalna, Chalen, Chalaune, Chalanne or Galanne.

Welsh	Clun, the hip or haunch.
Latin	Clunis, Clunis, Clunc, the haunch.
Cornish	Clenniaw, a hip or thigh. (Borlase.)
Greek	Clenc, or Glene, a hinge joint, a ball and socket joint, especially the socket of the hip-bone.
Greek	Kolen, Kolenos, Koleni, the thigh-bone with the flesh on it, the ham.
Polish	Kalanie, a spot or stain.
Persian 533	Khalang, Khalanj, or Khilanj, bi-coloured, piebald.
Persian 533	Khilanj, a black pigeon with mottled wings.
English	Colin, a bird of the partridge kind.
French Romn	Coloigne, a frog.
French	Chelonee, a sea tortoise, a turtle.
Greek	Chelone, a tortoise or the shell of a tortoise.
Greek	Chelonias, a spotted kind of beetle.
Greek	Clanos, Clanou, or Glanos, Glanou, the hyena.
Greek	Clinos, Clinou, or Glinos, Glinou, a kind of
Cornish	Glawn, wool. [maple.]
Welsh	Gwlan, wool.
Persian 1020	Kulyun, a kind of cloth of seven colours.
Italian	Celone, a kind of striped stuff.
Hindu 910	Cholna, short breeches reaching only half-way down the thighs.
Malayan 115	Chalana, drawers, breeches.
Sanscrit 319	Calana, a short petticoat.
French Romn	Claine, a dress of coarse stuff.
Greek	Chlaina, or Chlaine, a large square upper garment, cloak or mantle. It was worn over the <i>Chiton</i> , and was of value, for it was made the prize in the public games, as mentioned in Homer's <i>Iliad</i> , xxiv. 230.
Greek	Chlainoo, to clothe.
English	Golione, a sort of gown or cloak. (Wright's
Welsh	Goleuni, light, illustration. [Obsolete.]
Irish	Glinn, light.
Gaelic	Glinn, light.

Greek	Clene, or Glene, the pupil or eye-ball.
Gaelic	Glinn, clear, manifest.
Irish	Glinn, clear, plain, manifest.
Greek	Clenos, Cleneos, Clenei, or Glenos, Gleneos, Glenei, a thing to stare at, a wonder.

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No. 248. Bsn, Basan or Bashan.

Gaelic	Buiscean, a thigh or haunch.
Irish	Buisgin, a haunch.
Irish	Buiscin, thigh armour.
Gaelic	Boiceann, a skin.
French Romn	Basant, a horse marked with black and white.
English	Pheasant, a fowl of beautiful plumage.
	Russian—Phazan.
Greek	Phasianos, Phasianou, a pheasant.
Latin	Phasiana, a pheasant hen.
French Romn	Phaisan, a pheasant.
Italian	Fasano, a pheasant.
Spanish	Faysan, a pheasant.
French	Faisan, a pheasant.
Norman	Fesauns, pheasants.
Swedish	Fasan, a pheasant.
Danish	Fasan, a pheasant.
English	Bason, Bausin, Bouson, or Bawzon, a badger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Besinna, to consider, to weigh, to deliberate.
English	Byssine, fine silk. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 223	Bazyun, a costly garment of silk.
English	Bezan, a cotton cloth from Bengal, white or [striped.
French	Basin, dimity.
French	Bisonne, grey cloth used for lining.
Hindu 335	Basan, cloth, a suit of clothes, apparel.
Anglo-Saxon	Basing, a cloak.
Sanscrit 896	Vasan, clothes, dress, covering.
Sanscrit 907	Vasana, covering, clothing.
Sanscrit 907	Vasin, dressed, arrayed.
Sanscrit 950	Visannaha, naked, unclothed.
Circassian 110	Psalmey, naked.
Welsh	Posiannu, to investigate.
Polish	Poznawac, or Poznac, to know ; as, " <i>Poznali sie</i> " <i>na nim</i> , they knew his real worth."
Sanscrit 907	Vasana, knowledge, idea.
Persian 928	Fasanidan, to observe.
Greek	Basanizo, to try the genuineness of a thing, to make proof of, to test, to examine.



Greek	Basanos, Basanon, a trial, whether a thing be genuine or real.
Arabic 204	Bazanat, knowledge.

## No. 249. Sryn, Sarion, Sirion or Serin.

Sanscrit 1029	Sroni, the hips.
Hindu 1286	Surin, the hips, thighs.
Malayan	Siran, a stripe in cloth; striped. ( <i>See</i> page 173 J. Crawford's <i>Malay Dict.</i> , London, 1852.)
Singpho B.	Sirong, a tiger.
Adirar A.	Zaran, a toad.
French Romn	Seran, an iron comb with long teeth used to prepare flax.
French	Seran, a heckle or flax comb.
Portuguese	Saurin, a certain cloth made in India.
Norman	Zern, yarn.
German	Zwirn, thread, twine.
Toronka A.	Sereyan, a needle.
Arabic 693	Sarawin, breeches, trowsers.
English	Screen, anything that protects from danger, that which intercepts the sight; to protect by hiding, to conceal.
Arabic 692	Sirran, secretly, mysteriously.
Latin	Sereno, to make clear and lightsome, to clear up.
Bengali	Shrang, light. ( <i>Bodo</i> dialect.)
Bengali	Sorang, light. ( <i>Kachari</i> dialect.)
Hindu 1419	Sarihan, clearly, evidently.

## No. 250. Kpyrh, Kepheira, Kephira, Caphira. Cephira, Cephirah or Chephirah.

Arabic	Kafirani ( <i>dual</i> of Kafirat, <i>plural</i> Kawafir), "duæ clunes," viz. the two haunches. ( <i>See</i> vol. iv. page 47 of Freytag's <i>Lexicon Arabico-Latinum</i> , Halis Saxonum, 1837.)
Polish	Caber, a haunch of venison. ( <i>See</i> Linde's <i>Slownik Języka Polskiego</i> , Warsaw, 1807-14.) <i>Memo</i> : No English meanings are given in the above dictionary, the German word given is <i>Ziemer</i> , which, according to Holthrop's <i>German Dictionary</i> , means "a haunch of venison."
Arabic	Kuabarat, or Kuaburat, <i>plural</i> Kaaabir, the top of the thigh. ( <i>See</i> page 1193 John Richardson's <i>Persian and Arabic Dict.</i> , London, 1829.)

Gbandi A.	Gbarai, the thigh.
Landoro A.	Gbara, the thigh; <i>Mende</i> and <i>Toma</i> , African,
Winn African	Kobaro, the skin. [the same.]
Hindu 1548	Kabra, variegated, mottled, brindled.
Persian 450	Chapar, speckled, mottled, spotted.
Mahi African	Gbere, a toad.
Guresa A.	Gobiara, a leopard.
English	Cabure, a bird of an umber colour spotted with white.
Polish	Kafar, foam.
Irish	Cobhar, or Cubhar, foam, froth.
Gaelic	Cobhar, or Cubhar, foam, froth.
Arabic 509	Khabir, intelligent.
Hindu 978	Khabir, skilful.
Spanish	Chavari, a kind of linen.
Scotch	Gowfre, cloth with figures raised on it.
Romany	Coppur, a blanket.
New Zealand	Kopare, a veil.
Hindu 1551	Kapar, or Kapra, cloth, also clothes, dress, habit.
Arabic 900	Ghafr, covering.
French Romn	Queuvrir, to cover, to wrap up, to hide. (Sup-
Norman	Coverer, to skreen. [plement.)
French	Couvrir, to cover.
Scotch	Kiver, to cover.
English	Kevere, to cover. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cover, to hide or conceal by something spread over, to envelope, to clothe, as "to <i>cover</i> one's " nakedness."
Latin	Cooperio, to cover all over. to envelop.
Italian	Coprire, to cover.
Spanish	Cubrir, to cover.
Sanscrit 282	Gabhira, secret, mysterious. difficult to be perceived or understood.
Circassian 115	Khabar, news.
Swahili A.	Khabari, news, information.
Hindu 977	Khabar, information, intelligence. report, account.
Turkish 665	Khaber, information possessed or imparted. intelligence, news.
Arabic 508	Khabar, news, advices. report, rumour, fame.
Gaelic	Gabhar, light. (Supplement.) [story.]
Irish	Gabhar, light.
Arabic 508	Khubr, trying. proving.
Arabic 508	Khibr, or Khubr, the knowledge of a thing.
Arabic 508	Khubr. knowing, understanding.
Arabic 509	Khabir, knowing, acquainted with.
Turkish 666	Khabir. informed, aware.

No. 251. Mkdh, Makkedah, Makkeda, Makeda, Maceda,  
Macheda or Maechedah.

Hindu 1936	Makad, the hips.
Arabie 1231	Makaad, the hips.
Arabie 1232	Mukaadat, frogs.
French	Moucheter, to spot, to render spotted, to speckle.
French	Moucheté, spotted, speckled.
French	Moucheture, a spot or speckle.
Irish	Machtain, I consider, I deliberate.
Irish	Maetadh, wondering.
Fijian	Makuta, clever at a work.
Arabie 1229	Makaddiyat, a kind of stuff.
Italian	Mocchetta, a kind of woollen cloth.
French	Moquette, the name of a material with a nap like velvet. ( <i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dict.</i> )
English	Mockado, a stuff made in imitation of velvet. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Arabie 1146	Makhit, sewed.
Arabie 1146	Mikhyat, a needle.
English	Mocket, a napkin. ( <i>Wright's Obsolete.</i> )
Arabie 1143	Makht, a short garment.
Arabie 1214	Maakid, a kind of mantle.
English	Muggets, a crispy ruffled shirt. ( <i>Wright's Obs.</i> )
Arabie 1220	Mughatta, covered, hidden, concealed.
Hindu 1865	Mukhtafi, or Mukhaddar, concealed, hidden.
Norman	Mueettes, in secret.
Arabie 1233	Mukit, a witness.
DeoriaChu- tia Bengal }	Mukuti, the eye.
Hindu 1991	Muakkad, confirmed, corroborated.
Turkish 1065	Muekked, corroborated.

No. 252. TpoH, Tapuah, Tappuah, Taphuh or Taphua.

Kisekise A.	Tabei, the thigh.
Fijian	Dibi, the thigh.
Arabie 360	Tuffahat, the head of the thigh bone. [bone.
Zulu Kafir	Tebe, a piece of meat cut off with the haunch
English	Tabby, brindled, diversified in colour, as a tabby cat; to cause to look wavy, to water or calender, as tabby silk, mohair, &c.
Arabic 811	Tibaa, nature's stamp.
Arabic 809	Tabaa, or Tabia, a stamp, mark or impression.
Turkish 797	Tab, impressing an impression of any kind.
Welsh	Tab, a surface.

New Zealand	Tapelia, rind, bark.
Sgau-karen S.	Tahpi, skin.
Marawi A.	Tupi, the skin.
Murmi Nepal	Dibhi, the skin.
Zulu Kafir	Dube, a zebra.
Toma African	Dofo, a frog.
Arabic 364	Tufah, or Tuffah, an animal of the lynx kind.
Persian 391	Tuba, the rainbow.
Welsh	Tyb, opinion, notion, thought.
Welsh	Tybiaw, to suppose, to suspect.
Wolof African	Defc, to think.
Greek	Diphao, or Diphco, to seek after, to hunt for.
Arabic 307	Tabia, diligently searching.
Swahili A.	Tefua, to reason, to search.
English	Tuff, a lock of wool. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Thof, a beating or thickening of cloth.
Icelandic	Thofi, felt.
Icelandic	Thaefa, to beat or stamp cloth.
Danish	Tover, to full or mill cloth.
Hebrew	Tvh or Tavah (טוה), to spin. Exod. xxxv. 25, the women that were wise- hearted <i>did spin</i> . Exod. xxxv. 26, the women <i>spun</i> goat's hair.
Irish	Tap, flax or wool on the distaff.
Gaelic	Tap, wool or dressed flax fixed to a distaff.
Malayan 65	Tapih, a kind of painted calico.
Hindu 1112	Dibah, a sort of silken texture, brocade.
Turkish 701	Diba, brocade.
Persian 591	Diba, brocade.
English	Tabby, a strong silk stuff. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Tabi, tabby, a sort of silken stuff.
Portuguese	Tabi, a kind of silk taffety watered or waved.
Italian	Tabi, tabby, a kind of thick taffety, wavy silk.
Dutch	Taf, taffety, lute-string.
Danish	Tave, a filament, a string.
English	Tape, a narrow piece of woven work used for
Hindu 732	Top, a stitch. [strings. &c.]
Yala African	Topa, a waist-cloth.
Timbo A.	Tuba, trousers.
Salum A.	Toba, trousers.
Wolof A.	Tubeye, trousers.
Zulu Kafir	Dwaba, a petticoat down to the knees.
Icelandic	Dubba, or Dybba, to dress.
English	Tiff, or Tife, to dress. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 513	Teba, a kind of dress.
Egyptian 535	Tebu, to equip, to wrap.



Arabic 296	Taabih, exciting one's attention, suspecting, causing to know, informing.
Arabic 307	Tabyih, entrusting with a secret.
Irish	Tubha, show, appearance.
Kurumba I.	Dipa, light.
Haussa A.	Duba, to look; also to see.
Egyptian 520	Tef, the pupil of the eye.
English	Daff, or Doff, to put off, as dress; to strip.
Swahili A.	Tupu, bare, naked.
ManchuTartar	Top, correct, true.

No. 253. Hzor, Azor, Hazor, Hasor or Chasor.

Fanti African	Asire, the thigh.
Asante A.	Esere, the thigh.
Arabic 1414	Yasarat, <i>plural</i> Aysar, the mark burnt on the
Arabic 831	Aazur, a long mark made on cattle. [thigh.
Arabic 964	Kishr, skin, bark, peel, &c.
Hindu 1514	Kishr, skin, bark, &c.
Persian 1042	Guzaridan, to mark, trace, sketch, draw an
Persian 1042	Guzar, the outline of a drawing. [outline.
Arabic 22	Asar, <i>plural</i> Usar, a mark, sign, impression.
Arabic 839	Aisyar, a slight mark or impression.
Hindu 45	Asar, a sign, mark, trace, impression.
Hindu 45	Asir, marking, marked.
Turkish 435	Eszer, a mark.
Scotch	Ezar, of maple wood.
Arabic 907	Ghayzar, an ass.
Arabic 891	Ghusar, a hyena.
Boritsu A.	Kesr, a lizard.
Arabic 503	Khazir, extremely shrewd.
Hebrew	Kysor (כִּישוֹר), a spindle. Prov. xxxi. 19, she layeth her hand to the
Turkish 887	Kasssar, a fuller, a bleacher. [spindle.
Hindu 1668	Khesara, a kind of cloth.
Hindu 101	Asawari, a kind of cotton cloth.
Arabic 482	Hasir, anything woven, an embroidered garment.
English	Washer, a sort of kersey cloth. (Wright's <i>Obs.</i> )
Arabic 1355	Wasr, short breeches.
Arabic 66	Izar, <i>plural</i> Uzur, Uzr, or Azirat, trousers, breeches, drawers.
Persian 66	Izar, a cloth worn round the loins and passed between the legs.
Persian 66	Izar, trousers or drawers reaching to the feet.
Hindu 97	Izar, drawers, trousers.
Toma African	Koasere, trousers.

Arabic 524	Khisar, breeches.
Irish	Cosar, a coat.
Gaelic	Cosar, a coat, a mantle. (Supplement.)
Arabic 964	Kishr, a garment.
Arabic 1355	Wasr, an outer garment, also a kind of waistcoat.
Hebrew	Azor (אָזֹר), a girdle. [ <i>girdle</i> . Jeremiah xiii. 1, go and get thee a linen Ezek. xxiii. 15, with <i>girdles</i> upon their loins.
Arabic 196	Izar, concealing.
ManchuTartar	Asarambi, to hide something.
ManchuTartar	Asara! hide!
Arabic 481	Hasir, one who keeps a secret.
Arabic 22	Asar, a tradition, a relation, a memorial.
Arabic 21	Asir, a recorder of traditions, a relater.
Anglo-Saxon	Haesere, an instructor.
Turkish 463	Eshar, a notifying.
Swahili A.	Ashiria, to make a sign to.
Hindu 121	Ishara, a sign, signal, hint, beck, allusion.
Arabic 93	Isharat, a sign, token, mark, signal, wink. nod.
Turkish 462	Isharet, a mark. sign or signal.
Turkish 435	Esser, a vestige, trace, sign.
Arabic 22	Asar, <i>plural</i> Usur, a vestige.
Arabic 885	Aaysar, a slight trace or vestige.
Arabic 23	Usayr, a little sign.
Cornish	Azroue, a sign, a token. (Borlase.)
Persian 1042	Guzara, explanation.
Persian 1042	Guzaridan, to speak.
ManchuTartar	Kisourembi, to speak, to discourse.
Egyptian 557	Khesr, to dissipate, to clear.
Arabic 964	Kashr, unbarking, peeling.
Arabic 460	Hasir, naked.
Arabic 479	Husur, being discovered. revealed, disclosed.
Arabic 111	Izhar, revealing, displaying, exhibiting.
Turkish 469	Izhar, a showing, causing to be seen. manifest- ing. making visible.
Hindu 132	Izhar, manifestation, revelation, disclosure, de- monstration. publication, display, declaration.
Legba A.	Esire. the eye; <i>Kaure</i> and <i>Kiamba</i> , African. the same.
Greek	Eisorao, to look at, gaze upon. view, eye atten- tively, or look at steadily.
Polish	Wzierać, to look into, to enquire into.
Polish	Wzierać, the act of looking into, &c.
Arabic 22	Issiaar, examining carefully, scrutinising un- certain rumours.
Arabic 50	Azhar, clear. evident.

Hindu 132	Azhar, very clear, more evident.
Arabic 839	Ausur, discovering, perceiving, comprehending.
Persian 1037	Guzardan, to discern, to distinguish.
Persian 1042	Gazara, a fact.
Hebrew	Ksr or Kasar (כִּסַּר), right. Est. viii. 5, and if the thing seem <i>right</i> before the king.

No. 254. Tank, Taanach, Tahanach, Tahanac, Thenac, Thaenach or Thaanach.

Zulu Kafir	Tanga, the thigh.
MusentanduA.	Tungi, the thigh.
Fulah African	Dongo, the thigh.
Kano African	Dango, the thigh.
Wolof African	Tanke, the ham.
Latin	Tunica, the skin, rind or peel, the membrane or coat of the eye, &c.
New Zealand	Tangai, bark, peeling.
Malayan 73	Tingas, a mark on cattle.
New Zealand	Tongi, a point, a speck.
Tiwi African	Tongo, a frog.
Dzuku African	Tungua, a frog.
English	Donkey, an ass or mule. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Salum African	Tengu, a leopard.
Chin. II. 758	Thang, a stone with veins running through it.
Chin. II. 139	Ting, an intelligent mind.
Chinese I. 46	Ting, to deliberate on.
Quichua Peru	Thunquini, to be in doubt.
Anglo-Saxon	Thencan, to think, meditate, consider.
Anglo-Saxon	Thane, or Thone, mind, thought.
Icelandic	Thanki, a thought.
English	Thenelie, or Thenke, to think. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Think, to meditate, ponder on, consider. [ <i>lete</i> .]
English	Denk, to think. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Denken, to think, to consider; as, " <i>Waar denkt gy om?</i> " what do you think?"
Danish	Taenker, to think.
Danish	Tanke, a thought.
Swedish	Tanka, thought, cogitation.
Swedish	Tanka, to think.
Norman	Tanqe, to think.
Arabic 388	Tankih, search, enquiry.
Hindu 694	Tankih, search.
Manchu Tartar	Tongou, a thread of silk or similar substance.

Chin. II. 835	Ting, to twist silk.
Gaelic	Tonag, a elue of yarn.
Chin. II. 443	Tang, a sort of hair cloth, carpet or rug.
Wolof Afrieaan	Dauke, wool.
Zulu Kafir	Dwangu, cotton or linen cloth.
Zulu Kafir	Tunga, to sew, as with a needle.
Zulu Kafir	Tungo, a seam.
Hindu 724	Tank, a stiteh.
Haussa A.	Dunki, to sew.
Turkish 806	Dong, drawers or inner trowsers.
Chin. III. 324	Tang, garments for the breech.
Portuguese	Tanga, a waist-cloth used in Asia.
Irish	Tunnog, a shirt.
Gaelic	Tonach, a shirt, a garment.
Latin	Tunica, a tunie, a man's waistcoat or jacket, a woman's under garment, a shift or smock.
Italian	Tunica, a tunie, jacket or jerkin.
French	Tunique, a tunie, a coat.
Anglo-Saxon	Tonica, a coat.
Anglo-Saxon	Tunece, a tunie.
English	Tunic, the name of a garment.
New Zealand	Taniko, a border of a garment.
Irish	Tonnag, a shawl, a veil.
Gaelic	Tonnag, a mantle.
Seotch	Tunag, a mantle still worn by old women in some parts of the highlands of Seotland.
Zulu Kafir	Tango, a kind of dress.
Chin. II. 856	Thang, a covering, something that goes over all.
Sanserit 355	Tank, to cover.
Persian 388	Tang, concealing, putting out of sight.
Swahili A.	Tangaa, to come to be known.
New Zealand	Tahanga, naked.
Arabie 388	Tankih, investigation. examination.
Arabie 317	Tahnih, proving, trying.
Irish	Tinc, a sight, a glimpse.
Irish	Teane, a glance or look. (Supplement.)
Chin. III. 334	Tung, the appearance of looking.
Chin. II. 734	Thang, to look, to gaze.
Chin. II. 465	Thung, or Tung, to see through clearly. to understand secrets.

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No. 255. Ypth or Jiphtah.

Swedish	Hoft, the hip.
Danish	Hofte, the hip, haunch or thigh.
German	Hufte, the hip or haunch.
M'bofia A.	Apata, the thigh.



Kambali A.	Opodo, a toad.
Anglo-Saxon	Efeta, an eft, a newt, a lizard.
English	Evet, or Eft, a species of lizard, better known as the newt. [spots.
Latin	Ophites, Ophitae, a kind of black marble full of
English	Ophite, a variety of greenstone of a dusky green colour, of different shades sprinkled with spots of a lighter green.
Persian 127	Afid, strange, anything wonderful.
ManchuTartar	Heptembi, to deliberate, to consult about a thing.
FrenchRomn	Appeter, to seek for with eagerness.
Persian 1412	Yafta, a finder ; found, discovered.
Turkish 1129	Yaft, or Yafte, (in composition) found.
Anglo-Saxon	Wefta, or Weft, the threads crossing the warp
Scotch	Waft, or Weft, the woof in a web. [in weaving.
English	West, the threads that cross the warp, a web, a
Swedish	Hafta, to stitch. [thing woven.
Galla Afriean	Ufate, to clothe.
FrenchRomn	Afaiter, to dress one's self.
Puka African	Afoto, a waist-cloth.
Opanda A.	Opete, a waist-cloth.
M'bamba A.	Obate, a waist-cloth.
Bumbete A.	Obati, a waist-cloth.
English	Whippet, a short petticoat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ManchuTartar	Hauptou, name of a kind of garment or robe for winter wear, made from hemp and lined with
Spanish	Habito, a garment or habiliment. [cotton.
French	Habit, a garment. raiment, clothes.
English	Habit, clothes or garments in general, dress.
Latin	Habitus, Habitus, Habitu, apparel, attire, garb.
Italian	Abito, a suit of clothes.
Scotch	Abbeit, dress, apparel.
	Armoric — Abyta.
FrenchRomn	Habituer, to dress, to clothe.
FrenchRomn	Aboti, hidden.
French	Eviter, to shun, to avoid.
Latin	Evito, to shun, to evade.
Latin	Evado, to avoid.
English	Avoid, to shun.
English	Evade, to elude by ingenuity.
Turkish 473	Ifade, an explaining, a representation, a relation.
Arabic 124	Ifadat, teaching, instructing.
Arabic 125	Iftaa, making manifest, publishing, proclaiming.
Persian 126	Afta, understood, comprehended.
Greek	Apto, to grasp with the senses, apprehend, per-
Sanscrit 122	Apta, true, authentic, exact. [ceive.

## No. 256. Msal, Misal, Missal, Misheal or Messal.

Spanish	Muslo, the thigh.
Arabie 1273	Mawsil, that part of a camel between the thigh and the root of the tail.
Arabie 1200	Muzallaa, marked with stripes.
Spanish	Mezela, the mixture of divers colours in stuffs.
Scotch	Mizzle, to speckle.
Seoteh	Mizzlie, variegated.
English	Missel, a species of thrush.
Nalu Afrieen	Masele, a lizard.
Arabie 1181	Mishal, a wild ass.
Kambali A.	Masali, a eat.
Dutch	Misselyk, strange, odd.
Polish	Mysl, thought.
Karekare A.	Masali, the cotton plant.
Bumbete A.	Misele, cotton.
English	Muslin, a sort of fine cotton cloth.
Arabie 1184	Misallat, <i>plural</i> (1172) Masall, a large packing needle or needle for sewing sacks.
Bambarra A.	Misseli, a needle.
Vei Afrieen	Meseli, a needle.
Gadsaga A.	Mesele, a needle.
Portuguese	Muslos, breeches, small clothes.
Seoteh	Myssel, a veil.
Seoteh	Musall, to veil.

## No. 257. Gt, Gath or Geth has been already considered with No. 189 Cheth.

We have now taken the names of every man who is recorded in the Bible as having been positively of Hamite descent, and, in so doing, we have included all that can be obtained, until such time as an earlier, *fuller* and undoubtedly reliable list may be discovered among the buried cities of Canaan, which Joshua destroyed with fire and sword, if such should still exist there; in the meantime we can go no further as regards names, and probably we may never be able to do so, for the Bible is the only record known which even pretends to state which of the progenitors of the human race were Hamite and which were Shemite.

To these names of men we have added fourteen Hamite towns, which yield twelve fresh roots, and, treating them all alike, we have shown a remarkably consecutive chain of evidence from end to end. There are of course some missing

links in this, as in each of our previous chains of evidence, for, in the natural order of things, no man's work is perfect. Some words I have doubtless missed in reading down so many thousands of columns of dictionary matter printed in various styles; some words, again, have to a certainty been missed by the compilers, partly out of false delicacy concerning these parts of the body, partly for want of knowledge, and partly because some of the languages I have worked are only represented by a mere handbook, or other small vocabulary, giving the English equivalents for a very moderate number of words; over and above all of which there are a few languages I have not worked at all, for the reasons I have already given, had I been able to do so these missing links might have been filled up; but, whether such would have been the case or not, the fact remains that this chain of evidence is as strong as any hitherto produced in this work, and, take it altogether, it is practically perfect, more especially as it is strongest where it is most important that it should be strong—namely, in the words derived from the first five men of the race, *viz.* Ham and his four sons, who are in fact the progenitors of all the rest.

These connections consist not only of a remarkably palpalable reference throughout, to the same part of the body, but also to the skin, and to something variegated or marked by nature; they further embrace two extraordinary contradictions, which, under the circumstances, is a very strong point—namely, “clothed” and “naked,” “mysterious” and “manifest,” referring in an unmistakable manner to some secret connected with that part of the body, consisting in a mark on the skin which it has been thought necessary to keep secret, but the existence of which can be palpably demonstrated to the eye, and a man's right to claim descent from Ham thereby proved beyond doubt.

If the words which I have brought forward were the only words which express the meaning “hip, thigh, ham or haunch” in all the forty languages and two hundred dialects I have examined, and which practically embrace the whole human tongue, there would be nothing more to be said; but, in the ordinary nature of things, such a result could not be expected, in fact, there are other words which have the same meaning; these chiefly consist of strange-sounding words, which have no affinity with any patriarchal name recorded in the Bible, and the remainder coincide, in a desultory and valueless way, with the roots of a few Shemite names.

The following elucidate my meaning as regards the first of these classes of words:—

Egyptian 489	Chpeh, the thigh. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 502	Setp, the thigh.
Aro African	Apatoka, the thigh.
Ebe African	Arukodsi, the thigh.
Fulah A.	Assangal, the hip.
Kupa A.	Atiboesi, the thigh.
Zulu Kafir	Nqula, the bone at the thigh joint.
Fijian	Lali, the thigh.
Caribbean	Ebouik, the thigh.
Persian 606	Ran, the thigh.
Arabic 1310	Nizk, the hip or haunch bone.
Sanscrit 703	Bhashat, the thigh.
Sanscrit 1044	Sakthi, the thigh.
Malayan 224	Panggul, the hip.
Chin. III. 767	Keue, the hip-bone.
Greek	Cotule, or Kotule, the socket of the hip-bone.
Latin	Femur, the thigh, especially the outside of it.
Latin	Coxendix, the joint of the hip.
Portuguese	Quadril, the hip.
Zincali	Languno, the thigh.
Eskimo	Koktorak, the thigh.
Swedish	Lar, the thigh.
German	Schinken, the hip or haunch.
German	Schenkel, the thigh.
Gaelic	Lagadrag, the thigh.
Irish	Lon, the hip. (Supplement.)
Welsh	Morddwyd, the thigh.

The reader will readily see that none of the above have any affinity to any name, or word, hitherto quoted, and, in fact, their elements differ altogether from the root of any of the patriarchal names recorded as belonging to either Ham, Shem or Japhet: it must, however, be remembered that the names of children of Phut, third son of Ham, are not known, and, bearing in mind what I have been enabled to show for those whose names are given, the presumption is that if they, and the next generation of Hamites, had been recorded, most of these words would be absorbed by them; for be it remembered, that, except in an incidental way, we have nothing beyond Ham's grandsons, one whole family of whom are omitted.

This brings us to the consideration of the remaining words not quoted, and the same remark applies to them, for there are already a sufficient number of Hamite names which conflict with Shemite names, to warrant the assumption that, if we had more Hamite names before us, more conflicting names



would turn up among them, and enough to absorb the few now apparently traceable in a desultory way to certain Shemite names; but, be this as it may, I say that no amount of labour and research can produce, for the line of Shem, a consecutive chain of words, coinciding with their names, which will bear any comparison with what I have brought forward for the line of Ham, concerning this part of the body and the rest of the subject; as the more decided the name is in point of sound, and the more distinct it is from any Hamite name, the more difficult it becomes to find even the first link of the chain—*viz.* a meaning denoting “hip, thigh, ham or haunch”—and consequently the more impossible to find a string of words which sound like any one distinctive Shemite name, meaning *hip, skin, marked, secret, clothed, naked, manifest, proof, &c.*, as I have done, again and again, in the Hamite chain of evidence just completed.

My readers will doubtless be tempted to remark inwardly, “Well, what of that? Nobody wants to!” for a neutral, whom we will call a Japhetite, might not take sufficient interest to care; a Shemite might observe with a shrug that he was quite content not to carry the brand of Cain; and a Hamite, being perfectly satisfied with the unexpected honours thus suddenly thrust upon him, on account of a mark on his body, which he hitherto did not know that he possessed, would naturally feel no overpowering and inward yearning to try and get together a set of words, which, by equally connecting Shem with the mark, would destroy the visible distinction between him, and the Shemites described in Volumes III. and IV. of this work. I must first repeat that such a thing is not possible, and, having done so I will show the importance of the fact by adverting to a circumstance, which, if I passed it over in silence, might hereafter be the cause of much argument, and my silence concerning it misconstrued; whereas such circumstance, though partaking of the nature of an unexpected coincidence, is really devoid of any real bearing on the subject. It is that we read as follows in the books of Genesis and Revelations, those passages which are printed hereunder in Italics are not, however, printed so in the text, and they are only so printed now, in order to draw the reader’s attention, the more readily, to the part which I more especially refer to.

B.C. 1857.

#### GENESIS XXIV.

1 And Abraham was old and well stricken in age: and the Lord had blessed Abraham in all things.

2 And Abraham said unto his eldest servant of

B.C. 1857. his house, that ruled over all that he had, Put, I pray thee, thy hand *under my thigh* :

3 And I will make thee swear by the Lord, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that thou shalt not take a wife unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, amongst whom I dwell :

9 And the servant put his hand *under the thigh of Abraham* his master, and sware to him concerning that matter.

B.C. 1739.

## GENESIS XXXII.

24 And Jacob was left alone : and there wrestled a man with him, until the breaking of the day.

25 And when he saw that he prevailed not against him, *he touched the hollow of his thigh* : and the hollow of Jacob's *thigh* was *out of joint*, as he wrestled with him.

26 And he said, Let me go, for the day breaketh ; and he said, I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.

27 And he said unto him, What is thy name ? And he said, Jacob.

28 And he said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel : for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed.

29 And Jacob asked him, and said, Tell me, I pray thee, thy name ; and he said, Wherefore is it, that thou dost ask after my name ? and he blessed him there.

30 And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel : for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved.

31 And as he passed over Penuel, the sun rose upon him, and he *halted upon his thigh*.

32 Therefore the children of Israel eat not of the sinew which shrank, which is upon *the hollow of the thigh*, unto this day : because he touched *the hollow of Jacob's thigh* in the sinew that shrank.

B.C. 1689.

## GENESIS XLVII.

28 And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years : so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.

29 And the time drew nigh that Israel must

B.C. 1689. die: and he called his son Joseph, and said unto him, If now I have found grace in thy sight. put, I pray thee, thy hand *under my thigh*, and deal kindly and truly with me: bury me not, I pray thee, in Egypt.

30 But I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in their burying place. And he said, I will do as thou hast said.

31 And he said, Swear unto me: and he swore unto him. And Israel bowed himself upon the bed's head.

A.D. 96.

### REVELATIONS XIX.

11 And I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war.

12 His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns; and *he had a name written, that no man knew, but he himself.*

13 And he was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and his name is called The Word of God.

14 And the armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean.

15 And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it he should smite the nations: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron: and he treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God.

16 And he hath on his vesture and *on his thigh a name written*, King of kings and Lord of lords.

17 And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God;

18 That ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great.

19 And I saw the beast, and the kings of the earth, and their armies, gathered together to make

A.D. 96. war against him that sat on the horse, and against his army.

20 And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had received the mark of the beast, and them that worshipped his image. These both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone.

21 And the remnant were slain with the sword of him that sat upon the horse, which sword proceeded out of his mouth: and all the fowls were filled with their flesh.

I may now mention that this matter of a mark on the human thigh, or rather on the joint thereof with the hip, has been known to me for over eight years, and that during that time I have done my very best to find such allusions to the subject as may exist; the works of ancient historians that I have ransacked, the mythological rubbish of all ages that I have read, the legendary tales of primitive nations I have waded through, and the scientific books I have lost myself among, in order to get some clue to this subject makes me groan when I think of it. I will not say that no medical work, devoted especially to the skin, for instance, has ever mentioned that some people have this peculiarity, for no man can know all things, but I do say that I have never met with any; and as for all the works of ancient historians, all the mythological, prophetic and other such aberrations from common sense, and all the traditions and other legendary tales of primitive peoples, the following is the only instance where I have ever found any reference, or even anything which might be tortured into a reference, to the subject, and that is why I include it with the preceding, so that what little I have to say, may be said concerning all at the same time.

This solitary instance occurs in the Prophecy of Merlin, who is stated to have been the inseparable counsellor of the renowned King Arthur of Britain, who lived over 1,300 years ago, and was buried at Glastonbury. This so-called prophecy is said to have been written in Cornish or British, and a doggrel of sixty-four lines, published in Edinburgh two hundred years ago, as a translation thereof, is the oldest authentic version I have met with. The part I refer to stands as follows,—the stars denoting the portions I have omitted:—

\* \* \* \*

“ Syce shall up, and sink shall under.

“ The dead shall rise and work great wonder,



\*       \*       \*       \*       \*

“ While a Chieftain unehosen shall chose forth himself  
 “ And ride over the region       \*       \*       \*

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*

“ By the coast ye shall know when the Knight comes  
 “ He has a mark in the middle, where no man may know,  
 “ When he is set in the East where the sun riseth  
 “ He has a sign shall show on the South side,  
 “ *Signum venenosi sanguinis de ventre matris sue,*  
 “ All Wales I wis shall went with that Roy,  
 “ For to work his will, where he think would,  
 “ Guiane, Gaskoin and Britain the blyth,  
 “ Shall busk to his bidding on their best wise,  
 “ The whole men will help in his most hight  
 “ Then shall he turn into Tuskane but treaty or trew,  
 “ And busk him over the mountains on mid winter even  
 “ And then go to Rome and rug down the walls ”

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*

Now, beginning with our imaginary remark from the supposititious Shemite, that he was quite content not to carry the brand of Cain, I must point out that the two things have nothing in common, though those who had not given the matter any previous attention might imagine they had. In the first place I must remind the reader that the brand of Cain, and even Cain himself, has no historical existence, for throughout the Old Testament, he is only mentioned in that part which I showed, in Chapter I., to be an interpolation, many centuries after the Book of Genesis was written, and consequently a forgery; and, in the second place, that, if used at all, the statement must be taken as it stands, *viz.* “The Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any man finding him should kill him.” Such mark would therefore be very visible, whereas this mark is only discernible with difficulty, the Cain affair, therefore, does not apply at all. Being on the subject, there is another mark concerning which a few words are requisite, *viz.* that which is prophetically spoken of concerning “the beast” and his followers in Revelations; but, as that is definitely stated in xiii. 16 to be a mark *received* in the right hand, and on the forehead, it will be seen at once that, even supposing such things to be worthy of discussion, it has nothing to do with our subject.

Reverting now to Merlin’s prophecy, and thence going backward to the point which gave rise to the two paragraphs which preceede it; few people in these days would attach any more importance to the words of Merlin than they would to

the rhodomontade of some old gypsey fortune-teller; but, even if they did (and despite the fact that Merlin wrote in Cornish, whereas John wrote in Greek, that he changes the *venue* from Heaven to Great Britain, that he changes the King of kings to a self-chosen chieftain, a knight, and then a king, that he changes the "name written on his thigh, that no man knew "but he himself," to "a mark in the middle where no man "may know," but which he plainly defines as at the side of his body, and hereditary from his mother's womb), the whole affair is so evidently built on the Revelations of John, which was written about 400 years previously (both speaking about a resurrection of the dead, both speaking of a man riding, and both referring to the destruction of Rome, the one by name, the other as "that great city which reigneth over the kings of "the earth," namely, "the woman in scarlet . . . who "sitteth on seven mountains"), that what I am about to say concerning the Revelations of John applies to Merlin's prophecy also, *viz.*

Everything that I have ever seen, known, or otherwise had positive knowledge of, leads me utterly to refuse to believe that either Merlin, John, or anybody else, has ever known whether he himself would die within five minutes or not; for, despite the thousands of unprincipled pretensions which have been put forth as prophecies, it is self-evident that no man knows what the next minute may bring forth, and *à fortiori* that he can not tell what will happen over a thousand years afterwards; therefore, from the mere fact that such are his pretensions, he is *ipso facto* unworthy of serious attention. Any raving maniac can talk nonsense; any delirious, half-drunken, or other half-witted creature can prate of incongruous subjects, mixing up heaven and earth, God and man, nations and national emblems, in such a way that neither he, nor anybody else, can tell what it all means. This medley of all the figurative expressions which had been used by those who had preceded John the Evangelist, has stood 1,800 years' hard tugging at, and no man with either good or bad intentions has been able to make any sense out of it, for the simple reason that there is no sense in it; but what is more to the purpose is the fact that it does not actually concern our subject, for in the first place we are not talking about what occurs in heaven, as that is exclusively God's affair, and, in the second place, it has nothing to do with the present matter, which is simply between Ham and Shem.

If such prophecies, visions, or pretended visions, have no foundation in truth, that settles the matter so far as the prophecies and visions are concerned; but if they have (which,

however, I utterly repudiate and deny), it does not matter; for, in the first place, they, or rather this particular prophecy of John, associates this name on the thigh with *fidelity* and *truth*, which is a Hamite association, as has already been shown; and, in the next place, as I have just said, it has nothing to do with the present matter, which is simply between Ham and Shem; therefore, one horseman, or ten million horsemen, might ride out of heaven, and one or all of them might have some writing on their thigh without it affecting the question, as they (supposing it all true) are not men, but we are; they may, or may not, have anything of the kind, but we have; they may not exist in any other way than in the imagination of John's brain, but we do; and, though there is nothing derogatory to the Hamite mark in the circumstance that the same part of the body has been mentioned as the part where the title of "King of kings" appears, it would be folly to attach any importance to it, for that is only fiction, and the part mentioned may have been selected accidentally, whereas the human mark is a fact, concerning the position of which there is neither doubt nor accident; and the primary fact being patent that some men have a mark there, and a *prima facie* case having been made out that it belongs to the race of Ham, the only point is to settle whether a claim can be set up on behalf of the race of Shem; and, as this so-called vision casts no light thereon, it is beside the question.

This brings us to Abraham and Jacob, who were Shemites; now, taking Jacob first, and beginning with the quotation from Genesis xxxii. 24-32, I may say at once that the statements of any man who pretends to have wrestled bodily with God, and to have prevailed, are, from the mere fact of such pretension, valueless, being so evidently untrue. As, however, it may be thought that, although untrue, the anecdote may have been inserted for the purpose of drawing attention to Jacob's thigh, which would of course render it relevant to our subject, I must point out that the real purpose of the anecdote is to give a grand, though fictitious, importance to Jacob's change of name, from Jacob to Israel; secondly, that we are specially told that it was a matter of one thigh, whereas this mark is on both thighs; and thirdly, that if there had been any intention to infer that, in some miraculous manner, a memorial had been placed upon his body when the name of Israel was given to him, which should affect all Israel for ever with a visible sign, such as this mark is, the anecdote would have been told in connection with some earlier period of his life, when his children were unborn, whereas twelve out of his thirteen children, and among those twelve Judah and Joseph,



were travelling with him, and are stated to have been at that moment on the other side of the ford; it is, therefore, abundantly evident that there was no intention to infer that, from that moment, an hereditary and visible sign had been imprinted on all Israel by the finger of God.

We now arrive at the point where we may consider the other two cases, and (first premising that, whereas Jacob's wrestling match never took place, what we have quoted above concerning him and Joseph, and concerning Abraham and his steward, no doubt did occur), I must observe that our only interest in this pretended wrestling, is now to see why, in recounting this untruth, he mentioned the thigh rather than any other part of the body, and we discover the reason by the other two cases; for in all three, the touching of another person's thigh evidently signifies that the one who does it is willing to do the other a favour, and, having given this sign, considers himself bound to do it. In this case the wrestler, who could not prevail against Jacob, touched Jacob's thigh. Jacob asks for his blessing, and is stated to have obtained it; later on, when he wishes Joseph to do him a favour, as narrated in Genesis xlv., above quoted, he says to him, "If I have found grace in thy sight, put thy hand under my thigh, and deal kindly and truly with me". This Joseph does, and is subsequently stated to have carried out the promise then made, and what makes it certain that this formality concerning the thigh could have had no reference to Jacob's pretended wrestling match, is that Abraham did the same thing, for the same purpose, 168 years previously, saying, "Put thy hand, I pray thee, under my thigh . . . and go to my country and take a wife unto my son Isaac", all of which was done: we see, therefore, that the act was a pledge of willingness to perform a favour, that it was accepted as denoting fidelity and truth, and we see, moreover, to a certainty that it did not originate with Jacob, for this took place before he was born.

This leaves us with only Abraham to consider; I must first remark that Abraham's thigh is never alluded to on any other occasion, nor is anything else told of him, or of any of his progenitors, which could in any way affect the subject, or throw any light upon why the thigh was selected in preference to the elbow, or any other part of the body: in fact, Biblical commentators, and those who have edited editions of the Bible, giving every information that ancient history and modern researches afford, in the shape of voluminous notes on the most important passages, have either discreetly held their tongues upon the subject, or candidly acknowledged that they have no information to offer. To prove *now*, in the absence of any



reord as to whether any man living in those days had, or had not, anything special about his thigh, would seem almost hopeless; but it so happens that, of all the men who have ever lived, I know of none concerning whom we have such strong presumptive evidence of their having no mark there, as we have in the case of Abraham; for, in Genesis xvii. 11 and 13, we are specially told that he and his descendants were directed to circumcise themselves "*as a token*," so that it might be "in their flesh for an everlasting covenant," which (quite apart from the evident fact that the Creator never ordered such mutilation, and that it must have emanated from Abraham personally), proves, as clearly as anything can, that he had no distinctive peculiarity about him; as it would have been utterly unnecessary, purposeless and absurd, to adopt, *as a token*, an artificial distinction which requires renovating in the flesh of each individual, if a mark were already imprinted on another part of the body by The Creator Himself, and perpetuated there from generation to generation by His supreme power, as the mark of which we are speaking most assuredly is; we may therefore consider it certain that Abraham had no natural mark on his body, forming an hereditary distinction, or he would not have adopted an artificial one.

This being settled I must next point out that both Abraham and Jacob were living among Hamites at the time; that Abraham was in the land of Canaan, and that he had been among the Misrai; that Isaae, his son, spent the whole of his life among the Canaanites and Misraites, and that Jacob was born in Canaan and died in the land of the Misrai; therefore, as it can not be shown that Abraham and his grandson Jacob had any personal reason for selecting this part of the body whereby to pledge another person, or that they did so from some ancestral reason, it is but fair to presume that they merely did as others around them did—that the doing so was, in fact, a custom among their neighbours, the Canaanites and Misraites, and that if they had been asked at the time why they did so, they could no more tell than most men could now tell why they shake hands with each other when they make a bargain, and when they make friends after a quarrel, or why they pat a man on the left shoulder to assure him that he may rest satisfied; yet these, and many other such things are done, and there must have been a reason why these actions were selected for the purpose in preference to other actions; but, inasmuch as we do these things without knowing why, and are satisfied to take such customs as we find them, there is nothing improbable in the assumption that Abraham and Jacob did these things then

with no more knowledge of the original fact, and connections therewith that underlaid the action, than we have now, concerning many conventional actions of our everyday life; and as no personal reason, concerning Abraham or his progenitors can be shown, why this part of the body should be selected for pledging faith thereon, though the fact remains that it was so used, it is fair to presume, as above put forth—namely, that they merely did as others did in the land where they dwelt.

To this it may be objected that we have no historical evidence that there was such a custom in the land where they dwelt, or, in other words, that there ever was such a Hamite custom anywhere; but, on the other hand, we have no record concerning any part of the globe in those days, or at any antecedent period, but such as is contained in the Bible; and whatever is said there concerning Hamites, is mentioned in such a casual way that no opportunity is afforded of gleaning direct information as to Hamite customs, and consequently the imaginary objection stands for very little.

We therefore, as a result, arrive simply at the fact that both Abraham and Jacob did exactly the same thing at an interval of 168 years, both of them living away from their own race; that there is no historical evidence, direct or indirect, that the first one who did so had any reason for doing so in connection with himself personally, or as a matter of form in connection with his ancestors, that there is strong presumptive evidence that he had no such reason; and moreover that they both lived among people, who, according to etymology, had very palpable reasons for such action; and it is my position that, if etymology (which is the only source of information left that I know of) does not furnish an equally strong reason why Abraham and Jacob did so on their own account, or on account of their progenitors, the race of Ham has a right to assume that they did so without personal or progenital cause, and that their doing so is therefore without import; or, stating the matter otherwise, that, as there is no historical reason for such action, the right to be considered as the originators of such custom as may have given rise to it remains with the race of Ham, to whom etymology assigns it, unless the same authority assigns equal reason to the race of Shem.

Now I say that etymology does nothing of the sort; for I assert, with as much confidence as a man can possibly have upon a subject so voluminous, that no language contains a word meaning “hip, thigh, ham or hammeh”. in which the elements of Abraham’s name can be found, allowing of course for its legitimate variation into Ephraim, Afrem, &c.; and that although etymology, true to its mission of echoing facts,

affords words meaning "oil," "stone," "ten," &c., coined with the elements of Jacob's name, and which have been already quoted in connection with his pouring oil on the stone he had slept on, and vowing a tenth of his increase to the Lord, there is no word such as Jacob, Acob, Ach, Akb, Akf, Okuf or any of its variants which means either "hip, thigh, ham or haunch" in any language. This settles the affair as regards both Abraham and Jacob, in every way we can possibly consider it, and whether we look to the direct meaning of the Biblical record, to any inference which can be consistently drawn therefrom, or to etymology, we equally find that Abraham and Jacob have no personal connection with the matter.

This takes us to their progenitors, and now the matter is simple enough; for, whereas Ham and his eldest son, Cush, are the two strongest names in the whole chain (that is to say, there are more words quoted which mean "hip, thigh, ham or haunch" in the above etymological evidence under these two names, which certainly are the head of the race, than there are under any other two on the list—in fact, more than can be found for any other two sounds in existence—and there is no early Shemite name which conflicts with either of them), Shem and his eldest son, Elam, who occupy exactly the same position as head of the race, are, on the other hand, absolute blanks—that is to say, there are no words whatever, in any language, which contain the elements of either of these names and mean either "hip, thigh, ham or haunch," and neither of these names conflict with any Hamite name. No contrast could, therefore, be stronger, for they are respectively the heads of the race, none of the four names conflict, and, whereas I have quoted twenty words on the one side, none can be quoted on the other; nor can there be for either of their two most celebrated descendants, Abraham and Jacob, these however, are Shemites by the line of Arphaxad, but this does not alter the case, for none can be quoted for him either.

The forty languages and two hundred dialects I have examined do not include all human speech, as I have already said, but they practically cover Europe, Asia and Africa with the exception of Russia; and the comparison is, at any rate, as fair for one race as the other; the result being that, look as we may, there are no words meaning "hip, thigh, ham or haunch", which, allowing every latitude of legitimate variants, as laid down in our ten rules, contain the elements of Reuben, Simeon, Peleg, Joktan, Rachel, Rebecca, Bethuel, Laban, Jidlaph, Pildash, Chesed, Jemuel, Merari, Sered *alias* Seder, Allel *alias* Nahleel, Zebulon, Naphtali, Benoni, Menassch, Machir, Abiezer *alias* Achieser, Seres, Asriel, Shemida,



Diklah, Bargaa, Jobab, Abimacl, Hezron *alias* Arson, Huppin, Muppin, Shuppin, Momphis, Adar, Sarmoth *alias* Hazarmaveth, Seleph, Adoram, Almodad *otherwise* Alnodd, Sutelah, Bacher, Zabor, Eladah, Milcah, Ishbak, Midian, Jokshan, Letus, Asbel *alias* Asber *alias* Adeiel, Rosh *alias* Arus, Kemuel, Gerson *alias* Gersom, Issachar, Tola, Puvah, Nun, Shillem, Beleleel *alias* Belaum, Nemuel, Edar, Zimran, Amraphael, Tidal *alias* Thargal, Chedorlaomer *alias* Lagomer, Serug, Taham *alias* Tahat or Tachat, Selon, Nahsiel, Esbon, Husim, Moab and others, but none of which conflict with any known Hamite name.

It may be said that some of these, such as Arphaxad, Naphtali, Hazarmaveth, &c., are names which produce nothing in the way of words, as their roots are so complicated that any words which may have been coined from them would surely be corrupted, and this I readily grant; but, there are plenty of names among those above quoted which are simplicity itself, such as Shem, Rosh, Adar, Nun, Moab, &c., and plenty others with which I have shown an abundance of words coined therefrom, to prove the position I maintained in Vols. III. and IV., which, in fact, were full of them; and among the Hamite names from which I have brought forward words meaning "hip, thigh, ham or haunch", that conflict with no Shemite name, there are plenty equally distinctive, such as Calne, Eskol, Anam, Regma, Cush, Baran, Makkedah, Casluh, Toi *alias* Thogi, Babel, Sirion, Bashan, Capht, Nimr, Maacha, Patr, Misheal, Accad, Chamor, Mizr, &c. In fact, on the Hamite side there is plenty of etymological evidence, not only concerning this part of the body, but also concerning a long list of things perfectly relevant to the subject; whereas, on the Shemite side, it is a puzzle to find a name to begin with (that does not conflict with some Hamite name), which has given rise to words wherewith to form *even the first link in the chain*.

I therefore maintain that, in the absence of all other evidence concerning this palpable mark on our bodies, etymology has definitely pronounced that it is a distinguishing mark of the race of Ham, and I now claim it for them, *as such*, with whatever prestige attaches to it, as a visible sign of their personal attributes, and an evidence of their good and loving nature, as expressed in words of the same sound in the various chains of evidence I had previously brought forward, in this volume concerning them.

After all that I have said, and the manner in which I have personally identified myself throughout with the race of Ham, I need scarcely add that I have the mark, and even more plainly than is usual, as far as I have been able to judge; and it



would be affectation to pretend that I have not been aware for many years that my own name expresses it, as clearly as any name can, for in Cornish, *viz.* ancient British, *Morras* means "the hip or thigh" (*see* Borlase), and in Greek *Meros*, *Merou* is "the fleshy part of the thigh of man, the ham, as accurately described by Homer in the *Iliad*, v. 305, *viz.* the hip-joint" and part where the thigh turns in the hip" (*see* Passow); while *Mioru*, in Penin Africain, means "the skin;" *Muru*, in Quichua Peruvian, means "a coloured spot;" *Muhr*, in Persian 1279, is "the mark made upon cattle to distinguish them;" *Muarraz*, in Arabic 1211, is "a broad brand on the buttocks of a quadruped;" in Italian *Marezzo* is "a marbling, changeable colour," and in French *Moiré* means "watered," as silks and other fabrics are, which is the nearest description there is to the mark; while if I were to follow up the remainder of the chain for this name, and then take up for it the rest of the Hamite chains of evidence considered in this volume, I should fill nearly twenty pages, for I have about seven hundred of them now before me, among which the English words *Merry* and *Marry* will readily occur to the reader, as well as the good old-fashioned *Morris*, or *Morricedance*; I have no idea of doing so, however, for, as I have already shown, family names count for very little now, in such a matter as this;—for though they continue to express a concrete fact, those who bear the name are not necessarily of the breed.

I may, however, add that *Morris*, *Maurice*, *Maury*, *Murray*, *Moore*, &c., are all synonymous names, the final *s* standing for nothing, being a mere terminal picked up on the road through Greece and Rome, and that, without pretending to base anything thereon, they seem to have been derived from *Moreh*, or, as in Hebrew, *Morh*, who is said to have been a Canaanite living near Shechem, and who gave his name to the "plain of *Moreh*," where Abraham dwelt; and concerning which we read, in Genesis xii. 6, "And Abram passed through the land unto the place of Sichem, unto the plain of *Moreh*," and the Canaanite was then in the land." There is, however, no recorded Canaanite of that name; but whereas in the same chapter and verse of the Syriae version of the Bible, and also in the Latin version from the Arabic, we read *Mamre* instead of *Moreh*, and know from Genesis xiii. 18 that Abraham dwelt in the plain of *Mamre*, where there was a celebrated Canaanite so named, who, with his brothers *Aner* and *Esheol*, did Abraham a good turn, by rescuing his nephew *Lot* from the four Shemite marauders, respectively named *Chedorlaomer*, *Tidal*, *Amraphel* and *Arioch*, it seems almost certain that

Mamre and Moreh are identical, and that even if Mamre was the original name, the difficulty of pronouncing it, or some such cause, led to its being pronounced Moreh; but, be this as it may, the fact remains that, when Abraham first arrived in the land of Canaan, and when the place was really inhabited by Canaanites, there was a plain named Moreh, which is very naturally supposed to have been so named from the man who inhabited it. This, however, being a matter in which it might be supposed that I had some personal feeling, I prefer to say no more upon the subject,

This book may at times have appeared inconclusive to those who have not watched carefully for the conclusions, my plan having been to bring forward, as I progressed, all the arguments that occurred to my mind which might reasonably be brought against my position, and to dispose of them as I went along, so that the whole work may hereafter be able to stand alone, that is to say without supplementary support, this naturally necessitated a great deal of *pro* and *con* at the time, and an enormous amount of etymological evidence; but divested of these necessary digressions, the plan has been consecutive, and my position is consistent throughout, which is at any rate rare in a work of such scope.

I premised as follows, in the first chapter of this book: "We have many a wrong impression to eradicate, many an ugly picture to efface from the canvas, before we can reach those lines of beauty, indelibly written beneath them all, on the original surface of man's natural mind, by that Supreme Being who planned that perfect symmetry and adaptation of means to ends, which underlays all the muddle which a section of mankind has made of things." The clearing away process has been the principal part of my work so far, the building up of *The New Nation*, on those lines of beauty indelibly written by the Supreme Being in the hearts and minds of men, will be simple and easy in proportion as the clearing away process has been thorough.

The tendency of man has been to scatter; both men and words have branched out far and wide from their original source, and have covered the earth as confusedly as the various kinds of vegetation crowded each other in the primitive jungles: but, inasmuch as there came a day when some man gathered a handful of one particular wild grass, cleared a patch of ground from all else, sowed the seeds of his grass therein, and was in due course rewarded by a field of golden grain, gorgeous and symmetrical to behold, and life-sustaining in the extreme: so now there has come a day that another man has gathered a handful of words from the jungle of language, and planted

them out in rows and ridges on the patch of ground he had cleared, and waits with patience for the harvest, hoping at an early season to gather men also and plant them in pleasant places, each according to his kind.

If this mark on our bodies was placed thereon by The Supreme Creator, and by Him perpetuated throughout our generations since the days of Noah, it was not put there for nothing, and it must have been placed there by Him and so perpetuated, for man could do nothing of the kind himself. If it was put there by Him for some such purpose as I now contemplate—and I see no other purpose for which it could have been designed—and if it is His time for bringing this work into active effect, which it really appears to be, as, until now, it was impossible to have brought the evidence of language to bear upon the subject, for the dictionaries had not been compiled, whereas now it has been done; if, then, I say, this work, which is originally His, was, as it appears, designed for such purpose, and if, as it also appears, this is His time for bringing it into active effect, we must not measure the matter by ordinary measurement, for He who rules the universe, will put it into men's hearts to do His will, and so change their minds that the Shemite work of three thousand years will be undone in three; and, as the dust of the desert is blown from its place when He commands the winds to rise, so will He scatter, as at a breath, that heap of sand which mankind calls religion, if, as it appears, His time has come to bless the world with the life-sustaining fruit of those high qualities which constitute the speciality of the hearts and minds of the race of Ham, but in all these things, it is the welfare of the three races that is at stake, for as I would wish to see all mankind worshipping our joint Creator, in simple and unpretending trust and admiration, so I would see them all acting upon the principles which are best calculated to bring about general harmony, and it is because I believe that the Hamites are best constituted to develop those principles, when free to do so, that I wish to see as many as possible of them established as a distinct nation, for their own happiness, and for the general benefit.

Meanwhile, as "*noblesse oblige*," so the new-born honour conferred on all those now identified with the race of Ham, entails upon them the responsibility of clearing themselves from the pernicious results of bad training as speedily as they are able, in order that the better instincts of their nature, as described by the foregoing etymological identifications, may have full sway.

To prevent needless wonderings, I may point out that, in the present state of mixed breeds, if one member of a family



has the mark it does not follow that all the rest have it, for one may in this matter take after one parent, and another after the other (or even after some other blood relation further removed), as we see every day that they do, both in physiognomy and disposition. It will also be found that some few Jews have it, for, about six years ago, I personally saw it on one Jew, out of four whom I was then examining; and there is nothing surprising in this, for, as I have already observed, it is Biblically recorded that many Jews married Canaanites. As for the age at which it becomes visible, I am unable to say; for, having determined from the first to keep the subject to myself until I could publish this work in its entirety, I have always selected adults, and examined them several together, but to find persons willing to be so examined, without knowing why, has not been an easy matter.

I must now add that *I do not expect that there are many Hamites left*, for the old process of exterminating them and their villages, carried on in the land of Canaan and elsewhere, must have fearfully reduced their numbers when the population of the globe was still small; but God alone knows to what extent other influences have compensated for this. I trust, however, that we shall soon see; and it must always be borne in mind that, because a man has not got this mark, it does not follow that he is a Shemite, for Japhet, in this, as in all matters, is the unknown factor, and I know more than one good-hearted, honourable man who has not got it, this being a fact, it is but simple justice to state it, and I hope that The New Nation, which is now a fledgeling, will find many friends among those who do not form part thereof.

I had intended to mention in the chapter devoted to Christianity, and which was written about a year back, that part of this book, more especially that wherein I first formulated God to myself, was written nearly thirty-three years ago, when I was about seventeen; since then my fiftieth birthday has come round, and I find myself now finishing the last volume (in the spring of 1880), while my wife and nine children are rejoicing that "papa" has come to the end of his work. For the sake of these I have spoken; and for the sake of those who I hope will be nationally joined to them hereafter, I have tried to lay bare the symmetrical foundation, planned by the Almighty in the beginning, upon which the whole race of Ham can build; mirth, marriage, industry, loyalty, friendship, honour, and the consistent worship of our beneficent Creator being the chief of their materials.

It must be remembered however that the object of this book is two-fold—*firstly*, to unite the three races of man



Shem, Ham and Japhet in a proper worship of our joint Creator, and *secondly*, to obtain for the race of Ham free scope for their intuitively useful and happy-minded nature, by liberating them from the baneful and mind-cramping influence of Shemite superstitions; the conclusion, at which I had long ago arrived, being that mankind (to adopt a nautical simile) have been working long enough "*on a dead-reckoning*" in matters of religion, but having now been enabled to "*take observations*" we may "*make a fresh departure*," and this is what I urge, both in religious matters concerning all, and in social matters concerning The New Nation.

There have been times, when, wearied and worn with the cares of the world, I have thought that I should never complete the spinning of the various threads of which this work is composed; but, He who, when I was an hour old, preserved me from the flames which consumed the bed upon which I was born, has helped me through it; and my ambition is gratified. I have completed my task of heralding The New Nation, and, whether it turns out great or small, I know that I shall be considered its founder.

As a monetary matter I need scarcely say that no sale a book like this is likely to have, will bring to me the actual money already disbursed upon it, to say nothing of my time; but mine has been a labour of love, and the pleasure of making things clear, which have long been otherwise, amply repays me.

I purpose now to take such rest as I feel that I need, and personally shall not be disappointed if the world takes some time to wake up to the importance of this matter; if, however, it should do so in time to avail itself of many other matters I have studied out, but of which it would now be premature to speak, I could do much more, and could, for their sake and for the sake of all humanity, direct its action by the symmetrical lines that have often guided me; therefore, if God sees fit, I will do so to the best of my ability, and, as I believe that I could direct the yet unawakened intellect of The New Nation, better than any who has not studied these things for years, from the point of view from which I have observed them, I would, after a rest, devote myself to that task; but, for reasons which will readily occur to reflecting minds, whatever is done should be done soon.

To give the matter, therefore, a practical form, I will undertake the preliminary duty of personally inspecting, at my home, those who first inform me that they have the mark, duly registering those who have it; and will assist those who volunteer to set going the machinery necessary for registering throughout the globe all those who have it also; but on the

understanding, now published, that no fee shall be received by any registrar for inscribing on "The List of the remnants "of Ham," whoever may present himself for that purpose, at proper hours and at the places assigned, and prove his right by showing the mark which God has placed on him—a mark which I may now say that I have seen on many, but which I have never seen on one whom I have not found agreeable, respectable, and, as far as my knowledge of them enabled me to judge, fit companions for those whom I now invite. To this preliminary registration, rich and poor, young and old, of all nations and all creeds are equally invited, and when so registered they will be privileged to volunteer to join The New Nation on certain conditions to be then explained, but no oaths are to be taken, and there will be no secrets to keep: when these things have been done will be time to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them together, at such place as may be most convenient for themselves and their fellow men; meanwhile there can be no religious, national or class jealousy among those called, and, having said what I have said, I am content to bide such issue as God may put it into their minds to give it.

Those, then, who first discover that they have on their bodies the faint streaks, on which, to them, a new light now shines, are hereby informed that a notification thereof, addressed to me at the office I have taken for the purpose of publishing this book—*viz.* at 29 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.—will in due course be attended to, and acknowledged:—therefore any person, writing from any place, no matter whether close by or where letters pass less freely, must consider that his communication has not been received unless he receives an acknowledgement thereof within a reasonable time: and, whether he writes from far or near, he will, sooner or later, be seen openly and with loyalty to his native land, by a duly authorised registrar, provided his letter reaches me.

Personal applications at the above address concerning this subject will, however, be perfectly fruitless, it is therefore requested that such may not be made, as the office is only opened for the purpose of publishing the book and receiving letters, and now I trust that The New Nation may be satisfied with its herald, and also that the rest of the world may welcome The New Nation.













